THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# London Review,

*Containing the*

Literature, HISTORY Politics,

Arts, *Manners & Amusements of the Age*

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.

*BY THE*

*Philological Society of London.*

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THE

# European Magazine,

## For JANUARY 1800.

[ Embellished with, 1. An Elegant Frontispiece, representing the Town of LONDONDERRY, in Ireland. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of Lord Chief Justice EYRE.]

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Infelix and the Strictures on Lord Mansfield are received.

We have read Amicus's Letter with great satisfaction, and hope to profit by it; though we cannot flatter ourselves to the extent he appears to expect. The assistance of so intelligent a Correspondent will be always acceptable.

To G. B. we answer, that we are ready to treat with him for the Letters of the eminent Character he mentions.—The same notice we give to our Correspondents in general.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 14, 1799, to Jan. 18, 1800.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d |
| London | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 104 | 10 | 64 | 0 | 44 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 56 | 4 |
| Surry | 102 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 10 | 42 | 0 | 65 | 4 |
| Hertford | 100 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 6 | 39 | 7 | 65 | 3 |
| Bedford | 100 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 72 | 0 |
| Hunting. | 101 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 38 | 8 | 50 | 3 |
| Northam. | 103 | 10 | 73 | 6 | 49 | 8 | 33 | 10 | 02 | 8 |
| Rutland | 92 | 6 | 60 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 50 | 0 |
| Leicester | 83 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 4 | 34 | 9 | 62 | 9 |
| Nottingh. | 91 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 80 | 6 |
| Derby | 105 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 8 | 41 | 0 | 75 | 7 |
| Stafford | 98 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 43 | 10 | 97 | 6 |
| Salop | 100 | 8 | 57 | 3 | 47 | 8 | 30 | 7 | 62 | 2 |
| Hereford | 105 | 6 | 64 | 0 | 47 | 9 | 34 | 11 | 64 | 6 |
| Worcest. | 104 | 10 | 58 | 8 | 45 | 5 | 39 | 7 | 63 | 0 |
| Warwick | 104 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 40 | 9 | 75 | 5 |
| Wilts | 96 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 10 | 31 | 8 | 63 | 8 |
| Berks | 100 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 31 | 10 | 51 | 2 |
| Oxford | 98 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 30 | 7 | 57 | 5 |
| Bucks | 105 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 9 | 35 | 6 | 64 | 6 |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essex | 104 | 1 | 45 | 6 | 49 | 8 | 39 | 4 | 54 | 6 |
| Kent | 98 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 4 | 39 | 10 | 60 | 1 |
| Suffex | 96 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 6 | 35 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 101 | 6 | 72 | 0 | 43 | 11 | 35 | 0 | 37 | 3 |
| Cambrid. | 92 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 28 | 0 |
| Norfolk | 89 | 2 | 61 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 32 | 11 | 40 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 79 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 25 | 6 | 81 | 3 |
| York | 79 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 39 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 79 | 9 |
| Durham | 84 | 0 | 75 | 10 | 48 | 9 | 28 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 79 | 2 | 69 | 5 | 42 | 5 | 30 | 10 | 70 | 8 |
| Cumberl. | 82 | 5 | 56 | 8 | 45 | 1 | 27 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor | 94 | 1 | 68 | 8 | 45 | 0 | 32 | 5 | 00 | 8 |
| Lancash. | 89 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 5 | 35 | 9 | 86 | 0 |
| Cheshire | 93 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 9 | 40 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt | 97 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 32 | 10 | 79 | 4 |
| Somerset | 104 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 10 | 30 | 8 | 78 | 0 |
| Monmou. | 114 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 98 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 3 | 26 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 88 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 4 | 24 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 98 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Hants | 102 | 1 | 65 | 0 | 44 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 58 | 7 |
| WALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 83 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 97 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 11 | 21 | 8 | 00 | 0 |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.

| Day. | Barom. | Thermom. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 30 75 | 26 | N.E. |
| 2 | 30 00 | 32 | E. |
| 3 | 29 65 | 49 | S.W. |
| 4 | 29 64 | 41 | S. |
| 5 | 29 67 | 43 | S.E. |
| 6 | 29 71 | 42 | S.E. |
| 7 | 29 80 | 43 | S.E. |
| 8 | 29 50 | 44 | E. |
| 9 | 29 75 | 42 | N.W. |
| 10 | 29.76 | 41 | N. |
| 11 | 29 67 | 42 | N.E. |
| 12 | 29.50 | 44 | S.W. |
| 13 | 29 46 | 45 | S. |
| 14 | 29.37 | 42 | E. |
| 15 | 29.17 | 43 | E. |
| 16 | 29.29 | 40 | N.W. |
| 17 | 29 60 | 42 | W. |
| 18 | 29.08 | 46 | S. |
| 19 | 29.14 | 43 | S.W. |
| 20 | 29.17 | 34 | N. |
| 21 | 29.65 | 33 | N.W. |
| 22 | 30 00 | 32 | S.E. |
| 23 | 29.91 | 35 | S. |
| 24 | 29.45 | 39 | S.W. |
| 25 | 29.91 | 38 | S.W. |
| 26 | 29 85 | 39 | S.W. |
| 27 | 29.74 | 42 | W. |

Lord Chief Justice Eyre

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THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW

FOR JANUARY 1800.

SOMERSET HOUSE LIBRARY 1800

## LORD CHIEF JUSTICE EYRE.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

HAVING, in our Magazine for July laſt, given an account of this able and upright Judge, whoſe abilities and integrity contributed to ſupport the Law, and to render the ſeats of Juſtice reſpected in times of great difficulty, we ſhall on the preſent occaſion afford our readers an opportunity of peruſing his manly and ſpirited defence, on the 27th September 1770, of his conduct in refuſing, as Recorder, to attend the Lord Mayor (Beckford), Aldermen and Commons, with their famous "humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition," to his Majeſty, on 23d May 1770. The events of that period now become hiſtory, and moſt of the actors in the buſy buſtling ſcene no longer diſturb the repoſe of mankind, by frivolous alarms or groundleſs apprehenſions. Of thoſe whom time has not ſwept away, that all powerful diſpoſer of events has taught to cultivate moderation and quiet, to ſuſpect the pretences of pſeudo patriots, and no longer to ſuffer themſelves to be the dupes of ſelfiſh clamour or intereſted oppoſition. The Speech was as follows:

MY LORD MAYOR,

I THOUGHT it a Duty I owed to myſelf, and to the rank which I have the honour to hold in this Aſſembly, not to ſubmit to be called upon by any ONE or TWO individual Members of this Court, to anſwer to any thing, which they, in the Wantonneſs of their imagination, ſhall think fit to throw out as a Charge upon the firſt LAW OFFICER, and ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES of the CORPORATION.—If the Court is pleaſed to give ſo much countenance to what the Gentlemen call a Charge, as to think that I ought to enter into an Explanation of my Conduct, my Reſpect for the Court will lead me to give *them* an Anſwer, and I hope it will be a ſatisfactory one.

I am required to give my Reaſon for REFUSING to attend on the preſenting of your ADDRESS, PETITION, and REMONSTRANCE to HIS MAJESTY.

My Reaſons were theſe. I was of opinion that your Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance, *in the manner in which it was penned*, was a LIBEL UPON HIS MAJESTY, to which it would have been contrary to the Duty of my Office to have given the leaſt countenance: and I could not officially preſent a Libel to His Majeſty without making myſelf a principal in the Guilt of that Act.

I cannot conceive that this Court can want to be informed of the Reaſons of my Conduct on this occaſion, as it cannot be forgot, that I openly declared my opinion of the Language of the Addreſs, both in the COMMITTEE and in THIS COURT; for though I might be miſtaken in that opinion (having no pretenſions to infallibility), yet having that opinion, and having, as it was my

duty, declared it to you, it was impoſſible for me to take any part in the farther proſecution of the meaſure.

As a LAWYER, as a MORAL MAN, and a MAN OF HONOUR, could I, againſt my judgment, and againſt the conviction of my own mind, concur in an act which appeared to me to be CRIMINAL!

And can any man conceive, that it ſhould be the DUTY of my OFFICE to join in ſuch an act?—Corporate Capacities and Relations, and the Duties which ariſe out of them, reſpect LAWFUL ACTS only; and ſuch lawful acts only as are of a CORPORATE NATURE, and are ſtrictly within the powers veſted in the Corporation. To theſe purpoſes you are a Court of Common-Council, and I am your Recorder: if you exceed your powers, the relation between us is diſſolved; we become that inſtant mere individuals; we act as ſuch, and muſt anſwer criminally for our conduct without any diſtinction of Character or Office. It would be extravagantly abſurd to ſuppoſe, that you could impoſe a Duty upon me as an Officer; which you could not protect me in the diſcharge of. It will not be leſs abſurd to ſuppoſe, that you could protect me as an Officer, for the *ſhare I ſhould take* in your Offence, BEING YOURSELVES OFFENDERS.

It is with aſtoniſhment I find, that any man can wiſh to preſs SUCH A DUTY upon me.

What effects may not party rage produce, when it can reconcile a LOVE OF LIBERTY, and a generous Concern for the Rights of the Subject, which this Court has always expreſſed, and I am perſuaded has always felt, with ſo SLAVISH and ſo TYRANNICAL A PRINCIPLE, as that which attempts to ſubdue a liberal mind? which endeavours to drive a man, by the exertion of authority, into an *active* ſubmiſſion to meaſures againſt his JUDGMENT and his CONSCIENCE, and would fain oblige him to INSULT HIS PRINCE, and to violate the LAWS OF HIS COUNTRY!

But I ought not, it ſeems, to ſet up my private opinion againſt the judgment and determination of the Court. When you judge of matters within your province, and of which you are competent Judges, your determination ſhall conclude my private opinion.—Upon queſtions of prudence and diſcretion the deciſion of a majority ought to bind the whole:—there is no other ſtandard; BUT CAN YOU PUT THE LAW OF THE LAND TO THE VOTE? and will a LIBEL ceaſe to be a libel becauſe you vote it an HUMBLE PETITION? With the ſtrongeſt diſpoſition to defer, upon all occaſions, to the better judgment of the Common Council, I cannot bring myſelf to think, that a majority, upon a queſtion of mere LEGAL CONSIDERATION (of which, with ſubmiſſion, they are not quite ſo competent judges as I am, though they may be very honeſt and very wiſe men): I ſay, I cannot bring myſelf to think, that a majority ought to over-rule my judgment, much leſs determine my conduct againſt my opinion:—nor can I believe, that the Conſtitution of the City placed a Law Officer ſo near to this chair, and bound him by the OBLIGATION of AN OATH to give you GOOD and WISE COUNSEL, without intending, that you ſhould pay ſome attention to his advice, inſtead of out-voting him. There was more colour for a complaint on my ſide, that you had haſtily COMMITTED the HONOUR OF THE CITY OF LONDON, in a raſh meaſure, againſt the advice of a ſworn Officer, whoſe opinion ought to have ſome weight, than for an Accuſation, charging that I refuſed to act a DOUBLE, an INCONSISTENT, and an UNWORTHY PART, by concurring in ſuch a meaſure againſt my declared opinion.

No man could have conducted himſelf, in a NECESSARY oppoſition to your wiſhes, with more moderation, or with more caution, to avoid giving offence.—I have always endeavoured to cultivate a good underſtanding with the Court of Common Council; I reſpect the character with which the members of it are inveſted; and I have great perſonal regard for many, to whom I have the honour to be known. I have always laboured to facilitate their buſineſs, and to make myſelf uſeful to them. I was heartily concerned, that I could not concur with the Court: but it always has been, and it ALWAYS SHALL BE, my firſt object, to do what I THINK MY DUTY. I contented myſelf, however, with declaring to you, as was my duty, my opinion of your Addreſs; and with apprizing your late Mayor of the neceſſary conſequence of that Opinion, that I could not attend him to the Foot of the Throne.

I ſubmitted to all the abuſe which I was loaded with upon theſe accounts:—I took no pains to juſtify my Opinion to the World, becauſe, in *juſtifying myſelf*, I muſt

I muſt have ACCUSED YOU; and that, without a neceſſary call, like the preſent, I wiſhed not to do. It was of importance that you ſhould have been right, both for the HONOUR OF THE CITY, which, as I have already obſerved, was committed, and for the Succeſs of the Cauſe in which you were engaged, which, in my opinion, has ſuffered exceedingly from the late violent meaſures.

When the People ſet themſelves to oppoſe IRREGULARITIES in Government, they ought to be ſtrictly REGULAR THEMSELVES; otherwiſe they ſtrengthen the hands of thoſe whom they wiſh to oppoſe, and fix upon themſelves the grievances which they wiſh to remove. You think differently upon this ſubject, but I believe I am right. Every moderate man, who wiſhes to preſerve ſome Government among us, rather than throw every thing into confuſion, has felt and acknowledged the neceſſity of detaching himſelf from a party who are capable of proceeding to ſuch extremities.

The Policy of your Conduct, however, was not my concern: I was concerned for the HONOUR OF THE CITY OF LONDON, and of THIS COURT, which appeared to me to be precipitated, by the intemperate Zeal of its Leaders, into very raſh and reprehenſible meaſures.

I wiſh I could now (after having had time to think upon this ſubject) ſee reaſon to ſay that my Opinion was ill-founded; I would *moſt* cheerfully acknowledge it; I ſhould rejoice in the opportunity it afforded me of vindicating the Honour of this Court—but upon the fulleſt conſideration of the matter, and judging of it by thoſe Rules of Law, which (from the Year 1696 down to the introduction of the modern Theory of Libels within theſe laſt twenty years) have eſtabliſhed the meaſure of Obedience, Reſpect, and Reverence due to Government, and more eſpecially to the PERSON OF THE KING, as the FIRST MAGISTRATE, I remain of opinion, that your ADDRESS, PETITION, and REMONSTRANCE, in the *manner in which it was penned*, was libellous, unconſtitutional, and criminal.

It has been ſuggeſted, and I have no doubt but that, after I am in obedience to the Wiſhes of the honourable Aldermen withdrawn, it will be again imputed to me, that this Opinion of mine is political; that I have indirect views in maintaining it; and, in the part which I found myſelf obliged to take upon it. While I was ſpeaking the word CHANCELLOR reached thy ear *. I will take this opportunity to explain myſelf upon that head. Were I diſpoſed to ſacrifice my Opinion to views of Ambition or Intereſt, I have lived long enough in the world to know the neareſt way to Honours and Preferment.—I would take the high road of Oppoſition;—I would have been one of the moſt active Men at the LONDON TAVERN; I would have *bought Freeholds*, to entitle me to ſign PETITIONS; and, to crown all, I would PAY NO LAND-TAX: then, I have no doubt, I might have worn ſome of thoſe Honours which other Gentlemen are graced with.—But I am not diſpoſed to make ſuch a ſacrifice—I have been many years in this Office, and a very laborious one I have found it. Hitherto there are no appearances of any undue influence upon my mind: I am content to remain a private man: all I deſire is to have LIBERTY to retain my OPINIONS, and not to be FORCED to THINK with the Court of Common Council, upon great and eſſential POINTS OF LAW and the CONSTITUTION.

To ſhew that it was my DUTY to have attended your Addreſs, the Oath, which was adminiſtered to me when I entered upon my Office, has been read; though it ſhould now fail of that end, it has, however, already anſwered the purpoſe intended to be effected, by an uncandid circulation of it two months after the tranſaction, at the eve of a receſs, when nothing could be done upon it for ſix weeks or two months to come, during all which time the curious world were to buſy themſelves with conjectures touching the nature of the PETITION, which the RECORDER had been guilty of.

According to the Oath, I am to be

* It is hardly worth while to take notice of the interruption the Recorder met with in this part of his ſpeech; but as it has been miſrepreſented, the fact muſt be ſtated. Mr. Alderman Townſend took notice, that the RECORDER had ſaid he heard the word CHANCELLOR, and looked towards the Bench where he ſat; that he had not heard the word uſed by any body; and he deſired that the RECORDER would point out them whom it came. The RECORDER anſwered, that he was too much engaged, and in too much hurry at ſuch a juncture, to mark from whom it came, or to point him out; but that the word reached his ear.—Here the interruption ended.

ready "to come at the WARNING OF "THE MAYOR AND THE SHERIFFS, "to give *good and wise Counsel*, and to "ride and go with them upon all occa-"sions, when need shall be, to main-"tain the STATE of the City."

The laſt branch of the ſentence plainly refers to the proceſſions upon ſolemn days, when the STATE of the City, that is, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the City Officers, and the Companies, are called out.

The Oath of the RECORDER is of a much older date than the preſent eſtabliſhment of the Common Council. The Common Council was, I believe, eſtabliſhed ſome hundred years before they began to preſent Addreſſes; their Addreſſes were, ORIGINALLY, ſent by Deputations, or Committees, when, I preſume, the Recorder was DESIRED, not COMMANDED, to give his aſſiſtance, as it is the practice at this day with regard to all other Committees.

I have no idea that there is any authority any where to exact the attendance of any Officer or Member of the Court upon voluntary Pilgrimages to St. James's, when the intereſt of the BODY CORPORATE is not immediately and directly concerned.

But ſuppoſe the attendance upon the Common Council to be within the Oath, what ſort of caſuiſtry muſt that be, which extends the obligation of the Oath (an obligation to give *good and wiſe Counſel*, and to *ride* and *go* when *need ſhall be* to maintain the STATE of the City) to a caſe, in which the GOOD and WISE COUNSEL which I have given was not *to ride and go*? That there was NO NEED—that it would not *maintain* the STATE of the City, but DISGRACE it.

But further: When I was of opinion that ſuch RIDING AND GOING was not only *unadviſed*, but UNLAWFUL and CRIMINAL, is the Oath to be extended to ſuch a caſe? Is it not one of the firſt principles of ETHICKS, that an OATH cannot impoſe an obligation to do an unlawful Act?

Suppoſe the Court were gravely to reſolve to preſent their next Remonſtrance AT THE HEAD OF THE SIX REGIMENTS: after I had humbly adviſed you not to RIDE AND GO upon that buſineſs, would my Oath oblige me to make one of ſuch a party, and to GO AND BE HANGED with your Lordſhip and the reſt of the Court?

I am ſworn to be *faithful* to his MAJESTY, and to the CITY OF LONDON, in the Office of RECORDER: if theſe duties ſhould claſh, the firſt is the ſuperior, and muſt be obeyed.

Little as the Oath of Office has to do with the Queſtion now before the Court, I am not ſorry that I have been reminded of it, even in the *invidious way* which has been taken to refreſh my memory: I hope I ſhall be the better for it: I hope a more general benefit will ariſe, and that it will put other Gentlemen upon looking back to THEIR Oaths;——Oaths of ALLEGIANCE, Oaths OF OFFICE!——Aldermen, SHERIFFS——Common Council Men, are all ſworn to attend their Duty, as well as the RECORDER.

If a much more trivial Excuſe than that which I have urged for my Refuſal to attend, ought not to be received,——what a load of Guilt will be thrown upon the Conſcience of almoſt every Man who hears me. I have known Aldermen abſent from all Duty for years together;——I have known a *Common Council Man* not come within theſe Walls, in *quiet Times*, from one St. Thomas's Day to another. I have known *Sheriffs* abſent themſelves from their Duty, when it was convenient to them to be in the Country.—If I am to be cenſured for a Breach of my Oath, I hope I may prevail that HE who is INNOCENT may caſt the firſt Stone.

I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip and the Court with very little more,——I repeat that I am truly concerned, that a Caſe ſhould have ariſen in which it became my Duty to refuſe to concur officially with the Court of Common Council: I wiſh to co-operate cordially with you in all your Meaſures: For ſeven Years and a half I have given you Proof of this Diſpoſition; after which it ought not to be haſtily ſuſpected.—But I cannot ſubmit even againſt my Judgment and Conſcience: I have no Conception, that you have a Right to exact ſo ſevere a ſervice from YOUR RECORDER: If you have, all I can ſay further, is, that you never ſhall exact it from me: I will be the Servant of the City, but I will be the Slave of no Man, nor of any Set of Men; I came into this Office an independent Man, and ſo I will leave it. I ſhould be glad to be upon good Terms with the COURT of COMMON COUNCIL;—but I will never purchaſe their Favour upon Conditions which, upon Reflection, I ſhould be aſhamed of.

ACCOUNT

# ACCOUNT OF LONDONDERRY.

(WITH A VIEW. *See Frontiſpiece.*)

LONDONDERRY is one of the cleaneſt, beſt built, and moſt beautifully ſituated of any town in Ireland, and, excepting Cork, as conveniently as any for commerce. It is ſeated on a gentle eminence, of an oval form, and almoſt a peninſula at the bottom, and in a narrow part of Lough or Lake Foyle, which ſurrounds, for a quarter of a mile broad, two thirds or more of the eminence, and might eaſily be brought entirely round the city. Through this Lough it communicates with the ſea on the very North of Ireland.

The city of Derry is far from being what ſome have called it, a place or even a city of modern erection, ſince it has been a Biſhop's See near ſix hundred years. It was in the laſt long rebellion againſt Queen Elizabeth, that the Lord Deputy Mountjoy ſaw the importance of making ſettlements and garriſons on the ſide of Lough Foyle, which was often, though without ſucceſs, attempted, till it was at length effected by Sir Henry Dockra, at the very beginning of the ſeventeenth century, who built a fort at Culmore, and put an Engliſh garriſon into Derry. Upon the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel breaking out into rebellion, and retiring into Spain, ſome of their accomplices ſurpriſed Derry, A. D. 1606, of which Sir George Powlet was Governor, murdered him with all the garriſon, and committed many other cruel and deteſtable actions. Upon the ſuppreſſing of this inſurrection, upwards of half a million of acres, plantation meaſure, in ſix contiguous counties, were forfeited to the Crown, and ſeveral projects were formed to enable King James the Firſt to ſettle them. Amongſt others, near two hundred and ten thouſand acres were granted to the city of London, and the great companies, in conſequence of an agreement ſigned with the Crown, January 28, 1609, by which they undertook to plant theſe lands, and to build and fortify Colerain and Derry. Theſe preparations ſo alarmed the Iriſh, that, to keep them in awe, and to put Ulſter immediately into a ſafe condition, the hereditary order of Knighthood, called BARONETS, was deviſed, who purchaſed their reſpective patents by the payment of a large ſum, to ſupport troops, and to deſray other expences incident to the civiliſing this [illegible]. Hence theſe knights [illegible] of arms, either in a canton or [illegible] the armorial enſigns of the province of ULSTER, viz. argent, a [illegible] couped gu. the whole to [illegible] rules.

The grant of this tract of country to the citizens of London, was quickly attended with ſome diſputes, on pretence that they had not fulfilled their agreement; but theſe being pacified, and the place found exceedingly commodious in point of ſituation, being a peninſula, having a river or lake rather on three ſides, and the fourth eaſily fortified, they began to build and ſtrengthen it with much diligence, and a new charter being ſent over to the Corporation, and a gilt ſword to the Mayor, in 1613, this city aſſumed the name of LONDONDERRY. Dr. John Tanner was then Biſhop, and the firſt buried in the new Cathedral. In ſucceeding times, as the value of their grant more clearly appeared, new complaints were raiſed againſt the Managers for the city of London, and the Companies, which produced ſeveral royal commiſſions of inquiry in it and the ſucceeding reign, particularly one to Sir Thomas Philips, whoſe report thereon is extant. (See Harris's Hibernica). At length, on a ſuit commenced in the Star Chamber, judgment was given, in 1636, againſt the Londoners, and their eſtates thereupon ſequeſtered. In 1637, Sir Thomas Fotherlay and Sir Ralph Whitfield were impowered by the Crown to let leaſes of theſe lands. In 1642, the Parliament by their reſolutions declared all theſe proceedings illegal, null and void. The City, however, did not recover poſſeſſion till 1653, and held it, as all property was then held, in a very precarious manner. But ſoon after the Reſtoration 1662, his Majeſty King Charles the Second granted a new charter, under which this noble colony [illegible] to raiſe the [illegible] agree[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] outlay [illegible]

This [illegible] city is [illegible] beautiful, built for the moſt part of free ſtone, with a large [illegible] [illegible] place, and a [illegible] from quay, to which come up veſſels of conſiderable burthen. It is famous for having reſiſted the collected ſtrength of the Iriſh in

the year 1649, when the whole kingdom was in their hands, this city and Dublin only excepted, and both beſieged; as well as for the noble defence it made at the Revolution, for one hundred and five days, under the ſevereſt famine, againſt a numerous army. It is in all reſpects wonderfully well ſeated in regard to the adjacent counties, for commanding an inland trade, which has increaſed amazingly ſince the eſtabliſhment throughout the County, now one of the moſt flouriſhing and populous in Ireland, of the Linen Manufactory. It alſo enjoys a moſt advantageous fiſhery, and ſtands exceedingly well for carrying on a very extenſive foreign commerce with New England and the northern provinces of America, and, when it receives the advantages to be derived from an Union with Great Britain, will become wealthy, civilized, and happy, under the protection of a firm and benevolent Government, capable of aſſiſting the wants and directing the induſtry and reſources of the Country into their deſtined channels.

## IN PRAISE OF GARRETS.

IN the firſt place, no Room can diſpute with Garrets for healthfulneſs: here the air is clearer and freſher, more ſubject to winds, and of courſe leſs liable to any offenſive vapours than below. As Health is the beſt friend to Study, let all hard Students hither aſcend: here, free from noiſe and hurry, they may enjoy their ſouls, either making their court to the Muſes, who love that their Admirers ſhould approach them alone and in ſilence; or peruſing the labours of the Learned, to which thought and retirement are abſolutely neceſſary. When men began to grow numerous in cities, when trade thereby increaſed and noiſe of courſe, wiſe men always choſe to get out of the way into Garrets. There have the greateſt Authors lived, there reſigned their breath. There lived the Ingenious Galileo, when he firſt tried his philoſophical Glaſſes. By being in Garrets much converſant, Boyle and Newton happily formed and ſucceſsfully perfected the modern Philoſophy. There, and there only, could they uſe their Teleſcopes to advantage.

The World can never make a ſufficient acknowledgment to Garrets, for the many valuable Hiſtorians they have produced. Such was the inſtructing Robinſon Cruſoe, equally eſteemed for his truth and morals. Such were the learned Authors of Tom Thumb, of Thomas Hickathrift, of Jack the Giant-killer, &c. There dwelt the famous Politicians, infallible Projectors, and ſagacious Undertrappers of the State. Naturally do men look up thither to find the Authors of thoſe vaſtly witty pieces, ſome of which daily, ſome weekly amuſe and divert the Curious and the Idle; and indeed where elſe ſhould they look for them but in Garrets? which are the livelieſt emblems of Parnaſſus, being high and difficult of acceſs, and abounding with learned men. For ſince that comical devil, Fortune, reſolved to make all Poets and Wits poor; to their great happineſs they have been baniſhed by the conſent of all men into Garrets: for there they pay the leaſt rent, and there they are delivered from their mortal enemy, the Dun, whoſe aſpect, threatening juſtice, there they ceaſe to fear.

The Roman Satyriſt tells us, that Garrets were in great repute among his countrymen all the time of the Commonwealth. But when pride and luxury and the contempt of the Gods came in with the Emperors, then the Grandees left their Garrets, and let them out to the poor people; intimating hereby to us, that it was natural for them to leave their Garrets, when they became proud, luxurious, and irreligious.

As to our Society, I believe it is owing to our good affection to Garrets, that ſo many of us have ſhone in the world, ſome in the learned, ſome in the religious. Without a man raiſes his body above his fellow-creatures, it ſeldom happens that he can raiſe his mind. Lofty Garrets give us ſublime thoughts; for this reaſon the Grubean Sages have exalted their Society in point of fame above all Societies, which will endure while we have the wiſdom to live in Garrets, which will be as long as we are a Society.

THE

# THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Written in December 1799.)

*Quid futuratum Tempus.*

AMONG the many ancient mythological fables that have descended to us, there is none that, at the present period, is calculated to take a stronger hold, or to stamp a more lasting impression upon the human mind: there is none that is more interesting to our feelings than that solemn idea, fraught with moral instruction, which their Sages meant to convey under the allegorical representation of Κρόνος—Chronos; or, as we term him, Time devouring his Children.

The Poet (for this idea is certainly poetical) intended, by this sublime fiction, ingeniously and elegantly to display the great Father of Ages feeding upon the elapsing centuries, which he considered as his offspring; and, although he swallowed them in succession, still continuing, with an appetite ungratified, voraciously to devour them as they arrived at maturity. The ancient sculptors have borrowed and embodied the same mental image, in order the more forcibly to convey to their unlettered countrymen a moral lesson in the statues which they formed upon it.

This idea was by the Grecians derived from the Egyptians, who, as will hereafter be shewn, had deified the subject; and who were, among the heathens, the first observers of the progress of time, which, although not very accurately, they deduced from the course of the Sun, the revolutions of the Planets, whose influence they considered as pervading while they environed the world, and dispensing light, heat, motion, and nutriment to all existence.

To solemnize, and stamp this useful impression upon the public mind, the Romans clothed the symbol of it with the form of Janus, whom they represented with two faces, the one retrospectively, and the other prospectively, viewing the past and future, glancing from year to year, from century to century, and with steady eyes pervading the events of ages and nations; the consequences that had resulted, or might be expected from them; the good and evil actions of mankind, their probable influence upon particular individuals or society in general.

To enter into a disquisition of the original nature and computation of time, the latter of which is known to have been different in every nation of antiquity, would here be equally abstruse and useless. In the Mosaical account of the Creation, its pristine formation is strongly and sufficiently marked. The day, the week, are there distinguished; from which simple sources, a steady current has flowed through months, years, ages, centuries, epochs, and milleniums, down to the present moment.

But although it is unnecessary to pursue the subject through the divisions, subdivisions, branches, and ramifications of time, it will, for the more purpose of this work, be proper to state the opinion of the ancient sages and philosophers respecting its symbolical or real property, as, from their opinions, contrasted with those far more just and beautiful allusions which the holy scriptures supply, ideas may arise, and deductions will follow, useful at all seasons, but particularly so at this awful and eventful period.

Pythagoras, in his definition of time, is far more extensive than intelligible. He saith, "that it is the sphere of the utmost heavens;" Plato, "that it is the moveable image of eternity." Aristotle, less sublime, but not more clear in his idea, "that it hath no existence but in the understanding." The Romans always sacrificed to Saturn *bare-headed*, because, they said, that time was the father of truth; but in these definitions of, and allusions to, the nature and properties of time, the sacred writers have, in less words, conveyed ideas far beyond [illegible]

[illegible] few days, and [illegible] flourish [illegible] fadeth [illegible]

"Seeing his days are determined, the number of his months is with thee; thou haſt appointed his bounds, which he cannot paſs."—Job, Ch. 14, V. 1, 2, and 5.

"Behold thou haſt made my days as a hand's breadth, and mine age as nothing before thee."—Pſalm 39, V. 5.

"A thouſand years, in thy ſight, are but as yeſterday when it has paſſed."—Pſalm 90.

"All theſe things have paſſed away like a ſhadow, or as a poſt which haſteth by."

"And as a ſhip which paſſeth over the waves; when it has gone by, the trace thereof cannot be found, neither the pathway of the keel on the water."

"Or like an arrow ſhot at a mark; it parteth the air, which immediately cometh together, ſo that a man cannot know where it went."—Wiſdom of Solomon, Chap. 5, V. 9, 10, and 12.

Cicero (*de Invent.*), ſpeaking of time, ſaith, "It is difficult to give its definition;" and St. Auſtin, "I know what time is, if no man aſks me; but when I would explain, I know not what it is." St. Cyprian laments that the world decays and grows old: in fact, however different the opinion of the ſages and inſpired writers, whom I have quoted, may be with reſpect to their definition of time, in this point they all virtually agree, that it is an eſſence duſtile to the imagination; inaſmuch as that a ſpace of years may be as eaſily conceived as a ſpace of minutes, illuſive to the graſp, ſlow to the ardency of hope or expectation, and ſwift to the mind in which deſpondency or dread predominates; that of all that have paſſed, and all that are to come, the preſent moment is the only period which we can, with any propriety, term our own.

The preſent moment is indeed an awful one; it ſtandeth as a bridge betwixt two centuries, from which, like the buſt of Janus, we, with a mental eye, look backward and forward upon the events that have paſſed, and thoſe yet lowering upon the generations which have, even in the ſhort period of our exiſtence, appeared upon the great theatre of the world; and upon thoſe that have receded from our ſight. We conſider how they have ſuſtained their parts on this extenſive ſcene; to what cauſe it was owing that myriads of them made their exit before they had half finiſhed their courſe; and what effect their virtues or vices, their exertions or indolence, and thoſe of their contemporaries that ſtill exiſt, may have had upon the minds of the riſing generation; what influence their example will have upon poſterity?

The Cloſe of the Century, to a thinking mind, ſeems ſtrongly to exhibit a type of the Cloſe of Life. We have, through the few or many years that we have exiſted, ſuffered our faculties to be occupied in the purſuit of pleaſure; or with equal, perhaps ſtill ſtronger avidity, ſuffered them to be abſorbed in the purſuit of riches: diſſipation and avarice have, perhaps, taken their turns, like day and night. To intemperance, ambition, or intereſt, we have, perhaps, devoted the choiceſt of our hours, and conſidered the one or the other of theſe predominating propenſities or paſſions as the maſter-ſpring of our actions: the goal to which our exertions have impelled or directed us. What has been the conſequence? Such as might have been expected: we have, perhaps, after a life of ſpeculation and toil, hope and diſappointment, arrived at this awful period—this bourn which ſeparates two ages—as we ſhall arrive at a period ſtill more awful, without properly reflecting upon the paſt, yet ſtill with dread and apprehenſion of the future: with all thoſe paſſions and propenſities, which have, through our erratic courſe, goaded us on, unrepreſſed even by the failure, the fading of thoſe evaneſcent objects, thoſe ignis fatuus's of the mind, which have led our reaſon aſtray: and ſhall (except we attend to the obſervations with which I ſhall conclude), on the eve of this century, lie down to reſt from our labour with all our offences upon our heads, and riſe the morning of the next, if God permits us to riſe, with recruited ſpirits, and an avidity as keen, to return to the chace of thoſe deluſive objects, which we have ever had in view, but ſhall never have in poſſeſſion.

To recur to the beginning of this ſpeculation, and endeavour, from ancient mythology and ſcriptural truth, more ſtrongly to enforce thoſe moral and pious inſtructions which it is my wiſh to inculcate. It is well known, that among the infinite variety of deities worſhipped by the Egyptians, under the forms of different animals, or rather monſters, and which were perhaps venerated by them as types of ſome myſtery, as hieroglyphical ſymbols containing a meaning, leading through their medium up to the firſt great Cauſe, to which meaning we have unfortunately loſt the key, they had one termed Canouphis, whoſe emblematical ſignification has ſurvived the laps of ages,

ages, has been rescued from the ruins of time, and was instructive to them, to every intervening period, and may be equally so to us. This God was represented under the form of a figure highly dignified, whose head was encircled with a radiated crown: he rested upon a broken column, on which, and on its pedestal, in characters more intelligible than hieroglyphics in general, was marked, according to their ideas, the situation of the sun, the orbits of the planets, the various constellations, the signs of the zodiac, with calculations, shewing by their motions the lapse of years, by their revolutions the revolutions of time: around the middle of this statue was entwined a serpent, the well-known emblem of eternity.

Glancing with a mental eye to this venerable figure, piercing the thick veil in which antiquity has shrouded his allegorical form, we shall find the impression which it makes sufficiently strong to enable us to judge that from the earliest periods, in a nation where the lamp of science which has since illuminated the world was first lighted, the mythologists thought it necessary to form an object of adoration, whose attributes combined the solar system, time and eternity. Perhaps, when the first age, after its erection, had elapsed, the temple of Canouphis was opened, and the whole people crowded to pay their devotion to him who had already passed the gulf of time, and was embraced by eternity; perhaps the same ceremony was observed at every revolving period, which was, by the nation, considered as a call upon them to make up their accounts, by calling a retrospective eye over their former transactions, reflecting in what manner they had employed their time, and considering whether, like their deity, they were prepared for the embraces of eternity.

Although, under the Christian dispensation, many may be prepared to sneer at my bringing instances from heathen mythology to enforce the purer doctrines of that religion, it will not be contended but that from every system, however incongruous and erratic its tenets might have been, something moral and consequently profitable may be deduced; and perhaps from none more than from the religious symbols (in which certainly was displayed all the learning of the times) of a nation that was the parent of mythology, as well as the cradle of science. To be "skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," was, among the chosen people of God, considered as the highest effort of human genius, and the highest compliment that could be paid their sages, who unquestionably, from their primitive connection with them, borrowed those sublime images and that figurative mode of expression which adorn and elucidate the scriptural books: therefore the ideas of those original possessors of learning or wisdom, for they are used as synonimous terms, are adduced to shew, that from the earliest ages, from the moment the taper of knowledge was first lighted, these important considerations operated upon the human mind more than I fear they do at present.

Yet at present, at this moment, the only one of which we are certain—the moment when a new æra begins to dawn, a new scene to open before us—how much doth it behove us to reflect upon our real situation; to view the present spot upon which we stand, and from this eminence, like skilful surveyors, observing the country around, form a general though ideal plan or scheme of human life; in order that, while we contemplate on the fates of the myriads that appear and are swept away from the extensive space within our mental grasp, they may furnish us with proper reflections upon the nature of time, operating upon vitality, and forming a chain of causes and consequences leading from the first stage of infantile existence to eternity.

To do this with effect, we must, as has been observed, consider ourselves as standing on the top of a pyramid composed of flights of steps, every flight containing a decade: around the base of this ideal pile, we shall behold millions of infants, crawling, as it were, into life. On the first ten steps, children sporting in wanton gambols; the second will be filled by the youth of both sexes, ascending with vivacity, joined from the impulse of health, and flourishing in all the bloom and exultation of adolescence. On the third we shall still behold them ascending, but with graver steps, encumbered with burdens which seem to accumulate as they proceed to the fourth decade. Here, after anxiously casting their eyes around, as if to observe in what manner their companions, whom they have left on the first and second flights, climb the steps of life, they begin a contrary course, descending on the other side with greater rapidity, though left

firmneſs, than they roſe. In the fifth, their loads appear wonderfully to have increaſed, and their bodies ſeem leſs able to bear their preſſure. With weakened limbs and unſteady footſteps they totter on, however, to another; ſome to another; and a few to another after that; which leads to the bottom, where we ſhall obſerve, in the very, very ſmall number that remain alive, every mark of mental imbecility and corporeal decrepitude: but while we lament the ſad condition of theſe ſurvivors, we ſhall, perhaps, from it derive conſolation for the fate of thoſe who have been ſwept off from every ſtep, as they attempted to gain the ſummit; or thoſe whoſe heavy burdens and bodily infirmities cauſed them to ſlip as they were deſcending.

This picture of human life, drawn with a trembling hand, is a true though faint emblem of the operation of time upon exiſtence in the laſt, in every century that has elapſed ſince the creation of the world; and may, if we view it in a proper light, lead us to conſider how we have aſcended or deſcended the mountain of years, over which we are now travelling: whether we have, in any of the ſtages, loitered upon the road; indulged ourſelves in excurſive rambles; purſued criminal or frivolous objects; been engaged in ſchemes inimical to our own, to the general happineſs; and have failed to make advantage of that ſtock of knowledge derived from experience, which our anceſtors had left us, but have ſquandered it away in deſultory adventures and idle ſpeculations, by which means we are in danger of becoming bankrupts of time, and conſequently of eternity.

Theſe reflections, forming an *halo*, an imaginary circle, ſeem to round the Eighteenth Century; and, conſidered in a general view, extended to a ſcale which not only ſerves to meaſure Europe but Aſia, Africa, and America, after enabling us to ſurvey countries deſolated, cities dilapidated, empires overthrown, to trace a circuitous courſe of ambition, war, and all their dreadful concomitants, rebellion, faction, ſedition, peculation, fraud, and a voluminous catalogue of conſequent crimes, brings us, laden with our toil, debilitated with our ſhare of the vices of the times, and ſuffering all the inconveniences without having attained any of the experience of age, exactly to the point whence we ſet out.

The curtain which fell at the cloſe of the laſt (the Seventeenth) Century, will, if it is for a few minutes again drawn up, diſcover a ſeries of events wonderfully ſimilar to thoſe which have diſgraced the preſent. The ſame tragedy hath again been acted, although, thank Heaven! the ſcene of the cataſtrophe has been laid in a different country. Another Monarch has bled; Princes and Nobles have again been driven into exile by the double edged ſword of the malignant demon of Democracy: here candour obliges me to ſtate, and proud I am to ſtate it, that from the inherent humanity, which is our national characteriſtic, though almoſt frightened from the land in that turbulent period to which I have alluded, yet ſtill the Goddeſs hovered in the air; therefore, foul as was the murder of the benignant and unfortunate Charles; atrocious as were the crimes of the Engliſh regicides; their treaſon and enormities were not attended with thoſe dreadful, thoſe ſanguinary conſequences which have followed, and do ſtill continue to follow, the fates of the no leſs benignant and unfortunate Louis, and (who can think of them without pity combined with horror?) his innocent Queen and family.

Theſe dreadful events, and the vengeance of the Almighty which hath overtaken, and ſtill purſues their murderers, together with other circumſtances nearly as terrific, the effects of their crimes, have marked the laſt decade of the Eighteenth Century upon the tablet of the hiſtoric Muſe in characters written with *blood*, and extended the flames of the war, which it is to be hoped they have kindled, as an Indian lights his funeral pile, to periſh in its vortex, to every ſurrounding nation. With reſpect to theſe kingdoms, though bleſſed in a ſupreme degree in our inſulated ſituation; while from Pentland Firth to the Land's-End our brave domeſtic bands are armed for our defence; while our coaſts are guarded by a navy victorious in every part of the globe; a navy that has exalted the glory of the Britiſh flag to a height on which it was never before diſplayed; we have had little opportunity to feel the preſſure, and ſtill leſs to fear the conſequences, of Gallic arms or Gallic enormities; yet we have aſſumed a proud, a diſtinguiſhed ſtation: we have not only ſympathized in the ſufferings of ſuffering humanity, but have accompanied thoſe ſympathetic feelings with active exertions. We have endeavoured to ſtop the torrent, even at its ſource, which, iſſuing from that red land of regicides, had directed its ſtreams to other countries, had ſapped the mounds

of piety and morality, and consequently afforded a ready entrance to infidelity, to cruelty, and rapacity; whether assuming the lion port of open hostility, or, serpent like, crouching with insidious art to lick the feet of the pseudo goddess of liberty.

Be it our praise, be it recorded in the annals of time, that the Close of this Century, as the Close of the last, finds us again in the character of the Saviours of Europe; that we have again opposed, successfully opposed ourselves to an irruption, which, like the bursting of Etna, was spreading destruction and devastation to every creature, and every thing which was so unfortunate, as to be liable to its collision.

It has also been the peculiar happiness of this country, that during those years in which a rapid succession of sanguinary scenes have stained the immense canvass displayed upon the theatre of the world, our domestic representations, whether we consider them as delineated by the pencil of the arts, or the pen of literature, guided by the unerring hands of nature and truth; whether they have been rendered busy and interesting by unlimited commerce, doubly gilt and decorated by opulence, or illuminated by the lamps of science, have, with respect to ourselves, been calculated to leave a pleasing impression upon our minds. Vices we certainly have! but our domestic vices, if they have in the present Century increased, or are at this hour increasing, are perhaps the consequences and concomitants of our domestic prosperity, and not, in their effect upon society, so dreadful as those transmarine crimes which, had not the legislature interfered, were daily importing, and which, with respect to other nations, have counteracted the labours of divines and moralists, have driven back their advances toward civilization and refinement through nine tenths of the Century, and, as has been observed, at the Close of it brought them precisely to the point whence they set out.

To elucidate this by a short observation, it is well known that the first year of this æra, was the first of the reign of a man who seemed, by his leaving a part of his people in a state of poverty and distress, while he led another to certain destruction, to have been formed for a democratic leader, a consul, or dictator, rather than a monarch, but who has by his flatterers, with more truth than judgment, been styled the Alexander of the North.—The reader will anticipate that I mean Charles the XIIth, who, in imitation of the "Macedonian Madman," extended his conquests from the shore of the Baltic to the banks of the Borysthenes. There the star of victory, which had so long lighted him on his erratic course, and in the fall of kingdoms and the fate of kings, discovered scenes similar to those so lately acted in Italy, sunk into the waves. That of the Russian Emperor and empire arose, and, as at the Close of this Century, we have seen its superior influence stopped that devastation which was upon the point of overwhelming Europe.

It would be an unpleasing task more fully to record, as it certainly is an unpleasing speculation to reflect, that in the circle of this Century, so many of the years which form integral parts of it, have been stained with rebellion, sacrificed to war, or that those of the preceding periods, taken from the Norman Conquest, nay, from an æra much more remote, do not seem to have been less turbulent; yet, when we consider "all those things as having passed away like a shadow," and that every object around us is in the same state of transition; we shall find consolation in the lapse of time operating upon the brevity of human existence. We shall find consolation even in the idea, that although a thousand years are in the sight of the Omnipotent but as yesterday, and our age as nothing before him; though we have suffered the past of this Century in which we have lived to recede from our sight without being able to retrace it by those marks those vestiges of wisdom and virtue which we ought to have erected, like columns and obelisks by the way side, as guides and directors for posterity; yet still, if we make a proper use of the few or many years that are allotted to us, if we take a warning instead of an example from the events that have passed, we may even arrest the small portion of this Century which is within the grasp of time, and when it sinks like the Phœnix into its own ashes, rise on the morning of the next with a renovation of mental strength sufficient to enable us to soar with the fabled bird, far, far beyond the atmosphere of those little passions and prejudices, of those paltry stimulations of ambition and interest which have distinguished our career on this sublunary spot, and flying on the wings of time, arrive at the blissful mansions of eternity.

## DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

### LETTER II.*

Bishop's Court, Dec. 21, 1756.

IF diſtance of ſituation and delay of correſpondence can poſſibly be conſiſtent with undiminiſhed affection and regard, then my dear friend and brother H—— will allow that ſuch may be the caſe between him and me.

If, Sir, you ſhould queſtion, Whether I have not wrote oftener to other friends? You have for anſwer, Thoſe on neceſſary buſineſs excepted, I ſcarce think I have. One great and real occaſion of delay is the hindrances I meet with from ſitting down to write a *long* letter; for I have no notion of ſhort ones to particular friends, and eſpecially from this foreign land;—where it is not like ſending by the bakers or market folks from Hitchin: we muſt wait here for veſſels, and wind, and opportunity of tranſmitting to our ports 14 or 15 miles.—And what will my good friend ſay, when I aſſure him, I have now no leſs than between 30 and 40 letters on my hands at this time unanſwered: ſome of 'em indeed may perhaps not require immediate notice. Be that as 'twill, I would only deſire you, dear Sir, to believe I have not wilfully or deſignedly neglected you: but if the appearance of it be too much even for your great candour to acquit me of; I am at your mercy, the penalty is ready, viz. as long a ceſſation of the direction of your pen toward Biſhop's Court, which, if you think I deſerve, you may depend on its being what I ſhall ſenſibly feel, for I have left nobody behind me, whoſe friendſhip I ſhould more regret the loſs of.

You was to enquire of our welfare, I hear, from our late ſervant upon her return to Hitchin; by whom doubtleſs you expected more than a verbal compliment from me; and from that time, I ſuppoſe, you began to give me up. Conveyance of letters by goods or travellers, to ſave poſtage, we by no means approve, having had ſome 6 weeks or 2 months paſſing that way.—We hope from hence, that the will be able to convince you of our being in a place much different from the deſerts of Arabia, or that we ſee the ſun more much more than thoſe under the line. That we are ſome degrees North of our former ſituation is undeniable: but no leſs true is it, that we have far leſs froſt and ſnow than in the South of England, at leaſt of any continuance. Though fuel is cheap, we had no fire in our parlour till after Michaelmas, which perhaps is more than you can ſay at L——: and Mrs. Hildeſley, notwithſtanding ſhe is out every day, puts on neither hat, hood, nor cloak. Neither are the variations of heat and cold ſo great as in England: the extremes in the whole year here, don't differ above twenty degrees, at leaſt they have not in the time we have been here; whereas I have known that of 30 at Hitchin in the ſpace of three or four days: you know I am a great weather obſerver. Bateing a few fits of the cholick laſt Spring, which I attributed to my eating frequently of Ling fiſh, which I am fond of, I don't know for years, that I have had fewer complaints, than ſince I have been in this new climate. I never was an athletic ſtrong hero: witneſs the trial in our northern tour, when I was ſome years younger, what more than enough you had to do, to get me on from ſtage to ſtage. Alert in a morning, and impatient to wait your Reverence's *ſolemn motions, and regular preparations*,—but when out, who was ſure to be lag but *poor Mark?* I often think of that journey, and of the pretended ſuperexcellencies of the North, witneſs the meat we ſaw in the market at Scarborough, and the cherries we had in the middle of July. Did I tell you that my chum Ingram died about the time I left London, and that I received a draught of ten pounds from his widow, being a legacy in his will?—But once more as to the boaſts of the North of England: I aſſure you we poor Manks-illanders won't yield to them.—I call our brother Robinſon countryman, for I think we have every thing full as good as in Lancaſhire: he is ſo modeſt or ſo juſt—only to except *potatoes*; but we are too near Ireland, even to admit that preference. Fiſh, wine, and poultry of all ſorts, 'tis certain, we have very good and cheap here; in all other articles (perhaps too I may except coals and candles) we muſt ſubmit to South-England.—My wife reckons ſhe parted from England, when ſhe turned

* See Vol. XXXVI. p. 311.

her

her back upon *Lichfield*: for after that, the inns began to be very poor and mean, not better I think than your Sugar Loaf at L——:—which we wondered at in ſo great a road as that to *Wellchefter*. I can't ſay ſhe in any reſpects likes this place ſo well as I do; notwithſtanding the privilege of the women in this country, in having a legal claim to *a moiety of their husbands' eſtates real and perſonal*, ſo as to be capable of diſpoſing of it by will.—What think you of that, *Mrs. H——*? A rare law this to make good huſbands, and do as their wives bid 'em!—But you have a good one you'll ſay without ſuch a law, and therefore have no deſire to come to Manks-land for the receipt.

How goes grain with my brother farmer? Wheat is here at 5s. and barley at 3s. per buſhel: which we call dear. But perhaps we ſhall find it dearer from England;—if we could have it from thence; of which it ſeems we are debarred by the embargo. This, as we are part of his Majeſty's dominions, we think a little hard.—You ſay, pray what taxes or exciſe do you pay to the king?—Sir, I've done. We muſt do as well as we can with our own provender. How you go on in England, we ſometimes hear as the wind blows us a bit of news. But we don't much concern ourſelves about political matters; as we have no places of great profit or preheminence to contend for. And our detached ſituation makes us the more indifferent about thoſe that have.—We go to church and pray for our king, and wiſh well to the eſtabliſhment of our mother church and country,—and eat our herrings and are quiet.

When you next ſee Sir Thomas Saluſbury, pray preſent him with my beſt reſpects; and I ſhould be much obliged to him, if attention to more material buſineſs, when he is next in town, will admit of it, that he will be ſo good as to procure for me, from Dr. Hay, or at the office where it is lodged, a copy of the paper I ſubſcribed in the veſtry-room, juſt before my conſirmation, *at St. Martin's*; and whatever fee may be due to the clerk for the ſame, you'll be pleaſed to anſwer for me. For though I did not ſubſcribe what I did not read, yet I ſhould be glad to be gratified with the reviſal of it.

Speak us with particular regard to the family at the Temple when you ſee them; (if they have not by this time forgot their neighbour Mark and his wife Betty). I hope they all enjoy their healths.—And pray acquaint us with the ſtate of your own and Mrs. H——'s. How have you fared as to *rheumatic pains*? Do you ride, or take phyſick, or neither? Went you your uſual tour after harveſt, into Cambridgeſhire, &c. The Biſhop of Durham wrote me of Sir Fran. St. John's death. If Mrs. H—— had no relation to his large fortunes; ſhe is, however, related to them that had. I have one left friend, then I find, to receive me, if I live to revisit my native country; for though he was rather a reclufe and reſerved man, and of few acquaintance, yet I believe I was as much in his favour as any one almoſt—that were not in his *will*. But as one of our acquaintance uſed facetiouſly to ſay, Don't tell me of reſpect and kindneſs, that is the time to know who loves us, when they are dead, and not when they are living. For my part, I had no ſort of expectance of ſuch poſthumous teſtimony.—He was an ingenious gentleman like many one that had a juſt ſenſe of religion, and in thoſe capacities I thought the friendly notices he always beſtowed on ſo little a man as I, excluſive of relationſhip, an honour to me. He was one of the firſt that paid me the compliment of a viſit at Covent Garden on account of my nomination to this ſee, and not finding me there came to me to Hanover Square; which ſhowed, at leaſt, he was well pleaſed at my advancement. For he was of that ſet, who thought it an advancement—though in a foreign land. I ſometimes think what a melancholy place England will appear to me, if I ſhould ſtay till there is nobody left there that will own me? What with ſome that are dead—and ſome that are offended that I did not firſt write to 'em, or in properer time or manner—and ſome that will have forgot me through long abſence,—and ſome that may conſider me as a foreigner, with whom they have now no connection;—and ſome that think I ought to have ſtaid where I was, and took it ill that I ſhould be ſo rude as to leave my old dioceſe.—So that ſometimes I think I may ſet as well ſet up my ſtaff in this eaſie ſtate, and not think of ſo long a journey to pay my reſpects to old friends, who may, if not dead themſelves, look upon me as dead and gone. But if ever I ſhould live to croſs to the other ſide, I ſhall probably have the aſſurance to hazard a reception at the parſonage of L——, or wherever the preſent owner's merits and friends may by that time have otherwiſe diſpoſed of him. Sometimes I think

I think, our brethren of the Society, of which I was once an unworthy member, will be ſo kind as to paſs me from one to another, and give me the run of their kitchen for a few days each. But if, inſtead thereof, they only compliment me with their wiſhes for my *proſperous* &c. I think 'tis as much as if they ſaid—Good bye, Mark! For if they have no hopes of ſeeing me till then—they may as well ſhake their *final adieu*. As to my wife, ſhe ſeems to give up all thoughts of ever troubling or being troubled with the ocean again, till ſhe is forced on it by my demiſe and my ſucceſſor's ejectment of her. She has not loſt her ſpirits yet to that degree ſome may imagine by her tranſportation hither (to this jabbering country as ſhe calls it), but can ſtill ſhake her ſides and tell a facetious ſtory in her droll manner, which you know (if you have n't forgot her) ſhe is pretty much miſtreſs of. And now having ſaid all I have at preſent to ſay of my ſelf and better half, it is time to releaſe you:—and which I cannot do better than by repeating my aſſurances that we are, with the moſt invariable affection and eſteem,

[Signed for my Self and Conſort]
Dear Mr. and Mrs. H——'s
ſincere Friends and Servants,
MARK, SODOR & MANN.

My Siſter deſires your and Mrs. H——'s acceptance of her compliments. Thank God we are all in health.

Dec. 27, 1756.

You ſee, now I am got to you, I am loth to part; and by the two dates what interruptions I am liable to, and what delays before opportunity offers for conveyance. And even now it is a great chance whether this will reach you time enough for the compliments of the ſeaſon. I hope you had as fine a Chriſtmas day as we had here. It was ſo bright and pleaſant with us, that though my carriage was at the door, I choſe to walk a mile to church, rather than get into it. What think you of two communicants at a village, and where the people look upon *Eaſter* as the chief time for reſorting!—There is a cuſtom in this iſle, I ſhould be glad to ſee dropped, viz. the Clergy's attending at each of their pariſh churches to read prayers, either late at night or early in the morning of Chriſtmas day; when the congregation young and old, as they happen to be furniſhed, ſtand up by turns to ſing Manks carols, of long ſcripture ſtories; which though for the moſt part performed with great decency and decorum, yet as it breaks in upon the reſt both of miniſter and people, muſt be no ſmall obſtruction to the due attendance on the more regular and appointed duty of the day. But as they are much attached to ancient cuſtoms, I fear I ſhall have enough to do to break through this. 'Tis alſo uſual, after prayers in the holidays, for a fiddle to attend at the Croſs, and great numbers to dance by couples, like the milk-maids in London, and which, if the weather permits, laſts an hour or two. They do the like, when they come out of church from a wedding. A man takes out a woman, and ſo alternately, like the French dances in England. And ſcarce any refuſe: baſhfulneſs being no growth of this country: for they are all pleaſed to ſhew their dexterity. As the country is very populous, ſurplice fees would be conſiderable to the clergy; marriages and chriſtenings always going forward. But the celebration fee, I think, is but 6d. and a licence 3s. 6d. and conſequently banns are very rarely if ever publiſhed. I believe I told you, that none can be married here till they have been confirmed and at the communion, or, at leaſt, not without giving bond to the Lord of the Iſle, that they will take the firſt opportunity to be inſtructed for the due compliance with thoſe duties. I find the language very difficult to pronounce, or I ſhould be able ſoon to be maſter of it to *read prayers*. But at preſent I am content with ſufficient for the *abſolution*, *confirmation*, the *bleſſing*, and delivering the elements at the *ſacrament*. And in theſe, by repeating often, they compliment me with allowing I am quite a Manksman. If is not with them alike difficult to ſpeak Engliſh. Thoſe that do, are far more intelligible than the northern Engliſh: as having no broad and particular dialect. My Engliſh ſteward I brought over hither, has taken to him a Manks wife: and I have the late Biſhop's in his room, who is a very good one, and has the advantage of having both languages; and knows better therefore to manage the demeſne tenants who are my labourers, though very improperly called ſuch, for they are much afraid of killing themſelves with work; and require much looking to. But you will ſay, what can a man be ſuppoſed to do for 5d. per day, which is their pay, and is 1½d. more than the late Biſhop gave. And what is remarkable, the women are as good hands at all ſorts of

huſbandry

husbandry work as the men, especially at threshing and dressing the grain; but so sociably inclined, that neither one nor t'other will work alone: they are all very nimble footed, from wearing no shoes, unless it be on Sundays, when they never go to church without putting 'em on when they get near the church.—The English beggars, I tell 'em, move pity, when they ask charity, by showing their torn shoes or without a shoe to 'em. But this motive, I believe, is confined to the South. For I fancy in most parts of the North, they are bare footed as much as here. But I believe you never hear a north countryman own or discover, that part of their nakedness: nay possibly would deny it if put to 'em. I found some of the kind in Wales, even in a Borough town: however, perhaps it may not be quite so common, as in place Mainland. But why do I call it poor, when in short we have no poor, at least not sufficient to require any parish rates for their maintenance.

These particulars, concerning the inhabitants of the land of Men (if you have not had them before from me or from a better hand viva voce), may serve to divert you, and Mrs. H—— some one of your winter evenings. Otherwise, I ought to apologise for the trouble of so long an epistle. Such as it is you will favourably accept it from,

Dear Sir, your faithful,

M. S. M.

## ENTRY OF KING CHARLES II. INTO LONDON,

### ON HIS RESTORATION, MAY 29, 1660.

As an extract has been given, from a very scarce pamphlet, in a former number of this Magazine, relating the disguise in which Charles the Second eluded the pursuit of his enemies; it may perhaps gratify the reader to exhibit, from the same source of information, his triumphant entry into London, on his restoration to his throne.

"On Tuesday the 29th, that glorious day, ever to be thankfully remembered, he set out [from Rochester] for London, the number of nobility and gentry about him still increasing, and several regiments of the best horse making a guard for him, whilst the innumerable crowds of the common sort strew'd all the roads with herbs and flowers, and hung the trees and hedges with garlands. He made a short stay at Black-Heath, to view the army drawn up there, and about one of the clock came to St. George's Fields, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen waited in a tent to receive him. *Allen*, then Lord Mayor, delivered his Majesty the city sword, and receiv'd it again, with the honour of knighthood. A splendid entertainment was there provided, of which the King took part, and then the solemn cavalcade was continued. From the bridge, to Temple-Bar, the streets were rail'd on the one side with distinct standings for the several Liveries, and on the other lin'd by the Train'd-Bands and Gentlemen Volunteers, all in white doublets, under Sir *John Stawell*. The manner of this triumphal procession, was as follows:

"First march'd a troop of Gentlemen, all in silver doublets, with drawn swords, being in number about 300, besides their servants, and led by Major-General *Brown*.

"Another troop of about 100, in velvet coats, their foot-men in purple liveries.

"A troop under Sir *John Robinson*, with buff coats, cloth of silver sleeves, and green scarfs.

"A troop of about 200, in blue coats, lac'd with silver, their standard red, fring'd with silver.

"Another troop with six trumpets, their standard pink, fring'd with silver, their foot-men in liveries of sea-green, lac'd with silver.

"Another troop of about 120, their standard sky, fring'd with silver, with four trumpets and 40 foot-men, the troop under the [illegible] of *Northampton*.

"Another troop of 103, in grey coats, led by the Lord *Goring*, with six trumpets, and their standard sky, with silver fringe.

"Another troop of 70.

"Another troop of about 300 noblemen and gentlemen, under the Lord *Gerrard*.

"Another troop of about 100 their standard black.

"Another

"Another troop of 30s led by the Lord *Mordaunt*. All these troops finely mounted, and richly accouter'd.

"Next follow'd two trumpets, with his Majesty's arms.

"The Sheriffs men, 72 in number, in red cloaks, lac'd with silver, and carrying half-pikes.

"A troop of divers persons out of the several Companies of London, all in velvet coats, with gold chains, each parcel having their respective streamers and foot-men with different liveries.

"Next about 600 citizens, well-mounted, with a kettle drum and five trumpets before them.

"Twelve ministers on horseback.

"His Majesty's Life-Guard, led by Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, and Major *Roscarrock*.

"The City-Marshall with eight foot-men, and the city-waits and officers.

"The two Sheriffs, with all the Aldermen of London, in their scarlet gowns and rich trappings, their foot-men in red coats, lac'd with silver, and waistcoats of cloth of gold.

"The maces and heralds in their rich coats.

"The Lord Mayor bare, carrying the sword.

"The Duke of *Buckingham*, and Gen. *Monk*, both bare.

"Then the King between his two brothers, the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*.

"Next a troop bare, with white colours.

"The General's Life-Guard.

"Another troop of gentry.

"Lastly, five regiments of horse, with back, breast, and head pieces.

"The cavalcade was clos'd by a vast number of gentry and others, on horseback, richly clad and accouter'd; the whole number of it amounting to above 20,000 horse. The streets all the way from Southwark to Whitehall, were hung with tapistry and rich silks.

"In this manner his Majesty was conducted to Whitehall, where both Houses of Parliament waited upon him in the Banqueting House, where he was congratulated in their names, by the Earl of *Manchester* for the House of Lords, and Sir *Harbottle Grimstone* for the Commons. That night was entirely devoted to joy in all parts, the conduits in the city running wine, and the streets being made as light as day with the number of bonfires."

## ACCOUNT
### OF
## DR. JOSIAH TUCKER AND HIS WRITINGS.

[*Concluded from Vol.* XXXVI. *Page* 379.]

IN the year 1760, he turned his attention to the state of the Poor Laws, and gave his thoughts on that subject to his friends in a pamphlet, which has not been publicly sold. In 1763, with his friend Mr. Nugent, afterwards Lord Clare, who then received academical honours, he was admitted by the University of Dublin to the degree of Doctor of Divinity *ad eundem*, and about the same time was named an honorary member of the Dublin society.

The time was now approaching which called forth the exertion of all talents, to support the Church and to save the State. To aid the former, he engaged in a controversy with the Dissenters, and repelled their attacks on the subscription imposed by the State on its members holding church preferments, and defended with great force the peculiar doctrines objected to by the Nonconformists. His services to the State were not less important. An impolitic contention with the Colonies, inconsiderately begun and feebly carried on, he saw must be attended with fatal consequences to both countries. He therefore ingeniously proposed to separate totally from the Colonies, and to reject them from being fellow members and joint-partners with us in the privileges and advantages of the British Empire, because they refused to submit to the authority and jurisdiction of the British Legislature. Offering at the same time to enter into alliances of friendship and treaties of commerce with them, as with any other independent states. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of Dr. Tucker's plan, though at first it was treated as visionary, and subjected the

author

[illegible] both to ridicule and refute, [illegible] Burke stigmatized it with the epithet of childish.

In the controversy which ensued, in consequence of the American disputes, our Author took a decided part in favour of Government, and received somewhat more than his share of the abuse which issued from the press. It [illegible] As it had happened before, and has since, the defenders of Administration were charged with acting from interested motives, and from expectations of preferment. Mr. Burke, in his famous speech on American taxation, April 19, 1774, very elaborately introduced Dr. Tucker in the following manner: "This vermin of court reptiles, when they are forced into day upon one point, are here to burrow in another; but they shall have no refuge: I will make them bolt out of their holes. Conscious that they must be baffled when they attribute a precedent disturbance to a subsequent measure, they take other ground, almost as absurd, but very common in modern practice, and very wicked; which is to attribute the ill effect of ill-judged conduct to the arguments which had been used to dissuade us from it. They say, that the opposition made in parliament to the stamp act at the time of its passing, encouraged the Americans to their resistance. This has even formally appeared in print in a regular volume, from an advocate of that faction, a Dr. Tucker. This Dr. Tucker is already a Dean, and his earnest labours in this vineyard will, I suppose, raise him to a bishoprick." (8vo Edit. p. 71.) This insinuation Dr. Tucker condescended to notice in the following terms: "As you have been pleased to bestow much abuse and scurrility on me in your public speech of the 19th April 1774,—and also many commendations, in private both before and since that publication,—I shall take no other notice of either, than just to assure you, that I am neither elated by [illegible] power or flattered by your panegyrics; and that I look upon the [illegible] as worth [illegible] [illegible] however [illegible] [illegible] with the same indications, he publicly asserted the independence and purity of his defence of Government, and on the same [illegible] declared his resolution never to accept of any preferment, even though it should be pressed upon him.

In the course of this controversy he observed that the opinion of Mr. Locke was quietly supposed to be an infallible authority. Finding, however, that the principles of that author, in his treatise on Government, were such, that if they were executed according to the letter, and till the manner understood by the Americans, would necessarily unhinge and destroy every government upon earth, he determined to examine the principles of this celebrated treatise. Other employment suspended the immediate execution of this work until after the American war had ceased, when still conceiving the doctrines inculcated by Mr. Locke to be dangerous to the peace and happiness of all societies, and believing they had contributed to the dismemberment of the empire, he finished the work and published it in the year 1781. On the 17th of January, in that year, he married Mrs. Crow of Gloucester, now his widow.

A few years more terminated his labours, though he frequently, in short letters, gave his opinion on public affairs, under the signature of Cassandra. His last pamphlet was in 1785, on the dispute between Great Britain and Ireland, which shews no marks of imbecility. He met the infirmities of age with resignation, and lived several years after he thought himself incapable of literary exertion. He had engaged to the public for several works, which it is to be lamented he did not complete, as no one was better informed on the subjects he meant to treat, or better qualified to throw new lights on them. His decline was apparent, but

* *Letter to Edmund Burke, Esq. a Member of the House of Commons, in Answer to his Speech, &c.* 1st March, 1775. He afterwards again replied to Mr. Burke's [illegible] God I have no cause to complain of my disappointments [illegible] the Deanery of Gloucester, in the year 1783, [illegible] of the most distant application for any favour or [illegible] ing news is a circumstance which I am perfu[illegible] various means and from different persons, especially [illegible] office, and a great favourite at Court, but now [illegible] yet the Orator has been pleased to characterize [illegible] April, 1774, without any provocation, as one of [illegible] phrase) who would do any thing for the [illegible] of a bishoprick. *Remarks on the Letter [illegible] Appeal in Separation from the Colonies*, 8vo. p. 7.

not rapid, and he left the world, which he had much benefited, on the 4th November 1795,—lamented by every one who knows how to appreciate talents uniformly exerted for the benefit of society.

The following is as complete and correct a list of his works as we are enabled at present to compile:

(1) A Brief History of the Principles of Methodism,—wherein the Rise and Progress, together with the Causes of the several Variations, Divisions, and present Inconsistencies of this Sect are attempted to be traced out and accounted for, 8vo. 1742.

(2) A calm Address to all Parties in Religion, on the Score of the present Rebellion, 8vo. 1745. [This was written by the advice and with the approbation of Judge Foster. It was printed and given away in great numbers, and afterwards circulated by Government, with the Archbishop of York (Herring's) Speech.] This is reprinted in an Appendix to the Reflections on Naturalization, 1752, Part II.

(3) Sermon preached before the Trustees of the Bristol Infirmary, 4to. 1746.

(4) A brief Essay on Trade, setting forth the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain with regard to Trade; with some Proposals for remedying the principal Disadvantage of Great Britain, 8vo. 1749. 3d Edit. 1753.

(5) Two Dissertations on certain Passages of Holy Scripture, viz. the first on Luke, xiv. 12, 13, 14; and the second on Rom. xiii. 1, 2, 3, 4; wherein the Cavils and Objections of the late Mr. Chubb, in the first Volume of his Posthumous Works, viz. Remarks on the Scriptures, are particularly considered and refuted, 8vo. 1749.

(6) An earnest and affectionate Address to the Common People of England, on their barbarous Custom of Cock-throwing on Shrove Tuesday, 12mo.

(7) An impartial Inquiry into the Benefits and Damages arising to the Nation from the present very great Use of low-priced Spirituous Liquors: with proper Estimates thereupon, and some Considerations humbly offered for preventing the Introduction of Foreign Spirits not paying the Duty, 8vo. 1751.

(8) Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants. Part I. 8vo. 1751.

(9) Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants. Part II. 8vo. 1752.

(10) Letter to a Friend concerning Naturalizations, 8vo. 1753.

(11) A Second Letter to a Friend concerning Naturalizations, 8vo. 1753.

(12) Reflections on the Expediency of opening the Trade to Turkey, 8vo. 1753.

(13) Elements of Commerce, 4to.—Not published.

(14) Directions for Travelling, 4to.—Not published.

(15) The manifold Causes of the Increase of the Poor distinctly set forth; together with a Set of Proposals for removing and preventing some of the principal Evils, and for lessening others, 4to. dated May 26, 1760. Not published.

(16) The Case of going to War, for the sake of procuring, enlarging, or securing of Trade, considered in a new Light: being a Fragment of a greater Work, 8vo. 1763.

(17) Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy.

(18) A Letter from a Merchant in London to his Nephew in North America, relative to the present Posture of Affairs in the Colonies, 8vo. 1766.

(19) Sermon preached at Meeting of Charity Schools, 4to. 1766.

(20) An Apology for the present Church of England as by Law established, occasioned by a Petition laid before Parliament for abolishing Subscriptions, in a Letter to one of the Petitioners, 8vo. 1772.

(21) Sermons on important Occasions, principally relating to the Quinquarticular Controversy, 8vo. 1773.

(22) Letters to the Rev. Dr. Kippis, occasioned by his Treatise, entituled, A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, with regard to their late Application to Parliament, 8vo. 1773.

(23) Four Tracts, together with two Sermons, on Political and Commercial Subjects, 8vo. 1774.

(24) Religious Intolerance no Part of the General Plan either of the Mosaic or Christian Dispensation, proved by Scriptural Inferences and Deductions, after a Method entirely new, 8vo. 1774.

(25) A brief and dispassionate View of the Difficulties respectively attending the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems, 8vo. 1774.

(26) A Review of Lord Viscount Clare's Conduct as Representative of Bristol, 12mo. 1775.

(27) A

(27) A Letter to Edmund Burke, Esq. Member of Parliament for the City of Briſtol, and Agent for the Colony of New York, &c. in Anſwer to his printed Speech ſaid to be ſpoken in the Houſe of Commons 22 March, 1775, 8vo. 1775.

(28) Tract V. The reſpective Plea and Arguments of the Mother Country and of the Colonies diſtinctly ſet forth; and the Impoſſibility of a Compromiſe of Differences, or a mutual Conceſſion of Rights, plainly demonſtrated. With a prefatory Epiſtle to the Plenipotentiaries of the late Congreſs at Philadelphia, 8vo. 1775.

(29) An humble Addreſs and earneſt Appeal to thoſe reſpectable Perſonages in Great Britain and Ireland, who by their great and permanent Intereſt in landed Property, their liberal Education, elevated Rank, and enlarged Views, are the ableſt to judge, and the fitteſt to decide, whether a Connection with or a Separation from the continental Colonies of America be moſt for the National Advantage, and the laſting Benefit of theſe Kingdoms, 8vo. 1775.

(30) Seventeen Sermons on ſome of the moſt important Points of Natural and Revealed Religion: to which is added, an Appendix, containing a brief and diſpaſſionate View of the ſeveral Difficulties reſpectively attending the Orthodox, Arian, and Socinian Syſtems, in regard to the Holy Trinity, 8vo.

(31) A Series of Anſwers to certain popular Objections againſt ſeparating from the rebellious Colonies, and diſcarding them entirely, being the concluding Tract of the Dean of Gloucester on the Subject of American Affairs, 8vo. 1776.

(32) A Treatiſe concerning Civil Government, in Three Parts, 8vo. 1781.

[In this publication a long preliminary diſcourſe, containing an enumeration of Mr. Locke's errors, collected out of his writings, which had been circulated among the Dean's friends, was ſuppreſſed.]

(33) Reflections on the preſent low Price of coarſe Wools; its immediate Cauſes, and its probable Remedies, 8vo. 1782.

(34) Cui Bono? or, an Inquiry what Benefits can ariſe either to the Engliſh or the Americans, the French, Spaniards, or Dutch, from the greateſt Victories or Succeſſes in the preſent War? Being a Series of Letters, addreſſed to Monſieur Necker, late Controller General of the Finances of France, 8vo. 1782.

(35) Four Letters on important Subjects, addreſſed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, his Majeſty's Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, 8vo. 1783.

(36) A Sequel to Sir William Jones's Pamphlet on the Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Freeholder in the County of Denbigh and the Dean of Gloucester, 8vo. 1784.

(37) Reflections on the preſent Matters in Diſpute between Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Means of converting theſe Articles into mutual Benefits to both Kingdoms, 8vo. 1785.

In the year 1776 Dr. Tucker propoſed to publiſh, if found neceſſary, during the then Seſſions of Parliament,

A Tract concerning the Poſſeſſions and Reſidence of the Clergy of the Church of England: containing,

1. An apology for their temporal poſſeſſions, and a compariſon between their preſent wealth and that of any other order of men in the ſtate at preſent.

2. Animadverſions on the late attempt to deprive the Clergy of ſome part of their poſſeſſions by means of a Nullum Tempus Bill.

3. Animadverſions on an attempt now forming to deprive them of ſtill more by means of a Bill lately preſented to the Grand Juries throughout the kingdom for compelling the Clergy to accept of ſuch compenſations in lieu of tythes, as perſons intereſted in the payment of tythes ſhall dictate to them: together with a parody on ſome parts of the ſaid Bill reſpecting the caſe of landlords and tenants, according to the modern doctrine of the natural equality of mankind and of a free and equal republic.

4. A propoſal for the gradual abolition of tythes, to the mutual ſatisfaction of incumbent and pariſhioners, by a Bill to *enable*, but not to *compel*, the parties concerned to exchange tythes for lands.

5. Commendations beſtowed on the truly pious and really patriotic deſign of a Bill now depending, to enable the poorer Clergy to rebuild and improve their parſonage-houſes, out-houſes, &c. wherein will be pointed out certain omiſſions and imperfections in the ſaid Bill; and a method ſuggeſted for the more effectually anſwering the good intent of the framers of that Bill, without mortgaging the living, for the repairs or rebuilding of the parſonage-houſe, &c.

This Tract never appeared.

In 1783 he noticed a deſign, either to be carried on or diſcontinued, of giving his thoughts on the following ſubjects:

1ſt. A polity for rendering the Engliſh nation more beloved and leſs hated abroad than it is at preſent: or an attempt towards perſuading us, that the goſpel maxim of cultivating peace on earth and good will towards men, (inſtead of inſiſting that all nations ſhall bow down before us and do obeiſance at ſea,) is the beſt rule for national politics.

2d. A polity for turning ſome millions of the public funded and circulating notes; together with a ſcheme for making a beginning towards paying the National Debt, and for advancing the credit of the Stocks without additional taxes.

3d. A polity for giving freedom and equality to Commerce, and for removing all monopolies and excluſions both internal and external.

4th. A polity for preventing the frequency of Robberies, and for approaching towards King Alfred's plan for that purpoſe, as nearly as the circumſtances of a commercial nation will permit.

5th. A polity for building cottages on a part of our preſent waſte lands, and for promoting the growth of timber, hemp, and flax, on other parts of the ſame.

6th. A polity for conſtituting a *Guard Marine* on different parts of our coaſts, ſo as to enable the nation to carry on a *defenſive* war a conſiderable time, without preſſing ſailors, or deranging the operations of commerce.

7th. A polity for encouraging induſtrious foreigners who have money in our funds, and can promote the ſale of our manufactures in foreign countries, to come and reſide among us.

Theſe alſo never appeared. But the moſt important in his eſtimation was the following, to be publiſhed the laſt of all, if Divine Providence ſhould vouchſafe life and health to the Author, viz.

A Reviſal of the Common Prayer agreeably to the Principles of Orthodoxy; or an Eſſay towards improving our Forms of Public Worſhip, without injuring or undermining our public eſtabliſhed National Religion.

# MACKLINIANA;

OR,

## ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND THE GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himſelf, and never before publiſhed.)

[ *Continued from* Vol. XXXVI. Page 377. ]

### QUIN

[In continuation.]

HAD many eccentricities of temper, as is well known, eſpecially one which threw him to have eſcaped all his biographers, (7) A was an annual exhibiting he uſed Benefits a about two months before the ſion from th the winter theatres. He called low-priced *minimal recitations*, and his proper Eſſ as follows:

Conſiderati ed ſome lady of eaſy virtue venting the rite not pa is acquaintance, and agreed (8) Re accompany him on this tour. Law for as only to laſt as far as *one* Proteſtants *finds* would carry them. Quin his ſum for the occaſion; and they ſet out with little or no premeditation but what accident ſuggeſted. At all the places they ſtopped at, Quin gave the lady his name, for the better convenience of travelling; and when the money was nearly ſpent, they took a paſting ſupper at the Piazzas, Covent Garden, where he paid her regularly the balance of the hundred pounds, and then diſmiſſed her nearly in the following words: "Madam, for our mutual convenience I have given you the name of *Quin* for theſe ſome weeks paſt, to prevent the ſtare and impertinent inquiry of the world. There is no reaſon for carrying on this farce here: here then let it end: and now, Madam, give me leave to *unquin* you, and you paſs by your own name for the future." Thus the cere-

scene ended, and with as much *sang froid* as any of the modern French Divorces.

Quin had been at an auction of pictures some time before his death, when old General Guise came into the room. 'There's General Guise,' said some body to Quin, "how very ill he looks."—'Guise! Sir,' says Quin; 'you're mistaken; he is dead these two years.'—'Nay, but,' says the other, "believe your eyes—there he is."—At this Quin put on his spectacles; and, after viewing him from head to foot for some time, exclaimed, 'Why yes, Sir, I'm right enough; he has been dead these two years, it's very evident, and has now only gotten a day-rule to see the pictures.'

Quin, through life, supported his *independence of character*, perhaps, far better than most eminent performers. He had not the vicious compliances of Cibber, to gain and preserve the company of the great world; nor the obsequiousness of Garrick. He knew the force of his own mind, which at least was on a par with those he lived with; and he preserved that power with respect and independence. The common run of the *Great* (or, as the late Kitty Clive used emphatically to call them, "the damaged Quality") were no objects of his choice; he therefore principally sought companions from the middle orders of life, remarkable for taste, learning, and understanding; or those possessed with the milder virtues of the heart. He reserved a fortune sufficient for the indulgence of this kind of life; and though he perhaps pursued the sensual pleasures too far for imitation, both by conversation and enjoyment, he appears on the whole to be a very eminent actor; an accurate observer upon life and manners, and, in point of integrity and benevolence of heart, a good and praise-worthy man.

MRS. OLDFIELD.

Her *forte* was in those parts of comedy which required *vivacity* and *high-bred manners*; and in these, Macklin has often said he never saw her equalled. He was present at her first representation of Lady Townly in 1728: and though the whole of that pleasant and sensible comedy was received with the most unbounded applause, Mrs. Oldfield formed the centre of admiration—from her looks, her dress, and her admirable performance. Most of the performers who have played this part since her time, he complained had too much *tameness* in their manner, under an idea of its being more *easy* and *well bred*; but Mrs. Oldfield, who was trained in the part by the Author, gave it all the *rage* of fashion and vivacity—She *rushed* upon the stage with the full consciousness of youth, beauty, and attraction; and answered all her Lord's questions with such a lively indifference, as to mark the *contrast* as much in their manner of speaking as of thinking: but when she came to describe the superior privileges of a married above a single woman, she repeated the whole of that lively speech with a rapidity and *gaieté de cœur* that electrified the whole house. Their applause was so unbounded, that when Wilks, who played Lord Townly, answers "Prodigious!" the audience applied that word as a compliment to the actress, and again gave her the shouts of their approbation.

He confirmed what Cibber says of her in his preface to The Provoked Husband, "that her natural good sense and lively turn of conversation made her way so easy to ladies of the highest rank, that it is less a wonder if on the stage she sometimes was, what might have become the finest woman in real life to have supported." Macklin has often seen her at Windsor and at Richmond, of a summer's morning, walking arm in arm with Duchesses, Countesses, and women of the first situation, calling one another by their Christian names (as was the fashion of those times) in the most familiar manner. "The women then, Sir," said the Veteran, "talked louder, laughed louder, and shewed all their *natural passions* more than the fine ladies of the present day."

Though Mrs. Oldfield, as is well known, had her intrigues, they were those of *passion* more than *interest*. Previous to her connection with Mr. Mainwaring, she was much sought after and solicited by the then Duke of Bedford. Her affection, however, was so much in favour of the [illegible], that she was on the point of [illegible], when the Duke called upon her one morning, and not finding her at home, left a letter on her dressing-table, intending a settlement on her for life of *five hundred pounds a year*: when Mr. Mainwaring was called, and pressed a consummation of his happiness, she candidly confessed her regards for him, but told him, "he was an unlucky fellow, for that something had happened the day before,

before, which muſt poſtpone their intended happineſs." He preſſed her to know the cauſe, but ſhe would not tell him till ſome days afterwards, when ſhe had returned the ſettlement to the Duke, and acquitted herſelf in all points which touched on her independence.

MRS. PORTER.

He complained that Cibber, in his Apology for his Life, did not notice Mrs. Porter with that degree of praiſe which her merits juſtly entitled her to. Though plain in her perſon, with not much ſweetneſs in her voice from nature; yet, from great aſſiduity in her profeſſion, with an excellent underſtanding and a good ear, ſhe acquired an elevated dignity in her mien, a full tone, and a ſpirited propriety in all characters of heroic rage: in the pathetic parts of tragedy ſhe was no leſs eminent, as ſhe performed the parts of Hermione and Belvidera for many years with great applauſe.

The power of *mellowing the voice* from conſtant aſſiduity and attention, though it appears difficult, and to many at a firſt bluſh almoſt impoſſible, has often been attended with ſucceſs, as appears from the ſtudy of the Grecian and Roman actors*, as well as from our own obſervation on ſome modern performers. When Macklin firſt ſaw Mrs. Dancer (afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Barry, and now Mrs. Crawford,) appear upon the York ſtage, her tones were ſo *ſhrill* and *diſcordant*, that even ſo experienced a judge as he was, thought ſhe would never make an actreſs; yet ſuch was the progreſs of her improvement under the tuition of the *ſilver-toned Barry*, that her Lady Randolph, Belvidera, Grecian Daughter, &c. &c. exhibited ſome of the fineſt notes of the tender and pathetic.

Of Mrs. Porter's Lady Macbeth, Macklin uſed to dwell with particular pleaſure: he ſaid it was better than Mrs. Pritchard's; "and when I ſay that," added the Veteran, "I ſay a bold word; but ſhe had more conſciouſneſs of what ſhe was about than Pritchard, and looked more like a Queen." And Davies informs us, that he had been told of an unſucceſsful experiment once made to introduce Lady Macbeth's *ſurpriſe and fainting ſcene*; which Garrick thought ſo favourite an actreſs as Mrs. Pritchard could not attempt. Macklin agreed about the inability of Pritchard; but was clearly of opinion that Mrs. Porter could have credit with an audience to induce them to endure the hypocriſy of ſuch a ſcene.

TOM WALKER,

as he was conſtantly called (the ſo much celebrated original Mackheath in The Beggar's Opera), was well known to Macklin both on and off the ſtage. He was a young man, rather riſing in the *mediocre* parts of comedy, when the following accident brought him out in Mackheath:—Quin was firſt deſigned for this part, who barely ſung well enough to give a convivial ſong in company, which, at that time of day, was an almoſt indiſpenſable claim on every performer; and on this account, perhaps, did not much reliſh the buſineſs: the high reputation of Gay, however, and the critical junto who ſupported him, made him drudge through two rehearſals. On the cloſe of the laſt, Walker was obſerved humming ſome of the ſongs behind the ſcenes in a tone and livelineſs of manner which attracted all their notice; Quin laid hold of this circumſtance to get rid of the part, and exclaimed, "Aye, there's a man who is much more qualified to do you juſtice than I am." Walker was called on to make the experiment, and Gay, who inſtantly ſaw the difference, accepted him as the hero of his piece.

Whilſt on the ſubject of The Beggar's Opera, any little circumſtance relative to this celebrated piece, we truſt, cannot but be entertaining to the amateurs of the drama; and as ſuch, we inſert them in this place.

Macklin uſed often to ſay he was preſent at the firſt repreſentation of The Beggar's Opera, and confirmed what has been often reported, that its ſucceſs was doubtful till the opening of the ſecond act, when after the chorus ſong of "Let us take the road," the applauſe was univerſal as unbounded. The orcheſtra at that time was in a box over where the King's box now ſtands, and only conſiſted of three or four fiddles, a hautboy,

* Cicero informs us, that the principal actors would never ſpeak a word in the morning before they had expectorated methodically their voice; letting it looſe by degrees, that they might not hurt the organs by emitting it with too much precipitance and violence: and Pliny points out in ſeveral parts of his Natural Hiſtory, no leſs than 20 plants, which were reckoned ſpecifics for that purpoſe.

and

and an occaſional drum: the King's box ſtood in the front of the houſe: the lights on the ſtage were ſuſpended from the top in four equal rows—two before the curtain, and two behind it. The lights conſiſted of candles ſet round in a hoop of tin ſockets, and *candle-ſnuffer* was an ordinary officer on the theatrical eſtabliſhment. This laſt cuſtom continued till Mr. Garrick's return from Italy in 1765; when, with other improvements, he introduced the ſide-lights at preſent uſed, and which are found to be much more convenient.

To this Opera there was no muſic originally intended to accompany the ſongs, till Rich the Manager ſuggeſted it on the ſecond laſt rehearſal. The junto of wits, who regularly attended, one and all objected to it; and it was given up till the Ducheſs of Queenſbury (Gay's ſtaunch patroneſs), accidentally hearing of it, attended herſelf the next rehearſal, when it was tried, and univerſally approved of.

The firſt ſong, "The Modes of the Court," was written by Lord Cheſterfield, "Virgins are like the fair flower in its luſtre," by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, "When you cenſure the age," by Swift; and "Gameſters and Lawyers are jugglers alike," *ſuppoſed* to be written by Mr. Forteſcue, then Maſter of the Rolls *.

The reception this celebrated Opera met with in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, is too well known to need recital. In London, nothing ſtopped its progreſs through the courſe of the ſeaſon, but the benefit nights of the performers, and even on one of theſe nights, when a performer was ſuddenly taken ſick, and they were obliged to give out another play or diſmiſs, the audience would not ſuffer any other play to be ſubſtituted but The Beggars' Opera, though it was then in the 36th night of its run, and the performers were obliged to play it, though contrary to all rule, or the audience would not have ſtaid.—See Gay's Letter to Swift, March 20, 1728.

By the ſucceſs of this Opera, we are likewiſe confirmed in the cuſtom of Authors ſelling tickets on their benefit nights (a cuſtom which *modern vanity* ſeems to have baniſhed from the ſtage ſince the exhibition of Philoclea, written by M'Namara Morgann, Eſq. in 1753); as in a letter of Gay to Swift, dated Feb. 15, 1727-8, he ſays, "To-night is the 15th time of acting The Beggars' Opera, and it is thought it will run a fortnight longer. I made no intereſt either for approbation or money, nor *hath any body been preſſed to take tickets for my benefit*, notwithſtanding which, I ſhall make an addition to my fortune of between ſix and ſeven hundred pounds."

When Walker was performing Macbeth the *ſeventy-ſecond* night, he happened to be a little imperfect in the part, which Rich obſerving, called out to him on his return from the ſtage, "Holloa! Miſter—I think your memory ought to be pretty good by this time."—'And ſo it is,' ſaid Walker, 'but, Z——ds, Sir, my memory is not to laſt for ever.'

NAT. CLARKE

was the original Filch in this Opera, who lived above fifty years after its firſt repreſentation. His caſt was principally in the under parts of tragedy and comedy, and in moſt bad reputation. His Filch was perhaps the beſt ſince his time; being much aſſiſted by a meagre countenance, a ſhambling gait, and a thorough knowledge of the ſlang language.

His chief employment laterally was (on account of his near reſemblance to Rich in ſize and figure) that of an Under Harlequin, to relieve his maſter in ſuch ſituations of the pantomime as were leaſt intereſting. He was always happy when the audience, from ſimilarity of form, were ſurprized into a clap by miſtaking the man for the maſter, and the ſubſtitute was ſo very like the original, that Rich one night paid ſeverely for the reſemblance:

One of the actors having had ſome words with Clarke during the repreſentation of a pantomime, waited till he ſhould find an opportunity to ſhew his reſentment. Unluckily, Rich threw himſelf in the way of the angry perſon as he came off the ſtage, and received ſuch a blow on the breaſt, as for ſome time deprived him of the power of breathing. The man, perceiving his miſtake, implored the Manager's pardon, proteſting "that he thought he ſtruck Nat. Clarke." —"And pray," ſaid Rich, 'what provocation could Clarke give you to merit ſuch a blow?'

* The above information came through the medium of the late Dowager Lady T——d.

Some years before his death, Clarke retired to Hammerſmith, where he lived at eaſe, and treated his viſitors with good ale and much theatrical anecdote.

Nor age, nor time, have been able to ſtale the character of this celebrated Opera! Every ſpecies of performers have attempted it, from the Theatres Royal to Barns and Puppet-ſhows. Not longer ago than the year 1790, it was played at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, when Mackheath had but *one eye*—Polly but one arm—the ſongs ſupported in the orcheſtra by a man who whiſtled to the tunes—whilſt the Manager could not read.

Mrs. Pritchard, in one of her ſummer rambles, went with a large party to ſee The Beggars' Opera at a remote country town, where it was ſo mangled as to render it almoſt impoſſible to reſiſt laughing at ſome of the paſſages; Mrs. Pritchard, perhaps, might have indulged this too much, conſidering one of her profeſſion; however ſhe eſcaped unnoticed till after the end of the performance, it was neceſſary for her and company to croſs the ſtage to go to their carriages—the only Muſician who filled the orcheſtra happened likewiſe to be the Manager, and having no other way of ſhewing his revenge, he immediately ſtruck up the opening tune—

"Through all the employments of life,
"Each neighbour abuſes his brother."—

This had ſuch an effect on Mrs. Pritchard, that ſhe felt the rebuke, and threw *Crowdero* a crown for his wit, as well as a tribute of her own humiliation.

Much as has been ſaid of The Beggars' Opera, and it is one of thoſe lucky hits which cannot be too much praiſed, we fear the repreſentation of it has done infinitely more harm than good. It is difficult to make men of wit and a refined way of thinking agree to this, becauſe they ſee the jut of it clearly, and therefore imagine, that as a ſatire, it has its effect upon the follies and corruptions of the times; but they will not at the ſame time aſk themſelves, how do the lower claſſes which compoſe an audience feel it? Why they ſee nothing but the ſplendour and gallantry of Mackheath, and the vices of a priſon, &c which are all rendered ſo familiar as to wear away the real deformity: hence, the petty thief comes home from the Opera generally with having his ambition whetted to riſe in a ſuperior ſtyle—he longs for his Covent Garden ladies, and the diverſions of the town, as well as the Captain; but then he muſt work up to that ſituation firſt, and hence his induſtry becomes his ruin.

But in queſtions of this ſort, *facts* beſt ſpeak for themſelves: the late Sir John Fielding, whoſe judgment muſt be deciſive in theſe matters, once told the late Hugh Kelly, on a ſucceſsful run of The Beggars' Opera, "that he expected a freſh cargo of highwaymen in conſequence at his office;" and, upon Kelly's being ſurpriſed at this, Sir John aſſured him, "that ever ſince the firſt repreſentation of this piece, there has been, on every ſucceſsful run, a proportionate number of highwaymen brought to the office, as he would ſhew him by the books any morning he took the trouble to look over them." Kelly had the curioſity, and found the obſervation to be ſtrictly true.

Perhaps the only *practical* good this Opera may have produced, is the *refinement of highwaymen*. Mackheath is not a man of blood, nor do we find his imitators have been ſo ſavage in their depredations as before this production. The above is partly an obſervation of the late Mr. Gibbon the Hiſtorian, and we believe well founded.

We ſhall conclude theſe articles with a very judicious remark made by Swift, who attributes "the unprecedented and almoſt incredible ſucceſs of this Opera to a peculiar merit in the writing, wherein what we call the point of humour is exactly hit; a point (he obſerves) which, whoever can rightly touch, will never fail of pleaſing a great majority; and which, in its perfection, is allowed to be much preferable to wit, if it be not the moſt uſeful and agreeable ſpecies of it."

*(To be continued occaſionally.)*

THE

## THE SPLENETIC MAN.

It is ſaid by ſuch as have ſtudied the changes of the weather, and are ſkilled in the conſtitution of different climates, that the air of Britain is impregnated with the ſpirit of melancholy above all others; and that the particles of matter are denſer round our atmoſphere than that of our neighbours. This remark has likely enough its foundation in truth; for, perhaps, no nation upon earth can produce ſuch a *ſwarm of ſplenetics* as our own, inaſmuch, that the vapours ſeem to affect our diſpoſitions: it is hence, probably, that we are ſhamefully notorious for ſuicide, and not leſs remarkable for that gloomy turn of temper, ſo general among thoſe who expect more than their deſert can claim.

There are few Engliſhmen who do not ſometimes conſign themſelves up to the gloomy Power, and even the gayeſt heart will ſometimes ſink with involuntary deſpondence: while the mind is under the influence of a ſpleenful diſguſt, every object will find its appetite of ill-nature, for every thing will be ſeen with a jaundiced eye. Though I have long acquired a due temperament of my paſſions, yet a few ſucceſſive diſappointments led me into the common error, and having juſt returned from a circle, whither I went, prepared to rail, I indulged my humour in writing the following verſes, which I have preſented to the reader in their original déſhabillé. He will, however, picture to himſelf the idea of a man, corroded by the ſpleen, and diſguſted with himſelf and the company he has left, locking himſelf up in his cloſet, and, in the moodyneſs of his diſorder, exclaiming thus:

" O for a ſwift-invading deafneſs now,
" Or interpoſing Power, to ſnatch me quick
" From the vain voice of yonder ſilken ſlave,
" Yon gaudy, giddy, glittering Bug of Courts,
" That lifts, and ſmirks, and ſimpers as he ſpeaks;
" Yet oh vain prayer!
" Why ſhould I fly the folly of the fop,
" When this mad world is peopled with intruders.
" Where ſhall I ſeek a refuge from the fool!
" Shield me, ye Earthquakes, in your ample womb!
" See'ſt thou yon knee-looſe, ſupple, crafty thing,
" With leer ſubmiſſive, and inviting air,
" In form a ſpaniel, and in heart a fox,
" A lying, Judas-laugh upon his cheek?
" That is my Lord ——.
" Behold! he whiſpers ſoft a ſimple ſwain,
" Squeezing his palm, 'Friend, you may truſt my honour,'
" While the broad fib ſits beaming in his forehead.
" Lo! the dup'd hind, as to his hut he jogs
" Hope-happy; ſuppers his ſtripling race
" With the camelion's treat; while his brown bride,
" Depending on the promiſe of a knave,
" Piles up the hearth to an unuſual blaze,
" And bids the bowl (ſcoop'd from the ſolid Elm),
" In circulation, flow from lip to lip;
" While prankful Tom already ſtruts a ſquire,
" And Will his hunter ſprings beyond the fence:
" Wake from this trance, ye ſwains,
" Safe in a poor but pure ſimplicity,
" Feed not on air, but happy in your toil,
" Reſume the vacant whiſtle and the plow,
" Riſe with the dawn, and turn the gen'rous glebe.

" —That Citling too!—behold his brow of care,
" Where Avarice ambuſh'd in a wrinkle lies
" In deep entrenchment; and with palſy'd hands
" Still buſy in o'ercounting yellow heaps
" Of canker'd, cruel, ſoul-deſtroying gold.
" Aye, ——!
" That's a wretch would melt his ſoul to pelf,
" (Could he the gem to ſuch vile purpoſe turn,)
" And, fainting weight to ſatisfy deſire,
" Would of his entrails diſembowel all,
" And throw his ſordid liver to the lump.

" Nor is yon Fool of Frolick leſs my ſcorn,
" By diſſipation drain'd of health and peace,

" Who, in the deep dead hour of ſolemn night,
" (When only luſt and ſanguine ſlaughter wake,)
" Rolls clamorous along, with ſuddled reel,
" With the big bludgeon, thund'ring, burſts the door,
" And at my window roars the raving catch.

" Spleen o'er my ſoul her ſhadowy mantle throws,
" As yonder fluttering Lady I remark;
" So tender, and ſo timid, that the breeze
" Soft-breathing from the balmy-blowing South,
" Seems the rude ruſh of Winter's with'ring blaſt,
" Gods! what a ſwimming ſtep, a luring leer,
" An air all delicate, an eye all ſweet,
" How prettily the trifler plays the fool!
" Yet ſhall this painted thing of ſilk and down,
" Adoring myriads to perdition draw!
" Freſh tops and daves ſhall ſpring from the embrace,
" In all hereditary vices rich,
" To ſcatter new-born nonſenſe o'er the globe.

" O my ſick ſenſes, ſurfeited with fools!
" Oft ſhatter'd by the rude diſcordant din,
" The anarchy and madneſs of mankind;
" How doſt thou wiſh a reſpite from the roar!
" Some ſmall, ſtill ſolitude, far, far remote
" From noiſe and tumults, conteſts, courts, and cares!
" Some lonely reſidence in depth of ſhades,
" (Emboſom'd in the valley's ſweet receſs,)
" A ruſtic ſpot in Nature's wilderneſs:
" Where blitheſt muſic breaks upon the ear,
" Or of the warble of the woodland birds,
" Or the compoſing lull of falling floods,
" Where verdure only ſtrikes the roving eye,
" Where fragrance only eſſences the gale;
" Where the Imperial Oak (far branching) ſpreads
" A native bower beneath his ſturdy arms,
" While the blue violet, and the ruddy roſe,
" In mingling charms weave an embroid'ry by,
" Here would I live——

" Here would I rear myſelf an humble hut
" Of Indian ſtructure, ruſtic, and compact,
" And thus (eluding the vain ſearch of man)
" Live on the flowers and fruits, an harmleſs thing,
" Till dropping, gradual, on a vernal grave,
" No ſtone's fallacy to cheat the world,
" No ſtone, to mark me to the prying eye,
" I mingle with the duſt from whence I roſe."

Such is too often the language, or at leaſt ſuch are the ſentiments, of him whom vexations have ſoured, or diſappointments diſguſted. It is very common for men, in the fretfulneſs of impatience, to break forth into paroxyſms like thoſe I have written, while under the influence of the ſame fanaſtical miſery. A ſplenetic man will fall out with his own ſhadow, rather than ſeem to want occaſion of offence; and in his vapouriſh fit, he looks at every thing with an eye of prejudice, and with a falſe mirror, in which the world, "and all which it inherit," appears totally deſtitute; and diveſted of every natural and moral beauty, his petulance prevents him from enjoying any thing rational, and his pride makes him unwilling to confeſs that there is any object upon earth that deſerves deſire.

Thus peeviſh and miſtaken, the hypochondriac withdraws from company to his cloſet, and reſolves, in the firſt moment of phrenzy, to quit ſociety for ever; and, in the enthuſiaſm of hope, concludes that he ſhall leave all inquietude behind. He flies to ſolitude and to ſhades, as a natural reſource, and there he fancies he ſhall find the roſes of happineſs growing without thorns, and health bloſſoming upon every bough: he wiſhes to bury himſelf from human commerce, and is only ſolicitous to enjoy the negative ſatisfaction of the brutes around him. But alas! felicity is too fleet to be overtaken, and her viſits muſt be voluntary, if we wiſh her ſmiles; for the enjoyments which are forced (like thoſe fruits which are ripen'd in the hotbed without the influence of the Sun) are always inſipid and taſteleſs. He who has not found happineſs in ſociety, will ſeldom meet her in a foreſt; nor can the bubble of a brook, or the warble of a bird, the bluſh of the morning, or the perfumes of a

flower, afford much comfort to the man who disavows any desire to impart either joy or consolation to the rest of his species, and who is indeed disgusted with himself

Such a being would carry into his retreat a mind industrious to deceive and distress him, and which would turn into substantial sorrow all the gaiety of his rural visions; till whatever the most luxuriant country could bestow, would soon be found insufficient to secure that tranquillity which constant serenity and calm of soul only can afford. A man of a splenetic cast always carries a tormenting snake in his own bosom, and an endeavour to relieve his misery by changing his situation, is as ineffectual as the sick man's attempts to mitigate his malady, by tossing in his bed, or varying his posture.

It is the observation of a very virtuous and elegant pen, that * "Virtue is not rest but action" nothing is more evident. He who, from motives of mere ill-humour and peevishness, allows his powers to rust in a sullen supineness and baneful inaction, may be justly charged as a robber of the public, whose pleasure or profit he refuses either to perpetuate or promote. He is one who basely deserts his post, while he ought to be upon duty.

There is no living creature of so little importance but that his well exerted endeavours may add something to the felicity, or abate something of the anguish of life: opportunities of attesting the goodness of our hearts are for ever happening: sickness may be soothed, or misery softened; joy increased, or oppression prevented; by him who mixes with mankind. Society abounds with occasions, by which our humanity may be kept in continual exercise; nor should any man refuse to display his faculties, because his powers are contracted, since he who to the uttermost promotes the cause of virtue, and of benevolence, is a character of equal dignity with him whom fortune has more greatly favoured, and from whom, therefore, greater things are expected. Let every man, therefore, be as liberal as his fate will let him; and let those, whose wishes exceed their capacities, remember, that a small assistance may often help the wretched, and that where but a "little is given, little can be required."

DYONISIUS.

* *Vide Adventurer.*

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Proposals were published some years ago by that excellent citizen and acute politician Dean Tucker, the Cassandra of his country, whose Portrait is in your November Magazine. They are now become scarce, and well deserve a place in your widely-circulating Magazine. I cannot, however, help observing, that in the present crude and unprincipled notions of government that now are prevailing in this country, a republication of all Dean Tucker's Tracts upon Government would be of infinite service. The same truth of observation, the same appeal to experience, and the same detection of fallacy and of sophistry, pervade them which prevail in the Dean's writings upon commercial subjects.

I remain your humble servant,

CURIOSUS.

## SUBJECTS for DISSERTATIONS and PREMIUMS, to be offered to the GRADUATE STUDENTS of the UNIVERSITIES of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

*[Written in the year 1784.]*

IT is a just complaint, and hath been of long standing, that the general tenor of academical studies hath very little tendency towards instructing the rising generation in the civil, political, and commercial interests of their own country, when they come abroad into the world, and are to act some part or other on the stage of life. On the contrary, it is observable, that a young gentleman may even excel in almost every one of those exercises which are either required

of

of him for his public degrees, or prescribed by his tutor for private inſtruction, and yet be very deficient in that kind of knowledge which is neceſſary to form the public-ſpirited citizen, the enlightened ſenator, and the real patriot: and what is ſtill worſe, the greater his real, without ſuch knowledge, the more liable he will be to purſue wrong meaſures, injurious to his country and to mankind, though with the beſt intentions of doing what is right.

To remedy theſe inconveniences, at leaſt in part, the following propoſals are humbly ſubmitted to the judgment of the public.—The author himſelf hath been long of the opinion, that the ſubjects here propoſed, or ſome others of the ſame tendency, are proper for inſtructing young men of letters of every denomination in the real intereſts and true policy, not only of Great Britain, but of all the nations upon earth. But as he makes no pretenſions to infallibility, he ſhall await the public deciſion with that deference and reſpect which duty enjoins and decency requires, happy in the conſciouſneſs of his own mind, of having meant the *beſt*.

### FIRST SUBJECT.

Whether a ſtrict attention to Agriculture and Manufactures, and to their inſeparable concomitant, a free, extended, and national Commerce, can be made compatible with a ſpirit of Heroiſm, and great Military Glory? And in caſe there ſhould be found an incongruity between them, Which ought to have the preference?—Conqueſt, colonies, and a widely extended empire? or, domeſtic induſtry and frugality, a free trade, and great internal population?

### SECOND SUBJECT.

What *kind* and *quantity* of military force ſeem to be ſufficient for guarding from foreign invaſion, or domeſtic robbery, the agriculture and manufactures, the ſhipping and commerce of *that particular country*, whoſe ſole aim is to excel in the arts of peace, without attempting to give laws to other nations, or to exult over them either by land or ſea, and not pretending to regulate the balance of power between the contending nations of the world?

### THIRD SUBJECT.

Whether an examination into the nature of the above ſubjects doth or doth not lead to concluſions favourable to the intereſts of this country in particular, and to the good of mankind in general? And if it ſhould be found to be favourable to the good of *all*, Whether a ſyſtem of politics and commerce built on ſuch a plan would promote or diſcourage the employing of *ſlaves*, inſtead of hiring *freemen* for the purpoſes of agriculture, manufacture, and national commerce?

### FOURTH SUBJECT.

In caſe it ſhould be found, on due examination, that ſlavery is repugnant not only to humanity, but alſo to the general intereſts of agriculture, manufactures, and national commerce—Quere, What methods ought to be devited for ſupplying Great Britain with ſugars, and other productions of the Weſt Indies, which are now raiſed by ſlaves only? and, How might ſuch a benevolent ſcheme be carried into execution by gentle means, ſure and progreſſive in their operations, but free from violence?

### FIFTH SUBJECT.

Suppoſing ſuch alterations in the commercial ſyſtem as above ſuggeſted, and accompanied by the *revocation of all monopolies whatever*—would ſuch a ſcheme, if put in practice, be attended with any additional expence to Government?—Would it obſtruct the collection of the ſeveral duties and taxes at home? or, Would it be any impediment to the protection of our trade abroad? and, above all, Would it tend to the accumulation or diminution of the burden of the preſent enormous national debt?

## PROPOSED.

That 200l be raiſed by ſubſcription for giving premiums to the *graduate* Students of the Univerſities of England and Scotland, for the beſt Engliſh diſſertations (if deſerving to appear in print) on *one* or more of the above mentioned ſubjects, namely,

| IN ENGLAND. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| To the Univerſity of Oxford, for the beſt diſſertation - | 30 | |
| For the ſecond beſt - - | 20 | |
| | | — 50 |
| To the Univerſity of Cambridge, for the beſt - - - | 30 | |
| For the ſecond beſt - - | 20 | |
| | | — 50 |
| | | 100 |

IN

IN SCOTLAND.

To the Univerſity of Edinburgh, for the beſt - - - 15
For the ſecond beſt - - 10
— 25

To the Univerſity of Glaſgow, for the beſt - - - 15
For the ſecond beſt - - 10
— 25

To the Univerſity of St. Andrew's, for the beſt - 15
For the ſecond beſt - - 10
— 25

To the Univerſities of Old and New Aberdeen, for the beſt 15
For the ſecond beſt - - 10
— 25

£.100

N. B. The Propoſer of the above ſcheme will himſelf give twenty pounds towards it; and will engage for twenty more from his friends, if found neceſſary. Moreover, he will continue the ſame ſubſcription for life, if the public voice ſhould be favourable for the continuance of ſuch a ſet of annual premiums.

## TO THE REV. ABBE BARRUEL.

"He that has but ever ſo little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deſerve, where the *originals* are wanting." LOCKE.

SIR,

HAVING been informed that in your fourth Volume of "The Hiſtory of Jacobiniſm," p. 523 and following, you have taken notice of a book which I wrote in 1797, entitled "Elements of Critical Philoſophy," (London, Longman and Rees,) I have read, not without aſtoniſhment, the miſrepreſentation you have given of Kant's principles, and the inferences you have drawn from *fragments* of a mutilated tranſlation.

On Wedneſday laſt, when I paid you a viſit with my learned countryman Mr. Nitſch, we requeſted you to explain to us, how you could be ſo groſsly miſled, as to repreſent the ſyſtem of the VENERABLE * KANT as dangerous to the moral, religious, and political Conſtitution of Europe. But as you have gone a ſtep farther, and branded the diſciples of Kant as *a ſpecies of Jacobins*, we had an additional motive to demand your proofs of ſo invidious an aſſertion. We have in plain and familiar terms explained to you the nature and tendency of Kant's ſyſtem; diſclaimed its connection with WEISHAUPT'S, or any other philoſophical theory; and proteſted againſt the authenticity of your quotations from the "Spectateur du Nord!" it will therefore be an act of juſtice you owe to us and the public, to acknowledge that you have been miſled by a falſe tranſlation; and that, conſequently, your inferences are deduced from falſe premiſes. Theſe are ſevere demands; but they are ſuch as every honeſt man has a right to make in ſimilar circumſtances. It was not our wiſh to draw from you inſincere conceſſions, or ſuch as your *conſcience* might not approve, but it will appear, from the proofs annexed to this letter,

1. That your quotations are taken piecemeal from a mutilated French tranſlation.

2. That Kant is ſo far from oppoſing the belief in *Revelation*, *Immortality*, and the exiſtence of a *Deity*, that he endeavours to prove the *ſubjective* conviction of theſe truths by the moſt cogent and concluſive arguments, while he ſtrongly reprobates the prevailing method of reaſoning, by which ſubjective proofs are confounded with *objective*, ſo that the ideas of pure, or what you may call abſtract reaſonings are continually croſſed and intermingled with the perceptions of ſenſe.

Such are the grounds upon which I demand your unconditional diſavowal of the miſchievous tendency you have aſcribed to the principles of Kant: for even admitting that the Critical Syſtem is liable to miſrepreſentation, in common with all other philoſophic theories, nay, that it has actually been made inſtrumental in the propagation of falſe doctrines, while it has confuſed the heads of the weak, and eſpecially the fanatic, does

* This title has been conferred on the aged Profeſſor by the Univerſity of Koenigſberg, of which he is now the oldeſt member, after having ſeveral times filled the dignified office of *Rector Magnificus*.

it thence follow, that the Syſtem itſelf deſerves the cenſure and condemnation of thoſe who do not underſtand it? There would be an end to all reaſoning, if man were not permitted to exerciſe that faculty, in order to diſtinguiſh one ſpecies of knowledge from another, and if this diſtinction were imputed to motives that had a tendency to ſubvert eſtabliſhed governments and religions. Farther, as you have candidly admitted, before Mr. Nitſch and myſelf, that you have not taken your quotations from the original writings of Profeſſor Kant, but from a French tranſlation, and as you have confeſſed that you are unacquainted with the fundamental principles and ſpirit of Critical Philoſophy, we truſt you will not give us an evaſive anſwer.

Another point I cannot paſs over in ſilence: Why did you not make your quotations from my own work, or that of Mr. Nitſch? What apology can you offer for having quoted an anonymous periodical work, in preference to others which are ſanctioned by the names of their authors, whom you point out as promoters of dangerous principles, and yet will not do them the juſtice to lay their own words and opinions before the public? Laſtly, with reſpect to the imputation you have ſuggeſted, that I have *perhaps* partially ſuppreſſed the account of Kant's "*Plan of a General Hiſtory in a Coſmopolitical View*," I have already aſſured you, and am willing to prove, that I have never had an opportunity of peruſing that Eſſay, though the original was publiſhed as late as the year 1784, conſequently, in this caſe alſo, your imagination or ſuſpicion has led you farther than reaſon could warrant. For I hope, in the ſequel, to give ſuch convincing proofs of your miſtake from this very Eſſay, as will perfectly ſatisfy the readers of your volumes, as well as the public mind, which is always open to conviction. At the ſame time I cannot omit to mention, that it was yeſterday only when I had the good fortune to obtain the Eſſay alluded to, by the favour of Dr. Metz, a phyſician of Würzburg, now reſident in London, who accommodated me with "*Immanuel Kant's Miſcellaneous Writings*," where this paper is contained, in the 2d Volume, p. 661 and following.

I remain, Sir, with due eſteem,
Your's, &c.
A. F. M. WILLICH.

*London, Jan. 3, 1800.*

PROOFS.

1. *That it was unjuſt to aſcribe immoral motives to Profeſſor Kant; to confound his Syſtem with others; and to impute a miſchievous tendency to his writings.*

The following declaration was given by Kant to the late King of Pruſſia, FREDERIC WILLIAM II. who had been informed by his depraved and fanatical miniſter, MR WOELLNER, now diſmiſſed, that the Philoſopher of Koenigſberg had, in his work entitled "*Religion within the Boundaries of pure Reaſon*," 8vo. 1792, attempted to vilify the principal and fundamental doctrines of the Bible and Chriſtianity. The King's letter was preſented to Kant on the 12th of October, 1794; to which an immediate anſwer was returned.

"That this book cannot contain a *depreciation* of Chriſtianity, as it does not *enquire* into its principles, being devoted only to the inveſtigation of Natural Religion. This miſtake could ariſe only in conſequence of the quotation of ſeveral paſſages from the Bible, which have been made with a view to corroborate certain, purely rational, doctrines of Religion. But the late MICHAELIS, who adopted a ſimilar method in his Moral Philoſophy, has explained himſelf to this effect, 'that by *ſuch a proof of reaſoning* it was neither intended to introduce any thing maintained in the Bible *into* Philoſophy, nor to deduce any philoſophical maxims *from* the Bible: but his intention was to judge, illuſtrate, and confirm rational principles by a true or ſuppoſed coincidence with other writers, whether they be poets or orators.' So far the authority of Michaelis.

"That I," continues Kant, "have evinced my veneration for the Chriſtian doctrines of the Bible, will, beſides what I have done on other occaſions, be manifeſt from the opinion I have given in the work before mentioned; where I have praiſed the Bible as the beſt means of eſtabliſhing and preſerving in all future ages, (*unabſehbare Zeiten*,) a religious ſyſtem in a country, whoſe inhabitants aſpire to the true improvement of the mind. Hence I have ſeverely cenſured the miſchievous and arrogant attempt to raiſe doubts and objections againſt thoſe theoretical doctrines of Sacred Writ, which are involved in myſtery, whether this be practiſed in ſchools, from the pulpit, or in popular writings: but

the *Learned* Faculties ought not to be deprived of that privilege. This cenſure, however, is not the greateſt proof I have given of my veneration for Chriſtianity. The uniform coincidence of this doctrine with the pureſt moral and rational belief which I have exhibited in that work, is the *beſt and moſt permanent panegyric* that could be beſtowed upon it; becauſe it was from this coincidence, and not by hiſtorical erudition, that Chriſtianity, though it had frequently degenerated, has always been reſtored to its purity; and it is upon the ſame principle alone, that in ſimilar revolutions, which doubtleſs will occur in future, Chriſtianity will again be reſtored.

"That I have, on all occaſions, recommended to the profeſſors of religion a peculiar degree of *conſcientious ſincerity*, that they ſhould neither pretend to believe, nor intrude upon their pupils, any articles of faith but thoſe of which they are themſelves fully convinced. This internal judge I have always repreſented to myſelf as preſent (*vor ſeine ſtelle*) when I was engaged in my writings, not only with a view to guard me againſt every error which might tend to corrupt the mind, but alſo to prevent me from uſing any expreſſion which might be conſidered as opprobrious. Supported by ſuch motives, I can ſafely tranſmit to your Majeſty the declaration reſpecting my philoſophical doctrines demanded from me, and given with *perfect ſincerity of conſcience*: for in my ſeventy-firſt year of age (1794) the idea naturally ariſes, that in a *ſhort time* I ſhall probably be obliged to give an account of all theſe tranſactions to the JUDGE of the world, whoſe omniſcience beholds our hearts, and all the ſprings of action.

"IMMANUEL KANT."

No more, it is to be hoped, will be required on this ſubject.

2. *That the Abbé Barruel is a Caviſt rather than a Logician, and conſequently unqualified to write upon philoſophic ſubjects.*

To prove this aſſertion, it will be neceſſary to ſhew that the Abbé did not underſtand the nature and tendency of the Critical Philoſophy; that he has quoted paſſages, and made propoſitions which have no connection with each other; and that he has entirely omitted the oppoſite illuſtrations, while he has endeavoured to put a falſe conſtruction upon Profeſſor Kant's principles, with an avowed deſign to ſhew an affinity between the Critical Syſtem and that of Weiſhaupt, or other Illuminati; an affinity which does not exiſt. On the other hand, it is well known to thoſe who are at all acquainted with the ſtate of philoſophy in Germany, that there is an eſſential difference between their reſpective principles, and that the objections ſtarted by Weiſhaupt againſt the fundamental tenets of Kant, are ſuch as will ever prevent an union between theſe Philoſophers. It will, however, be more to the preſent purpoſe, to give a ſpecimen of the Abbé Barruel's miſrepreſentation of Kant's opinions. As our antagoniſt has not thought proper to communicate his fragments even in the ſame order which the Profeſſor obſerves in the Eſſay in queſtion, we ſhall here recapitulate Kant's words, and refute the Abbé by oppoſing them to his abſurd propoſitions contained in page 523 and following of the "Hiſtory of Jacobiniſm," tranſlated into Engliſh under the eyes of the author, and ſold by the publiſher of the original work.

"I. It is melancholy to be obliged to ſeek, in the hopes of another world, for the end and deſtiny of the human ſpecies."
—BARRUEL.

This paſſage is ſo entirely repugnant to Kant's principles, and involves a propoſition ſo abſurd in itſelf, that it muſt either have been warped from an antitheſis (or one of the *antinomies* expoſed by the Critical Philoſophers) into a theſis, or altogether perverted in its meaning by the French Tranſlator and Commentator in the "Spectateur du Nord," from which it has profeſſedly been extracted. There is no ſuch impious aſſertion to be found in the work of Kant before alluded to; nor is it probable that this acute writer would advance a principle inconſiſtent with his philoſophic ſyſtem.

"II. It is not of man conducted by reaſon as it is of brutes led by inſtinct. The former has each for his end the developement of all his faculties, while in the latter, the end is accompliſhed in each individual brute. Among men, on the contrary, the end is for the ſpecies, and not for the individual; for the life of man is too ſhort to attain the perfection and complete developement of his faculties. In the claſs of man all the individuals paſs and periſh; the ſpecies alone ſurvives, and is alone immortal."
—BARRUEL.

To

To shew the obvious misrepresentation in this passage, which is composed of fragments from several distinct propositions of the Essay, we shall give the reader a faithful translation of Kant's words, from the original, as literally as is consistent with the idiom of the English language:

"Man being the only rational creature on earth, those natural dispositions or talents, which incite him to the use of his reason, should be completely developed in the genus only, not in the individual."—KANT. Proposition Second, p. 66.—Nature has ordained that every gradation of improvement beyond the mechanical arrangement of his animal existence, shall be altogether effected by man himself (i. e. by his moral powers); and that he shall partake of no other happiness or perfection, than what he has procured himself, not instinctively, but by his own reason.—After having explained that man is a moral agent, neither led by instinct, nor endued with *innate* knowledge; that Nature appears to have been very parsimonious in her original dispensation of endowments; that we prepare a fabric of convenience and happiness for others, without enjoying the fruits of our progressive exertions; and that, though it appear epigrammatical why generations should labour and live in misery, as it were, to fulfil the intentions of Nature, by advancing one step farther, and laying the foundation for the prosperity of their successors; yet this gradual progress is necessary, if we admit the following proposition:—"A genus of animals is said to be endowed with reason; and, as a class of reasonable beings who all die *individually*, though the *genus* never dies, they should nevertheless attain the complete developement of their talents (*anlagen*)."—KANT. Propos. Third, pages 667—669.

It is evident, from the author's own words, that the question here is not of the mortality or immortality of the soul; and that the French commentators have entirely misunderstood the drift of the argument.

"III. With respect to man, whose the end of the species cannot be accomplished, that is to say, his faculties can only be entirely developed *in the most perfect state of society*.

"IV. That perfect state of society would be *a general confederacy* of the earth, so united together, that dissentions, jealousies, ambition, or wars, would never be heard of."—BARRUEL.

"*The greatest problem for the human race, and to the solution of which man is compelled by Nature, relates to the institution of a civil society, which should administer universal justice.* The highest intention of Nature, namely, the developement of all her dispositions in mankind, can be accomplished only in that state of society, where the greatest degree of liberty prevails; and which, though it admits a thorough independence (*antagonism*) among its members, still appoints and maintains the most exact limits of this liberty, so that it may be consistent with that of others. As Nature further wills, that man in society should realize this as well as all other purposes of his destiny, it follows that a society in which *liberty subjected to external laws* is established and combined with the greatest possible degree of an irresistible power, or a perfect and *just civil constitution*, is the greatest task Nature has imposed upon the human race; because she can attain her other purposes with our species only by the solution and practical application of that problem."—KANT. Propos. Fifth, pages 671 & 672.

"V. Thousands and thousands of years may elapse before this happy period of perpetual peace may come; but, whatever may be the idea conceived of the free exercise of our will, it is nevertheless certain, that the apparent result of that volition, the actions of man are, as well as the other facts of Nature, determined by general laws."—BARRUEL.

Whatever idea we may form of the *liberty of the will* in a metaphysical sense, yet the phenomena of it in actions of men, as well as every other *natural* event, are determined by general laws of *Nature*. History, which records these phenomena, however deeply their causes may be concealed, still affords us a prospect by which we may discover them in a regular series, if we take an enlarged view of the fanciful display of the human will. Thus, the actions which appear confused and controlled by no rule in the individual, we shall recognise in the whole species as a continual, though slow, evolution of their original talent or disposition. For instance, marriages, births, and deaths, being much influenced by the free will of man, appear to be subject to no rule, according to which their number could be previously determined by calculations; yet the annual lists of them in populous countries evince that, as well as the inconstant weather, they take place according to fixed natural laws. The

changes

changes of the atmosphere cannot be previously determined in single cases; but, upon the whole, they do not fail to preserve vegetation, the current of rivers, and other institutions of Nature, in an uniform, uninterrupted course. Individuals, and even whole nations, are little aware, that while they, each according to his own mind, and frequently in opposition to each other, pursue their peculiar aim, they imperceptibly co-operate with, and are, without their knowledge, guided by the intentions of Nature. And let us even suppose that mankind were made acquainted with her purposes, they would be little concerned in that enquiry.

"As men in their exertions do not act merely from instinct, like animals, and yet, upon the whole, do not proceed upon a settled plan concerted by rational citizens of the world, it appears to be impossible to form a systematic history of their transactions, such a one for instance, as might be composed of the bee, or the beaver. The observer cannot repress a certain degree of indignation, when he sees the actions and omissions of man represented upon the great theatre of the world; when he finds occasionally apparent wisdom in individual cases, but on taking a more general view of things, perceives that the whole is interwoven with folly, puerile vanity, nay even puerile malignity, and a desire of destruction. At length he is at a loss what idea he must form of that species which is so conceited of its prerogatives. There is no explanation left to the philosopher; and as he cannot presuppose in man, and his general actions, any rational and *peculiar design*, he endeavours to discover a *purpose of Nature* in the inconsistent course of human affairs; and thence, if possible, to frame a history according to a fixed natural plan, though the creatures who are the objects of this research, proceed without a determinate rule. Let us try whether we can discover a guide to such an historical picture; and trust that Nature will endow a man with talents adequate to the completion of the piece. Thus she produced a KEPLER, who, contrary to expectation, reduced the eccentric course of the planets to fixed laws; and a NEWTON, who explained these laws from a general and natural cause."—Vide KANT's *Idea of an Universal History in a Cosmopolitical View: Introduction*, pages 60-61.

(Extracted from the second Volume of his "Miscellaneous Works;" genuine edition; Halle, Renger, 1799.)

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CONCLUSION.

Without commenting upon the incongruity of the quotations made by the Abbé Barruel, or the incongruity which the intelligent and unprejudiced reader will easily detect; I shall only add the following declaration:

It appears to me, as I have verbally stated to the Abbé, that he has acted on this occasion from conscientious motives rather than from rational conviction. Had he defended the great cause of Christianity and Social Order with arguments clearly deduced, and proved that the Spirit and tendency of the Critical Philosophers eventually militates against established religions and governments, I should have silently borne his reproaches, nay even made with him a common cause. But convinced that he is mistaken, and finding that he has contributed to prejudice the world against my venerable teacher, for whom neither time nor distance can diminish my respect, I have ventured, nay I thought it my duty, to refute assertions equally virulent and undeserved. For my own part, I shall only add, that I have uniformly, during the present political and religious contest, observed a respectful silence; a conduct becoming the pupils of Kant, and the inhabitants of a country where we enjoy every degree of *rational liberty*. Nor would I have undertaken the publication of the Elements of Critical Philosophy, had I not been repeatedly urged by my literary friends in Edinburgh, to perform that arduous task. Among these I have the satisfaction to recal to my memory men of the first talents and respectability, men now employed in the instruction of youth at that learned College. And whatever my opinions were at the time when I composed this work, I solemnly disclaim every *personal* inference that might be drawn from a book, in which the *general* principles of another author are avowedly submitted to the examination of the *learned*—not with a view to disseminate them in political circles, or to propagate them in popular assemblies, but to exhibit the truth or fallacy of those principles to competent judges. I trust I have said enough to counteract the opinion of those who might have been prejudiced against the philosophic system of a man who, for more than half a century, has ranked high in the estimation of Europe; whose irreproachable manners are admired by all who have the happiness to know him, and whose life is one series of virtuous actions.

*Jan.* 10. A. F. M. WILLICH.

# THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR JANUARY 1800.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Annals of the French Revolution, or a Chronological Account of its principal Events; with a Variety of Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpublished. By A. F. Bertrand de Moleville, Minister of State. Translated by R. C. Dallas, Esq. 4 Vols. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

IT is but seldom that narratives of great events are published by those who are concerned in them, or in the lifetimes of those who were spectators of, or agents in them. Clarendon and the Duke de Sulli appeared long after every person was departed who took any share in the transactions they commemorate; but these historians have ever supported the reputation they had originally obtained for knowledge, information, and accuracy, and those who wish for satisfaction as to the events of those periods, still apply to those authors in their original state, rather than to the manufactured accounts of later compilers or writers.

The present Author was an actor in many of the scenes he describes, an attentive observer of the manœuvres of party, well acquainted with the springs which moved both the Royalists and the factions, and very capable of fathoming the designs both of those who opposed, and those who supported the existing Government of unhappy France, during the period of the Revolution. Some bias in favour of his friends may be naturally expected, but, on the whole, we think the present contains facts as little distorted, as can be expected from one who has suffered the loss of fortune and station in life, and who has been driven into exile for taking part in defence of his king, of religion, and of society at large.

The present Annals commence in August 1788, and end with the termination of what our Author calls "that guilty assembly (meaning the National Convention), whose vanity, ambition, cupidity, ingratitude, ignorance, and audacity, have overturned the most ancient and noblest monarchy of Europe, and rendered France the theatre of every crime, of every calamity, and of the most horrid catastrophes."

In the course of these volumes many important secrets are disclosed, and much private anecdote brought to light. The character and conduct of Mirabeau and some of the leaders of each side, exhibit very interesting matter for reflection.—The whole will serve to shew the dangers of innovation, and the atrocities which are likely to be committed by a people let loose from the obligations of religion, and freed from the restraints of law.

The name of Abbé Sieyes having of late made much noise, and himself the object of much curiosity, we shall select the following account of a negotiation with that pretended republican, as decisive of the character of the man:

"It only depended on the possession of an Abbey of 12,000 livres (five hundred pounds sterling) a year, and a little more attention from the Archbishop of *Sens*, to have made the Abbé *Sieyes* one of the most zealous supporters of the old Government. I assert this fact on the testimony of several persons worthy of the highest credit, without any fear of its being contradicted by the Abbé *Sieyes* himself; and I cite him from among a thousand instances, that the world may justly appreciate the zeal, patriotism, and principles of those revolutionary demoniacs, who all, madmen and idiots excepted, had no other object in declaiming and writing so violently against the Government and the Ministers, than to make them purchase at a higher price their silence or their pen.

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The Abbé *Sieyes*, a man for ſyſtems, a ſubtle arguer, an obſcurely profound metaphyſician, puſhed himſelf into notice in 1787, in the Provincial Aſſembly of Orleans, of which he was a member, by his continual and frequently embarraſſing oppoſition to the old principles, and to all the views of the Government. The Archbiſhop of *Sens*, then Miniſter, being informed of it, aſked *M. de L*——, one of the principal members of that department, who the Abbé *Sieyes* was, of whom he heard ſo much. 'He is a man (replied *M. de L*——) extremely dangerous in times like theſe. You muſt abſolutely ſecure him, to prevent his doing a great deal of miſchief.'—'But by what means ſecure him?' 'There is but one; and that is, to chain him down with fetters—not of iron, but of gold.'—'What! do you think he is to be bought?'—'I have no doubt of it; he is not rich, he loves expenſive living, and good cheer, and of courſe money.'—'How much muſt he have? Do you think an annuity of 6000 livres upon an Abbey would be enough?'—'No, his price is higher than that.'—'Say twelve, then.'—'That will do; but inſtead of giving him an annuity give him an Abbey of that value. He is of low extraction, and full of vanity; he would be highly flattered with an Abbey, and you will be ſure of being better ſerved for it.'—'Let it be ſo then. Will you undertake the negotiation?'—'No, I cannot; but the Abbé *de Cezarges*, who is known to be entirely devoted to you, is in our Provincial Aſſembly, and nobody is fitter to execute the commiſſion.'—'Well, then, I will put it into his hands.

"The Archbiſhop of *Sens* in conſequence ſent the Abbé *Cezarges* private inſtructions, together with a letter which he was to ſhew as occaſion required to the Abbé *Sieyes*, and in which the Miniſter ſpoke highly of the talents and great knowledge of the Abbé, ſaying, that he had mentioned him to the King, and that his Majeſty thought of calling him into the Adminiſtration, of preferring him to an Abbey of 12,000 livres income, &c.

"With theſe credentials the Abbé *Cezarges* went and paid a friendly viſit to the Abbé *Sieyes*. 'How is it, my dear Abbé,' ſaid he to him, 'that, with all the talents you poſſeſs, you have not the wit to turn them to account in improving your ſituation? The ſide of oppoſition in our Aſſemblies will only ſerve to create you powerful enemies, and to ſhut the door of favour againſt you; whereas, if inſtead of perpetually oppoſing and embarraſſing the Government you were to be of ſervice to it, you would certainly be well rewarded.'—'Of ſervice to the Government! to the Miniſters! Do not mention it to me; there is nothing to be done with thoſe People, they are all either madmen or fools.'—'The Archbiſhop of *Sens*'——'The Archbiſhop of *Sens* is the greateſt madman among them.'—'You will allow at leaſt that he is not a fool, and I will convince you that he is not mad; you are much in the wrong to ſpeak of him as you do: the proof of his not being mad is, that he thinks highly of you.'—'Of me! He does not even know my name.'—'You are miſtaken; he has heard a great deal of you, and does not doubt that you could, if you would, be of very great ſervice to the Adminiſtration: he has even propoſed you to the King, and to give you an Abbey.'—'An Abbey!'—'Yes, an Abbey, and an Abbey too with a revenue of 12,000 livres; this deſerves attention.'—'No doubt it would, if what you ſay were true.'—'I can ſhew you all I have ſaid to you, written by the hand of the Miniſter himſelf: and I ſhould not have mentioned it to you, had I not been expreſſly commiſſioned by him to do it.'—'Oh! that alters the caſe.'—'Well! what anſwer ſhall I give?'—'I cannot pretend to ſay that a good Abbey would not give me a very great pleaſure.'—'That's right, and you may depend upon having one; but may the Miniſtry alſo depend upon your ſervices?'—'Of courſe; and if they will liſten to me they will be guilty of fewer follies?'—'Then I may write to the Archbiſhop of *Sens* that you except the Abbey, and in forth.'—'Yes, certainly; but when is this to take place?'—'Immediately after the cloſing of our Provincial Aſſembly. You muſt go to Verſailles, where you will ſee the Archbiſhop; converſe with him upon the ſubject, and in the next arrangement of the liſt you will be appointed.'

"From that moment the Abbé *Sieyes* entirely changed his tone in the Aſſembly, to the great aſtoniſhment of thoſe who were unacquainted with his ſecret. They continued ſitting for about ſix weeks longer. Hardly were they broke up when the Abbé *Sieyes* repaired to Verſailles, and preſented himſelf at the Hotel of the Archbiſhop of *Sens*. During two hours he waited in vain in the anti-chamber for the moment when he ſhould be introduced into the Miniſter's

closet. At length finding that he was not sent for, he desired a servant to go and announce him again; but by that he gained nothing, for all the answer brought back by the servant was, that his Lordship was very busy, and could not see any body. The Abbé, convinced that he had been made game of, went away exasperated at the Cardinal, and sadly vexed at having yielded to such a corruption, especially as he had experienced all the shame without reaping any of the profit of it. He hastened to the Abbé *de Cezarges*, related his adventure, and reproached him very bitterly for having made himself the instrument of so abominable a piece of treachery. The Abbé *de Cezarges* did all he could to appease his anger, and to persuade him that the Archbishop's mind could not be changed: he promised him to go and see the Minister in the course of the day, and ascertain his intentions. It was not till he heard of the Abbé *Sieyes*'s great rage that the Archbishop remembered the promises he had desired to be made to him more than six weeks before, or even his name, which he had almost forgotten. 'Let him know (said he to the Abbé *de Cezarges*) that I was ignorant of his being at Versailles, and that my servant having misunderstood, or not retaining his name, had pronounced it in such a bungling manner, that it had been impossible for me to guess it was he who was announced. Let him come again to see me, and I will make my peace with him.'

"This conversation with the particulars of which the Abbé *Sieyes* was next day informed, appeasing his wrath, and reviving his hopes a little, he agreed to pay a second visit to the Archbishop of *Sens*. Unfortunately he went the day on which the Minister gave a public audience, and which of course every body who wished to see or to speak to him went, without being announced, into the Hall as soon as the doors of it were opened. The Archbishop having never seen the Abbé, and being at a little distance from the second visit as he had done at his first, paid him no attention, and perhaps took him for one of the idle busy bodies who are often seen at the doors of Ministers, though they have nothing to say to them, and who attend chiefly to say that they had been there. The Abbé *Sieyes* being totally ignorant of the ceremony of Ministerial audiences, waited and waited in vain for the Archbishop's coming up to him. The Minister concluded his favourable reception, as soon as those who had business to speak to him had said all they had to say, and retired to his closet, leaving the Abbé *Sieyes* in the Hall, confounded, transported with rage, and more convinced than ever that he had been made a dupe. He went off to the Archbishop of *Sens*, and swearing to be revenged for so atrocious a perfidy, The Abbé *de Cezarges* tried without effect to bring him to reason, and to justify the Minister; but he repeatedly answered, 'Say no more of that man to me! He is a villain! he shall know—he shall know whom he has to deal with.' He accordingly some time after published his first pamphlet entitled, '*Moyens d'Exécution*,' in which he inserted the most virulent declamation that had ever been made against the Archbishop of *Sens*.

"This anecdote was told by the Abbé *Cezarges* to many of his friends, who have repeated it to me with the same circumstances. It was also confirmed to me by *M. de L——*, the member of the Provincial Assembly of Orleans, whom I mentioned to have been the person who advised the Archbishop of *Sens* to gain the Abbé *Sieyes*."

The affair of the celebrated Necklace, attended with so many mysterious circumstances, is here developed, in a more satisfactory manner than in any former narrative.

"The Cardinal *de Rohan* being, as High Almoner of France, at the head of the Administration of the Hospital of *Quinze Vingts* *, had made such advantageous reforms and improvements in that establishment, that he had considerably increased the number of the persons admitted, who were the blind, those being the objects of the charity, which was founded by *St. Louis*. The King, who always took great interest in whatever could contribute to the good of humanity in general, and to the relief of the poor in particular, saw with great satisfaction the happy effects of the changes wrought by the High Almoner; and being desirous of securing them stability, by appointing to the superintendance persons of equal respectability and knowledge, he resolved for that purpose to add a Commission of State and three Masters of Requests to the Council of Administration of the *Quinze Vingts*; among the

* So called from the original number of the charitable objects received into the Hospital, which was two hundred and fifteen; but that it had increased to above 300.

members of which, previous to the [illegible] sition, there were two Clerks [illegible] lors, of the Parliament of Paris. [illegible] tle while after, a wretched intrigue, the details of which would lead me too far, caused such a disagreement among the Directors, that the two Counsellors from the Parliament dropped their attendance at the Council, and gave in their resignation by a public deed; in which they declared, that they could not with honour keep their places in the Administration. They added some articles in support of their declaration, respecting several pretended violations of the statutes, with some charges, more or less serious, against the principal persons employed by the Cardinal *de Rohan*. Two of the Masters of Requests, who had been appointed members of the Council, apprehending that their delicacy might be called in question if they retained an office which two other Magistrates declared they could not undertake with honour, determined very wisely to consult the Court of Requests. There the meeting of the Masters referred the business to a Committee, of which I was appointed Reporter. I went the very day this took place to the Hotel of the Cardinal *de Rohan*, with whom I was not at all acquainted. I told him the nature of my visit, and asked if he would allow me to look over the registers of the Administration of the *Quinze-Vingts*, and all the papers I might want, in order to investigate the facts stated by the articles in the resignation of the two Counsellors. Far from giving the slightest opposition to my request, he appeared to wish exceedingly that the affair should undergo a rigorous scrutiny. The next day he sent me the registers and papers I had asked for, with a message to say that he had directed the Abbé *Georgel*, his Grand Vicar, to give me every information I required. On the Monday following, the Keeper of the Seals, whom I saw at Versailles, [illegible] a great deal of this affair, to me, and [illegible] great interest which the King took [illegible] recommending it to me to [illegible] thoroughly, and enable him [illegible] possible to give an account of it [illegible] Majesty, who was very anxious to know whether the charges laid against the Administration of the *Quinze-Vingts* were or were not well founded.

This business redounded exceedingly to the honour of the Cardinal *de Rohan*; the Administration of the *Quinze-Vingts* was fully justified by their registers, and all the charges brought against it in the [illegible] of the two Counsellors were [illegible] ment, or completely refuted by the papers and explanations to which I referred the [illegible] those [illegible] which scruples were [illegible] raised.

After that affair, I continued from time to time to see the Cardinal *de Rohan*, from whom I received very great civilities. He soon placed so much confidence in me as to speak to me with the utmost frankness upon all his concerns, and particularly about his situation at Court. I saw that he was sincerely attached to the King, and very grateful for the concern which his Majesty had deigned to show at the slander that had been raised against him respecting the administration of the *Quinze-Vingts*; but the Queen was far from treating him with equal goodness, which gave him great uneasiness. I did not know, nor did he ever tell me, in what he had displeased her Majesty; but the Abbé *Georgel*, with whom I conversed about it, informed me, 'That the Cardinal during his embassy at Vienna had written to the *Duc d'Aiguillon*, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, a confidential letter, in which he had passed some jests upon the Empress (*Maria Theresa*); that that Minister had been so indiscreet as to give the letter to *Madame Dubarry*, who did not scruple to read it aloud at a supper she gave to a party, with whom she indecently made a laugh at it; that as she told nobody that the letter was written to the Minister, it was generally supposed to be written to herself; that it was so reported in the account which was given to the Queen of what passed at the supper; and that her Majesty, highly displeased that the Empress her mother should have been made the subject of laughter for *Madame Dubarry* and her guests, had never forgiven the Cardinal that letter.'

I [illegible] but little hopes of an offence of this nature being either [illegible] or forgotten; and however constrained I felt for the Cardinal's uneasiness, of which he was continually talking to me, I did not know how [illegible] for him. One day I called [illegible] just as he returned from [illegible] was about three months [illegible] [illegible] appeared unusually [illegible] I asked if he had [illegible] news to tell me? 'Yes, my [illegible] he, excellent, such as I [illegible] you great pleasure; but [illegible] me your word that you will [illegible] I am going to tell you a [illegible] secret?'—Certainly.—'I think

(continued

(continued he) that you have felt a real concern for the Queen's displeasure against me—let me tell you then, that a change is taking place.'—'I give you joy with all my heart, but do you not flatter yourself? Have you seen the Queen? or has she written to you?'—'Yes, but I am to see her on Wednesday next. I shall return on Thursday evening, and if you will be here about nine o'clock you shall know all; I can tell you no more about it at present.' I was very punctual, and was sorry to find that the Cardinal's appointment with the Queen, which he expected on Wednesday, had not been kept. He had been told that her Majesty had, on account of the reports that her reconciliation with him would make, and of the alterations that must take place, thought it proper to wait till the King of Sweden's departure, which was fixed for the beginning of the next week, and to postpone the appointment that had been made for Wednesday of the preceding week, till the Friday of the week following. This delay gave the Cardinal the less uneasiness, as at the time he was informed of it he was also assured, in the most positive manner, that the Queen's disposition towards him became every day more and more favourable. 'And have these assurances (said I) been given to you by any one on whom you can perfectly rely?'—'Yes, perfectly, and if I could but tell you who, you would not be less satisfied than I am: a woman, formed to possess the complete confidence of the Queen, who frequently spends whole hours alone with her, and, being much attached to me, has both wished and addicts seized every opportunity of weakening the prejudices her Majesty had conceived against me, and she has happily succeeded in conquering them. The affair of the *Quinze Vingts*, or rather the manner in which the King mentioned it before the Queen, had prepared the way, and convinced her that I was not a worthless fellow. Her friend, who knows her better than any one else, finding this favourable disposition in her, has very ably kept it up and increased it; sometimes by mingling in her conversation slight expressions which produce great effects, sometimes by speaking, though always with an air of indifference, of some unhappy families whom I have relieved. You do not know how much any thing of a beneficent nature affects the Queen: it is inconceivable what she gives away; it is immense, and yet not equal to what she would give, as she has a fixed sum for her monthly expences, and when that is expended, she is under the necessity of postponing her bounties till the month following. The lady I allude to has done me the service of pointing out to me very opportunely persons patronised by her Majesty, and who were experiencing great embarrassments while waiting her relief: you may believe that I was eager to supply them, and largely.'—'But are you sure the Queen heard of it?'—'Certainly; for my money went through her friend's hands. This is the cause of her Majesty's esteeming me gradually more and more, and to such a degree as to give me, in preference to all devoted to her, the greatest mark of confidence possible. You will be very much surprised when I can tell you what it is.'—'And when will that be?'—'On Saturday next about this time, as probably the affair will be then all over:—do not ask me any thing more about it now.'

On the Saturday the Cardinal returned from Versailles without having seen the Queen; having been told that she was suddenly taken ill with a violent headach and obliged to go to bed: but at the same time a paper was given to him from her, 'which (said he) seals the confidence her Majesty has in me.'

A third appointment failed in like manner, under pretence of the Queen's being with the Dauphin, who was indisposed, but on putting him off for another week, he was told that her Majesty had the greatest plans in view for him, and was thinking of nothing less than having him made Prime Minister. So far was he from not believing it, that he was alarmed by anticipation at the burden and difficulties of so important an office. I too from this moment became uneasy, but from very different motives: I was afraid that this affair, still enveloped in so much mystery, might prove to be some court intrigue, some abominable snare laid for the Cardinal. I told him my fears, which he turned into ridicule. 'What! (said he) do you take me for a child or an idiot?'—'No, certainly, but without being either the one or the other, you may be too sanguine, too easily imposed upon.'—'Well, well! Come, in spite of all your incredulity, I will convince you;—but give me your word not to speak to any soul alive of what I am going to tell you.'—'You may depend upon me.'—'Let us go into my closet. You know that the Queen is very fond of fine diamonds. Some time ago a magnificent necklace was shown to her, which she immediately longed to have, but the king thought it

too

too dear, and would not buy it. Still she longed to have it. As she could not pay for it but by instalments, and with frequent delays, of which the jewellers would not run the risk, it was necessary to find some person very secure in every respect, who would secretly make the purchase for her Majesty, and who was in a situation to answer to the tradesmen for the payments. The friend, of whom I have spoken to you, pointed me out, and undertook to make the proposal to me. I embraced it without hesitation, as you will readily imagine; and this is the state of things.—Well, Mr. Incredulous! what say you now?'—'I say that I cannot comprehend it at all. How can the Queen, who has all the diamonds of the Crown at her command, have so great a desire for this necklace?'—'How? Because, perhaps, in all the diamonds of the Crown so perfect an assortment could not be made: I tell you there cannot be finer seen.'—'Be it so: but what can she do with the necklace? for, as the King thought it too dear, she certainly will not think of wearing it in his presence, and in his presence she is, or may be, every moment.'—'I cannot tell you whether she will or will not wear it; perhaps she may wish to make a present of it, or to keep it locked up till she has a favourable moment of gaining the King's approbation of the purchase. I cannot say, and it does not become me to question her on those topics.'—'Certainly not; but I hope at least that you will not conclude this affair without having seen the Queen.'—'Doubtless not: see her I must to deliver the Necklace to her.'—'Is every thing already settled with the jewellers?'—'Oh, yes! I will show you the agreement signed by her Majesty, and all the articles approved in the margin by her, for I see you do not believe a word of what I am telling you.'—'Pardon me, but in affairs so nice as this I am fond of having things upon paper.'—'Do you know the Queen's writing?' said he to me, as he showed me a slight paper book which he took out of his desk. 'I do not (I replied), but your Eminence ought to know it well.'—'Oh, perfectly: Read, read!' I ran my eyes hastily over the conditions of this agreement, which was signed *Marie Antoinette de France*, and I certainly saw in the margin opposite each article, the word *approved*, written in a small regular hand like the signature. 'Well, (said he with a satisfied air,) do you begin to see clear?'—'I see, (said I,) if this be the Queen's writing, that she writes a pretty little hand; but I think you have undertaken here a very ticklish commission.'—'You will change your opinion when you see the sequel; have patience till this day eight days, for I am positively to see the Queen next week.'

This certainly had no other foundation than the same promises with which the Cardinal had been kept in suspense for six weeks before. He went to Versailles and returned without seeing her Majesty; the reason given was, that the King had passed the whole evening with her; and the Cardinal admitted this account with an ease and confidence that astonished me. I expressed to him great uneasiness at his situation. 'And has not the Queen even written to you?' said I. 'Have not you a single letter from her on this business?'—'No; but she has made her friend write to me, and that's the same thing. I will show you a letter that will satisfy you.' He opened a small press, in an angle between the fire-place and the window, and, taking out a handful of letters, read me one of them, about a page and a half long. It was an inexplicable piece of ambiguity, which I had no sooner read than I said to the Cardinal with warmth—'If it be not, my Lord, the most respectable woman in the kingdom who has written this letter, you are shamefully played upon. What does all this signify? There are expressions in it which may apply to some circumstances relative to the Necklace, when we know them, but they may as well and better be applied to a hundred other stories; in short, this letter is so inapplicable, that happen what will, you can make no use of it; and I am convinced that the person who wrote it had this in view.'—'Fie! do not talk in that manner. You would speak very differently if you knew how much that person is in every respect above all suspicion: besides, have not you seen the agreement signed and approved by the Queen?'—'Yes, but as I am unacquainted with her Majesty's writing, which may very well have been forged, and also with the lady so estimable, and who may be much less so than you imagine, I am more apprehensive than ever that this affair may turn out very troublesome to you. There is but one thing that can remove my fears; and that is, as you have not yet delivered the Necklace, that you promise me, and I conjure you, not to part with it but to the Queen herself.'—'I do promise

miſe you, and ſo you may be eaſy: indeed you would be perfectly ſo, if you knew the name of the perſon: all I can tell you is, that there is not a more diſtinguiſhed one in the kingdom.'

Two days after this I went into Britanny, where I had not been ſix weeks before I learned, by the public papers, that the Cardinal was arreſted, without any particulars of the cauſe of ſo extraordinary an event; but it was not difficult for me to gueſs it.

The circumſtances given in evidence are all that have been certainly known. What I have here related could not be proved but by my teſtimony, which was not taken, or by *Madame La Motbe*'s correſpondence, and that was burnt an hour after the Cardinal's arreſt. He was ſo thoroughly convinced that that correſpondence contained the Queen's ſecret, and that the ſeverity with which her Majeſty had treated him before the King was a proof of the implicit confidence ſhe had in his diſcretion, that, inſtead of attempting to juſtify himſelf to the King, he only thought of not expoſing the Queen. After confirming, ſometimes by his ſilence, ſometimes by the embarraſſment of his replies to their Majeſties' queſtions, a charge that could not but excite their indignation againſt him, his firſt care, the moment he was arreſted, was to diſpatch one of his people poſt to Paris, with an order to open the preſs in his cloſet which contained all *Madame La Motbe*'s letters, and to burn them. This order he delivered to his man in German, that he might not be underſtood by the Officer who went with him from the King's chamber to the apartments occupied by the High Almoner in the palace. An Adjutant of the *Gardes-du-Corps*, was charged to take him firſt to Paris to ſeize his papers, and then to the Baſtille.

By deſtroying this correſpondence the Cardinal loſt the moſt important papers for his juſtification; for they would have ſhown the manœuvres, the profound and ſtudied ſubtlety practiſed by the moſt intriguing of women, to convince him of the kindneſs, extreme confidence, and friendſhip which the Queen beſtowed upon her, of the eſſential ſervice it was in her power to render him with her Majeſty, and the like. Had this point been cleared up, the obſcurity in which the affair remained enveloped would have been diſpelled. It would have been evident to all, that the Cardinal, far from being ſeduced by the ambitious and criminal hopes of which he was accuſed, had no other object in view than to gain the Queen's good opinion, by lending her his credit for the purchaſe of a Necklace, which he could not but believe ſhe wiſhed very much to poſſeſs, as the fact was atteſted to him, not only by a perſon who he thought had received the commiſſion expreſsly from her Majeſty, but by a writing which he imagined to be ſigned and approved by the Queen.

It has been very inconſiderately ſuppoſed, that the Cardinal was too well acquainted with the Queen's writing, and particularly her ſignature, to be ſo groſſly deceived in it. He had never received a letter from her Majeſty, and could never have ſeen her writing, or rather her ſignature, but twice or thrice in a hurry on the regiſters of baptiſm; and does it therefore follow that he could have preſerved ſo accurate a remembrance of it, as to know it long after, though written in a different manner, or with different pens? It was ſaid, that at leaſt he knew that the Queen's ſignature was *Marie Antoinette*, and not *Marie Antoinette de France*. It was doubtleſs poſſible for him to have obſerved this from the regiſters of baptiſm; but it was alſo poſſible for him not to have attended to it, or, if he did, to have imagined that the Queen might ſign differently in public regiſters and private deeds. Nay, how could he ſuſpect it, when he had in his hands a deed that he muſt as firmly have believed to have been ſigned by the Queen, as if he had ſeen her write her name to it, becauſe a part of the firſt inſtalment to which the inſtrument bound her Majeſty, was paid on her account into the Cardinal's own hands by *Madame La Motbe*?

The moſt moderate cenſurer of the Cardinal's conduct muſt have blamed the exceſs of his credulity; but to judge in what degree he deſerved this cenſure, it would have been neceſſary to know all the art practiſed by *Madame La Motbe*, to make herſelf miſtreſs of his confidence, which unfortunately for him it was but too eaſy both to gain and to keep. Being abſent from Court and from Paris a great part of the year, he knew *Madame La Motbe* only by her genealogy *, by the pa-

* The genealogy of the dame *Valois de la Motbe*, according to the moſt authentic titles, and certified by the genealogiſt *D'Hozier de Serigny*, King of Arms in France, derives her deſcent

patronage ſhe had received from the King and Queen, and by the favourable accounts given of her to him by all perſons whoſe good offices ſhe had managed to ſecure. Finding her ſprightly and amiable, the Cardinal was naturally led to believe that thoſe qualities, which the name of *Valois* muſt render ſtill more intereſting in the eyes of the Queen, had gained *Madame La Motbe* her Majeſty's affection, and implicit confidence. Moſt of thoſe who have caſt the greateſt cenſure on the Cardinal would perhaps have fallen as blindly into the ſame fault, had the ſame ſnares been laid for them.

The ſeverity, as unmerited as impolitic, with which this error was puniſhed, would be a ſtain upon the memory of *Louis XVI.* had he not been entirely ignorant of all the facts I have been relating, had not the Miniſter * who was the informer, or reporter of the information againſt the Cardinal, no doubt more induced by his zeal than by his former enmity to the High Almoner, repreſented this affair to their Majeſties in all the odious lights in which it could be placed; and had he not painted it as ſo ſerious an offence againſt the honour of the Queen, or at leaſt ſo calculated to implicate her, that the ſlighteſt indulgence might caſt a ſuſpicion of connivance on her Majeſty. The King conſidered the Cardinal, and could not do otherwiſe, as guilty of high treaſon; for, according to the laws of France, the crime of which he was accuſed came under that deſcription; and in being ſo pointedly harſh to him, his Majeſty meant to make the moſt lawful uſe of his authority, and at the ſame time ſuch as the Queen's honour imperiouſly preſcribed.

This exertion of power was certainly unmerited, and its conſequences have ſufficiently proved that it was no leſs impolitic. It was humbling unneceſſarily a powerful and numerous family, whoſe rank, alliances, reſpectability, and ſervices, deſerved conſideration; it was alienating the firſt noblemen of the kingdom, and alarming every body; it was, in ſhort, preparing and facilitating the Revolution, by awaking ideas of deſpotiſm which the reign of *Louis XVI.* had buried in oblivion, and by exciting a general deſire of ſeeing the royal authority limited.—This deſire, ſo unanimouſly expreſſed in the inſtructions of the Bailiwicks, would have been conſidered as an abſurdity had it not been for this incident of the Cardinal *de Rohan*; and yet it was by ſtriving to accompliſh it, or at leaſt under that pretence, that the Monarchy was overthrown. It may then be well ſaid, that the unfortunate affair of the Cardinal *de Rohan* is not leſs connected with the Hiſtory of the Revolution than with that of the Baſtile.

The Portentous Globe: an Enquiry into the Powers ſolicited from the Crown, under an Act of 39 Geo. III. intituled "An Act enabling his Majeſty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to certain Perſons, under the Style of the Globe Inſurance Company:" containing Obſervations on the Tendencies of ſuch Grant, and on the Effect of Charter on Commercial Undertakings; recommended to the Conſideration of the Bankers of the Metropolis, and to the Country Bankers of Great Britain, &c. By George Griffin Stonehouſe, Eſq. 4to. J. Walter, 1800.

THOUGH this publication appears only in the form of a pamphlet, the ſubject inveſtigated is of ſuch magnitude as to render it incumbent on us to lay before the public a clear and impartial ſtatement of a conteſt, which involves in its final iſſue great and extenſive intereſts, and has already called forth the exertion of the diſtinguiſhed talents of the principal law officers of the Crown on one ſide; and of ſome of the moſt eminent counſel at the bar, on the other. During the indeciſion of this very important cauſe, now brought before the public from the preſs by a Gentleman, who, to the knowledge acquired by *twenty* years experience, adds a further claim to particular notice and attention—that of having been for

deſcent from *Henry Valois de St. Remi*, the natural ſon of *Henry II.* and of *Nicole de Savigny*. The Duke *de Coſſe Brancas* undertook to preſent a Memorial to the Queen and to *M. de Maurepas*, in favour of the *Demoiſelle de Valois* and her brother, whom *Madame de Boulainvilliers* had found at Paſſi aſking charity, and whom ſhe had brought up at her own expence. The King granted them penſions. The young *Valois*, who was ſerving in the navy as a ſailor, was immediately made an Officer, and took the title of Baron *de Valois*. He proved as worthleſs as his ſiſter, but with leſs ability: he died before her.

* The Baron *de Breteuil*.

many years a Director and principal Manager of the *Phœnix Fire-Office*, and, so lately as the year 1797, the Founder of *The Pelican Company* for the Insurance of Lives and the Endowment of Children. As both these respectable institutions are proprietary companies, independent on, and unconnected with *charters*, it will be readily conceived that he is a most powerful opponent to the grant solicited by the Globe Company. Those who have the happiness to be acquainted with his excellent character, well known abilities, and independent fortune, whether associated with him or not, as proprietors or directors of long established institutions of public utility, will assuredly give him credit for the following declaration — "He deems it material to prevent any mistaken apprehensions that the mere impulse of private interest directs his pen, he disclaims fully and unreservedly any such imputation, should it be any where made; those with whom he has had the honour to act on many occasions, in which the dearest interests of the community have been at stake, in which, unbiassed by private considerations, and influenced only by those maxims which ought to call forth the exertions of every well-wisher to the safety and permanence of our happy constitution, in which he has been *prodigal* * of his time and labour; those who have been his associates in many an ARDENT struggle, will have no difficulty to conceive that higher motives than private or separate interest have impelled him to this attack, fearless of the resentment of an angry host." They will also, on the perusal of the whole, readily subscribe their assent to his having fulfilled a preliminary promise, "to be careful to advance nothing, either of fact or argument, of the truth of which he is not himself fully assured:" but the public, expecting to have laudable curiosity gratified, may wish that a few pages more had been added, containing *the whole truth*, as well as nothing but the *truth*, and this *deficit* in the first edition we hope to find supplied in a second, or in a supplement, and therefore shall be more explicit upon the subject in its proper place.

It is divided into Sections, of which there are *ten*, and throughout the whole there is a vein of humour and vivacity which relieves the reader from the irksome task of examining the clauses of the extensive charter, attempted to be obtained by the Globe Company. The following is a striking instance of the playful manner of treating his antagonists. After having given a concise account of the application to Parliament for an act to enable his Majesty to grant a charter, and demonstrating that at the time when the petition was presented for that purpose to the House of Commons, the petitioners had not any plan ready to lay before Parliament, and giving a catalogue of the several branches of business, and species of transactions, which the petitioners desire to be empowered to undertake, our Author thus proceeds:— "An enumeration of the companies and public bodies, whose functions the Globe projectors desire to assume, would lead to great length, yet some recital of them may be convenient. the Sun Fire Office, almost coeval with, and as secure as the Bank, the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Corporations, chartered more than seventy years since, the Phœnix Fire-Office; the Hand in Hand, Union, and Westminster Fire-Offices: establishments built up with care and watchfulness, which, by practice and experience alone, are enabled to regulate the incessantly varying, and almost innumerable transactions of their several concerns: all that is effected by the *whole of these*, from laborious application, the *Globe Directors* offer to undertake at *one time*, and must atchieve by intuition. Nay, all these make but a corner of their fabric; for they are ready at the same time to grapple with the very abstruse and elaborate processes of the Equitable Society, the Amicable Society, the Laudable Society, the Pelican Life Insurance Company, the Endowment of Children, the Provisions of the Viduarean Societies, the pursuits of the corporation called The British Society, in Aldersgate Street; those of the Society for Female Relations, besides those of many other existing Societies of various denominations."— "The investment of 300,000l out of their own subscriptions, and of 700,000l. more out of the moiety of their profits— the moiety of their profits! *risum teneа-*

* This is rather an unlucky term, but as the writer, in his preliminary address, disclaims the honours of literary composition, and hopes to stand excused from the severities of criticism, we shall only remark that the composition is hastily, and in some parts inconsiderately put together, and that perhaps it would have been more prudent to have placed a confidence in some man of letters accustomed to literary composition.

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*tis*, (the bargain for the ſkin of the uncaught bear!!) in the purchaſe of land-tax on houſes, the labours of which alone might prove a taſk operoſe and onerous enough to exhauſt all the attention of a Board of ordinary faculties—with theirs would be but a mere amuſing relaxation from more ardent purſuits. But it is only for little minds, unaccuſtomed to the contemplation of great and magnificent ſchemes, to ſtand appalled with the difficulties of management, or to look into the *minutiæ* of details. The projectors of the GLOBE ſoar above all this. It is for ſecretaries and clerks, not for the *prime movers*, to conſider by what means the *operations of buſineſs* are to be carried round. But as the curtain draws up, we obtain a glance at the more ſtriking parts of the ſcenery, the plot of their drama begins to unfold itſelf, the characters and incidents continually rising in a climax, fill the breaſt with alarm, till at length we begin to gueſs at the *denouement*, and have a foretaſte of the cataſtrophe." This keen irony is purſued through ſeveral pages, and the reader has a fair opportunity of judging in what degree it is merited by referring to Section 2, where he will find the *fourteen* clauſes of the propoſed Charter cited, and moſt aſſuredly the framers of it muſt have been ill adviſed, for it is difficult to ſay which would have been moſt injured, the enumerated old eſtabliſhed ſocieties, or the ſubſcribers to the new inſtitution.

With reſpect to the nature of Charter-grants in general, Mr. Stoneſtreet has followed the authorities of the beſt commercial writers, who have long ſince maintained that charters exclude, or narrow the common rights of the ſubject; and therefore he very properly draws the line of diſtinction between the great charters now ſubſiſting, ſuch, for inſtance, as the Bank, the India Company, &c. and the ſuſpended Globe Charter; demonſtrating in what caſes they may be juſtifiable or expedient: "As when the grant of excluſive powers, and certain privileges ſtated, page 7, have a beneficial tendency to the public at large; or when it communicates ſome advantage which could not otherwiſe be obtained, or which could not be enjoyed by the public in equal extent *without* the annexation of ſuch ſeparate privileges and immunities to ſome particular individual or ſociety. It will further be evident, that the juſtice of every ſuch grant muſt be inſeparable from the queſtion, Whether it can be made with due regard to the rights and faculties of other exiſting Corporations? and whether other individuals or bodies of men antecedently to ſuch grant, may have devoted their time and embarked their fortunes in the like purſuits, and performed the like offices or ſervices for the public?" The application of theſe incontrovertible principles to the grant now ſolicited by the petitioners for the Globe Charter, is the ſubject of inveſtigation in the ſequel, in which, Sect. 3, the danger to the *Country Bankers*, "of their deſire to be incorporated as a *general depoſit* Bank is candidly ſtated, but here another grand queſtion ariſes out of the ſubject, Are the increaſed numbers of country bankers beneficial or detrimental to the community at large? This had been agitated, and had made a deep impreſſion on the public mind, many years before the eſtabliſhment of ſome of the exiſting ſocieties for inſurance on lives and from fire, and it appears by this publication, Sect. 7, that the advocate for the Globe "exultingly called for the extinction of the *County Bankers*." We leave the deciſion of the queſtion to the mercantile world, and ſhall only obſerve, that it exhibits another proof of the magnitude of the ſubjects treated of in this publication. The ſame learned counſel, we are informed, admitted that this charter ought only to be granted, if it can be done without *private injury or public danger*, and Mr. Stoneſtreet undertakes to prove that it cannot; on which account it will be adviſeable for the ſubſcribers to conſult Section 6, *on the danger to which the Shareholders ſtand expoſed*.

We now paſs on to the Poſtſcript, and it is here that we lodge our complaint of deficiency. The writer ſays, "Since the *above* pages were written, the Attorney and Solicitor General have made their report to HIS MAJESTY, upon the matter of the Charter referred to their conſideration. The Report contains a ſeries of ſtrong and pointed objections to each of the principal clauſes of that inſtrument, detects its fallacies, and ſhews the danger to which the public would ſtand expoſed from ſuch an improvident grant, &c." And he adds, "Had the projectors, on receiving the report, kiſſed the rod with that humility which became their ſituation, they might have quietly deſcended to oblivion, &c."—"But the complexion of the propoſals which their agents have ſince brought forward, deſerves a ſeverer notice, and would juſtify a lan-

a language of greater aſperity than we can allow ourſelves to apply."

We apprehend that a Report in which ſo many great bodies, corporate and proprietary, as have been already enumerated, are ſo deeply intereſted, as well as a great number of his Majeſty's other ſubjects, cannot be a ſecret: why not then have given the whole Report? Suppoſe the Globe projectors ſhould not make any reply; and that a great majority of our readers, and of *his own*, are totally ignorant of the freſh propoſals he reprobates; will not the public have been alarmed, and remain anxious and unſatisfied; and will not his friends and well-wiſhers make this reflection—though he diſclaims the honours of literary compoſition, we ſhould like to find him as correct, as conſiderate, as calm, and as patient, as when he is on the bench of Magiſtracy, where he never loſes ſight of that judicial admonition,

*Audi alteram partem;*

but ſits "like Patience on a monument," on all occaſions, to hear the other party.

M.

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*Columbus, or the Diſcovery of America: as related by a Father to his Children, and deſigned for the Inſtruction of Youth. Tranſlated from the German of J. H. Campe, by Elizabeth Helme.* 2 Vols. 12mo. Low. 1799. 3s. 6d.

*Cortez, or the Diſcovery of Mexico: as related, &c.* 2 Vols. 12mo. Low. 1799. 3s. 6d.

*Pizarro, or the Conqueſt of Peru: as related, &c.* 2 Vols. 12mo. Low. 1799. 3s. 6d.

THOUGH theſe are ſeparate publications, we ſhall conſider them as a connected chain of hiſtory at once intereſting, pleaſing, and inſtructive. The plan is that of a father reciting to his children the diſcoveries of the new world, with the circumſtances and events attending thoſe diſcoveries. The reflections which ariſe are ſuch as a good parent would wiſh to inculcate to his children; they abound with piety and humanity, an abhorrence of the enormities practiſed by the Europeans, and a due ſenſe of the value of religion and morality. The interruptions and queſtions of the children afford proper pauſes to the narrative, and impreſs on the memory of young readers ſome queſtion of ſcience or ſome point of moral conduct. Mr. Campe, at the concluſion of his preface, ſays, "They who peruſe it (this work) will readily diſcover that my object in compoſing it was the ſame as that I have always had much at heart, viz. not only furniſhing the minds of my pupils with uſeful and agreeable knowledge, but inflaming them with an ardent zeal for their religion, and a love of the ſocial virtues; arming them betimes with a courage that will render them proof againſt adverſity, and inſpiring them with a lively deſire of ſignalizing themſelves by acts of humanity and public utility. Heaven grant that I may not fail in my intentions! 'Tis the ſweet, the grateful reward I expect for my feeble efforts: this attained, I willingly renounce every other."

*Iriſh Purſuits of Literature in A. D. 1798 and 1799, conſiſting of I. Tranſlations. II. Second Thoughts. III. Rival Tranſlations. IV. The Monſtrous Republic. V. Indexes.* 8vo. Dublin printed. Wright, London.

The reputation of the Purſuits of Literature has not been confined to this country. It has extended to our ſiſter-kingdom, and has received equal conſideration there. The preſent author ſpeaks of it with a degree of rapture which it has hardly experienced in England, and declares the author to be noble-minded, profoundly learned, and whom poſterity will hail as the SEVENTH SATIRIST; with all the playfulneſs of wit, the ſeverity of virtue, and the honeſty of religion, unſparingly applying the rod to irreligion, ſuperſtition, anarchy, vice, and folly, and literally beſtowing the wreath on piety, patriotiſm, learning, knowledge, and taſte,

"In thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.

The various quotations contained in it having, at the time this work began to be printed, been untranſlated, the preſent author undertook the taſk, and declares he offers his performance pro bono publico. Beſides the tranſlations of the quotations, the author has introduced ſtrictures on the Jacobins of both kingdoms, and cenſures on their practices, with ſome curious anecdotes. The readers and admirers of the Engliſh Purſuits of Literature will find entertainment in this ſupplement from an Hibernian aſſociate, who declares himſelf no hackney tranſlator; no party writer; no venal orator;

but

but a citizen of the world, who will yield all loyal obedience (but no more) to any government or any maſter.

*Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin.* 12mo. Wright.

This Collection is one of the few political performances which is certain of reaching poſterity. Wit, humour, poetry, ſatire, ridicule, and good ſenſe, unite in correcting falſe taſte, and oppoſing atrocious principles and horrid practices. When the powers of the pen are ſo exerted, little danger is to be feared from the efforts of diſloyalty or irreligion; nor will falſe taſte ever gain much ground in a country which produces ſuch able and willing oppoſers of ſpecious reform or profligate innovation.

*Zimao, the African. Tranſlated by the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A.* 12mo. Vernor and Hood. 1800.

An affecting tale, which cannot but impreſs ſentiments of horror againſt the Slave Trade in every boſom of ſenſibility. But while we give way to the feelings of humanity, we muſt be careful not to open the door to greater enormities than we wiſh to prevent. In the late enquiry by the two Houſes of Parliament, much miſinformation on the ſubject was done away in the calm and dignified inveſtigation which then took place, and many regulations were adopted which we ought to wait the effect of. We would not be thought advocates for horrid practices; but haſty alterations frequently lead to worſe evils than thoſe they are propoſed to remedy.

*A Treatiſe on Sugar, with Miſcellaneous Medical Obſervations. Second Edition, with conſiderable Additions. By Benjamin Moſeley, M. D.* 8vo. Robinſons. 1800.

We are always glad to ſee our "old friend with a new face," and are now happy to announce to the world, that the work before us abounds with new and important matter reſpecting the virtues of Sugar. Our author has beſides enriched this publication with further remarks on the Cow-pox, Yaws, Obi, &c.; and has added entire diſſertations on Hoſpitals, Priſons, the Bronchocele, Plague, and Yellow Fever of America.

In reſpect to the Treatiſe on Sugar, we can only join in what has already been univerſally admitted, that it is a complete hiſtory of the Sugar Cane, and of Sugar, and its virtues; and demands the attention of the planter, the merchant, and the trader, as well as the conſumer, of that article. On the ſubject of Hoſpitals, our author, from his very extenſive travelling, has collected an intereſting but ſhort deſcription of almoſt every hoſpital in Europe. This cannot fail to be uſeful to medical men. His account of Obi is curious; and in that of the priſons in Venice, he has developed the horrors of that government in the moſt animated manner. In reſpect to the Alpine Bronchocele, we have no doubt but that this diſſertation will be gladly received by the learned in medicine as a deſideratum on that ſubject. On the Plague, and American Yellow Fever, our author has diſplayed both knowledge and reſearch. His obſervations on the Plague are well-timed, and this metropolis will not be inſenſible of his laudable exertions to ſave his country, by removing uſeleſs apprehenſions and unneceſſary cauſes of alarms.

*On the Imagination as a Cauſe and as a Cure of Diſorders of the Body, exemplified by fictitious Tractors and epidemical Convulſions. By John Haygarth, M. D.* 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1800. 1s.

The tractors of Dr. Perkins having obtained a high reputation at Bath, it ſeemed to require the particular attention of the Phyſicians there. Accordingly, Dr. Haygarth, with Dr Falconer and other Medical Gentlemen, made trial of wooden tractors, of nearly the ſame ſhape as the metallic, and painted to reſemble them in colour, on various patients in the General Hoſpital at Bath; when, as was expected, the ſame appearances of cures from the falſe tractors were the conſequences, as had been obſerved on the application of the genuine ones. Dr. Haygarth therefore conſiders the cures ſuppoſed to be worked by the metallic tractors as fallacious and ill founded, and only attributable to the force of the imagination acting in the patient. To this concluſion we are inclined to give our aſſent. Subjoined are inſtances of the influence of the paſſions upon the diſorders of the body, and ſome important obſervations on epidemical Convulſions.

*Advice to Editors of Newſpapers.* 8vo. Macpherſon. 1s. 1799.

Swift's Directions to Servants is the performance of which the preſent is an imitation. The author, who appears to be well acquainted with the myſteries of Newſpaper compoſition, has diſcloſed ſome ſecrets of the "priſon houſe," which his brethren (for he declares himſelf one of the fraternity of Editors) will hardly hold themſelves obliged to him for the diſcovery of. The performance may be read with advantage by more perſons than thoſe to whom it is addreſſed.

Poetical

*Pocock's Everlasting Songster, containing a Selection of the most approved Songs. Also a Collection of Toasts and Sentiments upon a Plan perfectly new. To which is added, Rules for Behaviour.* 12mo. Robinsons.

Of a collection of this kind it is sufficient commendation to say, that it is free from that ribaldry with which performances of this sort usually abound.

*The Life of Rolla, a Peruvian Tale, with Moral Inculcations for Youth. To which are added, Six Peruvian Fables.* 12mo. Newbery. 1800. 1s. 6d.

This small performance seems to have owed its origin to the popularity of Mr. Sheridan's Pizarro. It professes to disseminate true principles of morality, and therefore deserves the patronage of those who have the care of youth.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 23.

THE VOLCANO, or, THE RIVAL HARLEQUINS; a Pantomime, invented by Mr. T. Dibdin, and produced under the direction of Mr. Farley, with Overture and Music by Mr Moorehead, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The story is simply as follows:

The opening view is a volcano with the burning lava pouring down its sides, and a group of demons dancing at its base. A severe contest takes place in the air between Floridel, Spirit of the Air, and Cratero, Demon of the Mountain. The former is victorious, but falling into a gulph near the Volcano, is extricated by a Shepherd. Floridel, from motives of gratitude, converts this Shepherd into a Harlequin, investing him with the magic sword. Another Harlequin, under the protection of an Infernal Spirit, is gifted with similar power. The first Harlequin is distinguished by a white sword, as typical of his virtuous designs; and the other by a black sword, as expressive of his dark machinations. They both pay their addresses to Columbine, and both display a proof of their power, to obtain the consent of her father. Harlequin Blacksword raises a Temple dedicated to Wealth; Harlequin Whitesword raises another devoted to Virtue; the former is of course the lover favoured by Columbine's father, but Columbine herself is attached to the moral Harlequin. Hence arise all the usual difficulties which Harlequin suffers in the progress of his amours, and all the changes and escapes which result from his perplexities and his powers. After various conflicts and achievements of rival potency, in which each Harlequin occasionally triumphs over his adversary, Floridel, the good genius, assists her votary, who obtains the hand of his Columbine, and (the Infernal Harlequin being punished by the very demons who had instigated his evil deeds) Time, with the Seasons, Months, and Hours, attend the wedded pair in the Temple of Domestic Happiness.

The stage is frequently crowded with whimsical and interesting objects, all happily employed. We cannot pretend to enumerate the whole of the entertaining scenes and ingenious transformations with which the piece abounds. The following, however, will serve as a specimen: The admirable representation of the Volcano is soon succeeded by that of a Tea Garden, with skittle-grounds, where the pins return to their situation, after being knocked down by the players; a correct view of Covent Garden Market, the Church, and the Carts on a Market-day, very happily managed; a Sedan-Chair into a Lady's Toilet; and a Baggage Waggon into a Mail Coach, a fine view of a Corn Field, with a Windmill at work, in which Harlequin and Columbine take refuge, and which, on their being closely pursued, is converted into a Ship in full sail on the Ocean; a Tea-Caddy is changed into a Table with complete Tea Equipage; a Barrel Organ into a Knifegrinder's Apparatus; and these are followed by many others, no less ludicrous and diverting.

Though both care and cost had been bestowed on this piece, yet it was not found so attractive as was expected. It wanted some of the spirit usually found in pantomimes, and has not become a favourite with the public.

JANUARY 7, 1800. Miss Mills, sister-in-law to the lady of that name at the same theatre, appeared the first time at Covent

Covent Garden in the character of Cherry, in The Beaux Stratagem. Her perſon is handſome, and her manner ſprightly; and ſhe acquitted herſelf to the ſatisfaction of the audience.

16. JOANNA, a Dramatic Romance, by Mr. Cumberland, taken from an unpubliſhed one by Kotzebue, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert, Lord of Thurn, | Mr. POPE. |
| Lazarra, a knight, | Mr. HOLMAN. |
| Darbony, leader of a band of ſoldiers, | Mr. INCLEDON. |
| Wenſel, Caſtellan of Belmont, | Mr. WADDY. |
| Philip, his ſon, | Mr. H. JOHNSTON. |
| Guntram, | Mr. EMERY. |
| Hermit, | Mr. MURRAY. |
| Wolf, a ſervant to Albert, | Mr. MUNDEN. |
| Old Man, | Mr. DAVENPORT. |
| Mountaineer, | Mr. CLAREMONT. |
| Joanna, wife to Albert, | Mrs. POPE. |
| Eloiſa, ſuppoſed daughter to Guntram, | Mrs. H. JOHNSTON. |
| Eugene, a page, | Miſs WATERS, |
| Girl, | Miſs COX. |

FABLE.

Joanna, of Montluçon, the heroine of the piece, who is married to Albert, Lord of Thurn, is beloved by Lazarra, an Italian knight, who had been defeated in a conteſt with her huſband. Lazarra determines on revenge, and viſits the neighbourhood in the diſguiſe of a pilgrim, having entered into a confederacy with Darbony, a leader of banditti. The project formed between them is an attack upon Albert's manſion. Darbony is to have the chief part of the ſpoil, and Lazarra is to take the lady. The attack is made, and the aſſailants are ſucceſsful: Albert is driven from his caſtle, and Joanna falls into the hands of Lazarra, who takes poſſeſſion of the domain. All the attempts of Lazarra, by ſoothing and by threats, cannot alienate Joanna from her duty and affection. After Albert is obliged to fly from his caſtle, he falls into the hands of Wenſel; a wretch who had attempted to injure Albert, and whoſe enmity is only increaſed by the generous forgiveneſs of the latter. Philip, the ſon of Wenſel, is an amiable youth, ſtrongly attached to Albert, and who is in love with Eloiſa, the ſuppoſed daughter of Guntram, a Swiſs peaſant. Guntram, allured by the riches of Darbony, the acquiſitions of plunder, determines that Darbony ſhall have his daughter. Eloiſa, equally devoted to Philip, rejects the ſuit of Darbony, but fears the ſeverity of her father. A venerable Hermit, who has taken up his abode in a neighbouring mountain, intereſts himſelf in the cauſe of Eloiſa, and viſits the houſe of Wenſel, to inform Philip of the ſituation of his miſtreſs, and the deſign that ſhe ſhall be given in the evening to Darbony. The Hermit arrives at Wenſel's juſt as Philip has formed a plan to ſave the life of Albert, who, by command of Lazarra, is to be beheaded within two hours. A ſevere conflict enſues in the mind of Philip between his love for Eloiſa and his friendſhip for Albert. At length friendſhip obtains the aſcendancy, Philip diſmiſſes the Hermit, and aids the eſcape of Albert through a ſecret paſſage — During theſe events Lazarra remains lord of the caſtle with Joanna in his power. Having effected the releaſe of Albert, the generous Philip forms a band of mountaineers, for the purpoſe of ſtorming the caſtle and reſtoring him to his poſſeſſions. Albert, alſo, by the aſſiſtance of Wolf, a a military veteran in his ſervice, raiſes an armed body, and the caſtle is attacked with ſucceſs. Lazarra, however, rallies his forces, and the tide of battle is turning in his favour. At this moment Philip and his hardy mountaineers join in the conteſt, and the troops of Lazarra are diſperſed. Lazarra and Albert at length meet, and a conteſt enſues, in which Albert, being diſarmed, is ſtruck to the ground. Lazarra, reſolved to diſpatch his adverſary, exults over him; but, juſt as he is raiſing his ſword to deſtroy Albert, Joanna ruſhes in and ſtabs Lazarra before he can effect his purpoſe. The Hermit had acknowledged himſelf to be the rightful Lord of Thurn, who had been unjuſtly diſpoſſeſſed of his property by the father of Albert, and it appears that Eloiſa, the ſuppoſed daughter of Guntram, the vile peaſant, is in reality the daughter of the Hermit, who readily allots her to the generous and heroic Philip, Albert having long before expreſſed his deſire of reſtoring the Lordſhip of Thurn to the rightful claimant. Thus the piece concludes, in conformity to the laws of poetical juſtice, in the puniſhment of the guilty and the happineſs of the good.

To

To Kotzebue, Mr. Cumberland is indebted only for the bare outline: the ſentiments, the manners, the characters, and the incidents are excluſively his own. The piece ſeems to have been intended ſolely as a vehicle for the charms of muſic, and the faſcinations of ſcenery, decoration, and ſtage effect. The extremes of theatrical compoſition were never, perhaps, more blended in ſo extraordinary a manner. Many of the paſſages are diſtinguiſhed for the moſt exquiſite feeling, and the moſt natural and elegant diction, while others are debaſed by extravagance, pedantry, and quaintneſs. In the characters there is more conſiſtency: Lazarra is a ſavage tyrant, and a brutal lover, in every ſenſe of the word, and talks as he fights and loves. Wolf is marked with ſome traits of originality; but his bluntneſs ſometimes degenerates into indecency and inhumanity. But the character of Philip Wenſel is more highly finiſhed than any other, and poſſeſſes genuine claims to favour on the principles of benevolence, gratitude, and every manly virtue. In Joanna we witneſs the moſt inviolable fidelity, with a ſpirit of unſhaken courage that ſoars above the timidity of her ſex; and Eloiſa is tender, affectionate, and endearing.

The Muſic is by Mr. Buſby, already known by the compoſition of Ocean, an Ode; and the Oratorio of Prophecy. The overture is grand and maſterly, and the airs judiciouſly adapted to the occaſion, and the ſymphonies after the acts poſſeſs the rare merit of combining ſound with ſenſe. In the choruſſes he has evinced the powers and extent of ſcience, which are ſeldom heard in a theatre.

A Prologue was ſpoken by Mr. Murray, and all the performers acquitted themſelves with applauſe.

## EPILOGUE *
### TO
## MANAGEMENT.

Written by Mr. Colman.

Spoken by Mr. Fawcett, as the Country Manager.

A LONDON Manager of high degree,
I, Peter Miſt, now enter here O. P.
My country playhouſe, ere I came to town,
Almoſt knock'd up, has been in lots knock'd down,
A ſturdy farmer bought the walls—why then,
What was a barn, will be a barn again.
Corn on the ſtage, not mummers will be ſeen;
And oats be threſh'd where actors ſhould have been;
Wheat ſtrew the boards where erſt did heroes tread,
To make—what heroes never made there—bread.
Stage-ſtruck, but hen-peck'd, honeſt Juſtice Dunder
Has all my clouds—his lady has my thunder.
Dick Drench, the ſnug apothecary, means
To give a private play, ſo buys my ſcenes;
Drench, "ſmelling of the ſhop," and *idem ſemper*,
Could not reſiſt ſcenes painted in diſtemper.
The Member for the town bought all my coats;
There he was wiſe—for I command two votes;
And playhouſe coats (again he ſhew'd diſcerning)
Will ſuit a Member, for they're uſed to turning.
My wigs the women quarrell'd for, ſweet ſouls!
My daggers ſtuck in ſelling; but my bowls
Mine hoſt of the Red Lion clapp'd his eyes on,
And bought 'em as I did, to ſerve up his poiſon.
Thus all my country ſtock, as Shakſpeare ſays,
"My cloud-capt towers, my gorgeous palaces,
"Yea, my great globe," (the barn,) ſo much involv'd,
And "all it did inherit, have diſſolv'd."
But if ſome future Manager ſhould take
My "ſolemn temple," which I now forſake;
My "fabrick of a viſion," he will find
That I have left a curſed "wreck behind"
Here then I come, by rural ſchemes half undone—
But country ſtumps appear new brooms in London.
Egad I'll ſweep all clean—look to't—ne'er doubt *me*—
A London Manager, I'll lay about me:
And, as a ſample, you ſhall hear my hints,
To be inſerted in to-morrow's prints:
"A five act play laſt night was repreſented,
"By an amazing *Dramatiſt* invented!
"Author's and actors' merits were immenſe,
"And Fawcett e'en ſurpaſs'd his uſual excellence!
"Great care, 'tis plain, was taken in rehearſal;
"And"—may I add with *truth*?—"applauſe was univerſal."

* See Vol. XXXVI. p. 328.

# POETRY.

## ODE

FOR THE NEW YEAR 1800.

Performed at St. James's on the Queen's Birth-Day.

Written by HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. POET-LAUREAT.

I.

INCESSANT down the ſtream of Time,
And days, and years, and ages, roll,
Speeding through Error's iron clime
To dark Oblivion's goal;
Loſt in the gulf of night profound,
No eye to mark their ſhadowy bound,
Unleſs the deed of high renown,
The warlike Chief's illuſtrious crown,
Shed o'er the darkling void a dubious fame,
And gild the paſſing hour with ſome immortal name.

II.

Yet, evaneſcent as the fleeting cloud,
Driv'n by the wild winds o'er the varying ſkies,
Are all the glories of the great and proud,
On Rumour's idle breath that faintly riſe.
A thouſand garbs their forms aſſume,
Woven in vain Conjecture's loom;
Then dyes a thouſand hues diſplay,
Sporting in Fancy's fairy ray;
Changing with each uncertain blaſt,
Till, melting from the eyes at laſt,
The ſhadowy vapours fly before the wind,
Sink into viewleſs air, "nor leave a rack behind."

III.

But, if the raptur'd train, whom Heav'n inſpires
Of glory to record each deathleſs meed,
Tune to heroic worth their golden lyres,
And give to memory each godlike deed,
Then ſhall the eternal guerdon wait
The actions of the wiſe and great;—
While, as from black Oblivion's way
They bear the mighty name away,
And waft it, borne on pinion high,
With joyful carol to the ſky,
Sage Hiſtory, with eye ſevere,
Tracing aloft their bold career,
Clears the rich tale from Fiction's ſpecious grace,
And builds her ſacred lore on Truth's eternal baſe *.

## VERSES ON SIR I—— L——'S COMING OF AGE †.

BY DR. JOHNSON.

LONG expected one and twenty,
Ling'ring year, at length is flown;
Pride and pleaſure, pomp and plenty,
Great Sir I——, are now your own.

Looſen'd from the minor's tether,
Free to mortgage or to ſell,
Wild as wind, and light as feather,
Bid the ſons of thrift farewell.

Call the Betſies, Kates, and Jennies,
All the names that baniſh care,
Laviſh of your grandſire's guineas,
Shew the ſpirit of an heir.

All that prey on vice or folly,
Joy to ſee their quarry fly;
Here the gameſter light and jolly,
There the lender grave and ſly.

Wealth, my lad, was made to wander,
Let it wander as it will;
Call the jockey, call the pander,
Bid them come and take their fill.

When the bonny blade carouſes,
Pockets full, and ſpirits high—
What are acres? what are houſes?
Only dirt, or wet or dry.

Should the guardian, friend, or mother,
Tell the woes of wilful waſte;
Scorn their counſel, ſcorn their pother—
You can hang or drown at laſt.

## ODE

TO THE RIVER CAM.

From the Annual Anthology for 1799.

BY G. DYER.

I.

WHILE yon ſky-lark warbles high,
While yon ruſtic whiſtles gay,
On thy banks, oh Cam! I lie;
Muſeful pour the penſive lay.
Willowy Cam! thy lingering ſtream
Suits too well the thoughtful breaſt,
Languor here might love to dream,
Sorrow here might ſigh to reſt.

* The above Ode for the Year 1800 is the firſt part of the CARMEN SECULARE of Mr. Pye, which is ſhortly to be publiſhed in a perfect ſtate.

† Mrs. Piozzi (Anecdotes of Johnſon, p. 196,) quotes one of the ſtanzas making a part of the above poem, which, ſhe adds, "my regard for the youth, on whoſe birth-day they were written, obliges me to ſuppreſs, leſt they ſhould give him pain." She ſubjoins, that "ſhew a mind of ſurpriſing activity and warmth; the more ſo, as he (Dr. Johnſon) was paſt ſeventy years of age when he compoſed them."

II.

Near yon ſteeple's tapering height *,
Beauteous Julia †, thou art laid!
I could linger thro' the night,
Still to mourn thee, lovely maid!
In yon garden Fancy reads,
"Sophron ‡ ſtrays no longer here;"
Then again my boſom bleeds,
Then I drop the ſilent tear.

III.

Hoary Cam! ſteal ſlow along!
Near yon deſolated grove
Sleep the partners of my ſong;
There with them I wont to rove.
He, the youth § of faireſt fame,
Haſten'd to an early tomb;
Friendſhip ſhall record his name,
Pity mourn his hapleſs doom.

IV.

Hark! I hear the death-bell ſound!
There another ſpirit fled!
Still mine ears the tidings wound;
Philo || ſlumbers with the dead.
Well he knew the Critic's part;
Shakeſpear's name to him was dear;
Kind and gentle was his heart;
—Now again I drop the tear.

V.

Bending ſad beſide thy ſtream,
While I heave the frequent ſigh,
Do thy rippling waters gleam,
Sympathetic murmuring by?
Then, oh Cam! will I return,
Hail thy ſoothing ſtream again,
And as viewing *Julia*'s urn,
Grateful bleſs thee in my ſtrain.

VI

Still there are who raptur'd view
Scenes which youthful hopes endear,
Where they Science ſtill can woo;
Still they love to wander here.
Peace they meet in ev'ry grove;
Lives again the rapt'rous ſong;
Sweetly ſportive ſtill they rove,
Cam! thy ſedgey banks along.

VII.

Stately ſtreams, and glens, and lakes,
They can leave to Scotia's plains;
Mountains hoar, and vales, and brakes,
They reſign to Cambrian ſwains.
But theſe placid ſcenes full well
Suit the quiet, muſing breaſt;
Here if Fancy may not dwell,
Science ſhall delight to reſt.

## THE WATCHMAN.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

Theſe ſtanzas were occaſioned by the melancholy fate of a poor Watchman, who periſhed with cold a few weeks ſince in the neighbourhood of Clare Market.

WHILE bright your ruddy flames aſcend,
And genial wines profuſely flow,
Ye—Bacchanalian train—attend,
Nor mock the ſimple tale of woe!

Amidſt the deathful damps of night,
Unknown, unfriended, tho' reſign'd,
Your WATCHMAN marks the twinklings bright
Of polar ſtars, by froſt refin'd.

And as he hears your orgies loud,
The toaſt obſcene, the madd'ning ſong,
He waits to guard your manſions proud,
While ſlow his moments lag along.

While he the ſilent hour records,
Full many a care his boſom wrings;
A ſcanty boon his toil rewards,
Nor morn, approaching, comfort brings.

Now ſee him, where the bleak keen blaſt
Congeals the blood, ariteſts the breath—
On earth's cold lap inſenſate caſt,
And ſtiff'ning in the arms of death!

O! think how bounteous Heav'n has been
To you, who ſhare repoſe and eaſe;
And quit awhile the feſtive ſcene,
To ſympathize o'er woes like theſe!

*Here* Pity lends too late her aid;
Yet, ſhall her boſom heave in vain?—
No!—ſtretch thy hand, celeſtial maid!
To all Misfortune's *living* train!

*I. India Houſe, Jan.* 1, 1800.

* Cheſterton Church, near Cambridge.

† The young woman, on occaſion of whoſe death was written Elegy the Second, in the Author's Poems, publiſhed in 1792.

‡ Robert Robinſon, author of various ingenious and learned publications, whoſe Memoirs were written by the author, reſided in this village.

§ William Taylor, formerly fellow of Emanuel College, the moſt intimate and highly eſteemed of the author's friends when at College; and, if extenſive learning a ſound judgment, a modeſt demeanor, and unblemiſhed morals, have a claim to reſpectful remembrance, William Taylor will not ſoon be forgotten by him.

|| Dr. Farmer, the Commentator.

To

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Lady of my acquaintance has favoured me with the enclosed lines, which she informs me she copied from an original manuscript in Chatterton's hand-writing, that was lent her some years ago by a female friend of Bristol. The spelling was in the antique fashion, which she altered at the time for the convenience of reading with more facility. They appear to me, to bear intrinsic marks of having been the genuine effusions of that unfortunate young man, while his mind was engaged in the conflict, under which it ultimately sunk; and consequently deserve a place in your valuable miscellany, if they have never before been made public. If they ever have been published, I presume they cannot have escaped your notice, though I have no recollection of having seen them before.

Yours, &c. S. N.

*Dec.* 12, 1799.

## THE RESIGNATION.

BY THOS CHATTERTON.

O GOD! whose thunders shake the sky,
Whose eye this atom globe surveys,
To thee, my only rock, I fly;
Thy mercy in thy justice praise.

The mystic mazes of thy will,
The shadows of celestial night,
Are past the pow'rs of human skill;
But what the Eternal acts is right.

O teach me, in this trying hour,
When anguish swells the dewy tear,
To still my sorrows, own thy pow'r,
Thy goodness love, thy justice fear.

If in this bosom aught but thee,
Incroaching, sought a boundless sway,
Omniscience could the danger see,
And mercy took the cause away.

Then why, my soul, dost thou complain?
Why drooping seek the dark recess?
Shake off the melancholy chain,
For God created all to bless.

But, ah! my breast is human still,
The rising sigh, the falling tear,
My languid vitals feeble rill,
The sickness of my soul declare.

But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank the inflictor of the blow;
Forbid the sigh, compose my mind,
Nor let the gush of misery flow.

The gloomy mantle of the night,
Which on my sinking spirit steals,
Will vanish at the morning light,
Which God, my East, my Sun reveals.

## THE WINTRY DAY.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

IS it in mansions, rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That NATURE owns the WINTRY DAY,
And shrinks to hear the howling storm?
Ah! no!
'Tis on the bleak and barren heath,
Where MIS'RY feels the shaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave
Her children, not a friend to save—
Unheeded go!

Is it in chambers, silken dress't,
At tables, with profusion's heap;
Is it on pillow's soft to rest
In dreams of long and balmy sleep?
Ah! no!
'Tis in the rushy HUT obscure,
Where POVERTY's low sons endure,
And, scarcely daring to repine,
On a straw pallet mute recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe!

Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
To laugh and feast, and dance and sing,
To crowd around the blazing fire,
And make the roof with revels ring?
Ah! no!
'Tis on the prison's flinty floor—
'Tis where the deaf'ning whirlwinds roar,
'Tis when the sea boy, on the mast,
Hears the waves bounding to the blast,
And looks below!

Is it in chariots gay to ride,
To crowd the splendid midnight ball,
To revel in luxurious pride,
While pamper'd vassals wait your call?
Ah! no!
'Tis in a cheerless, naked room,
Where MIS'RY's victims wait their doom!
Where a fond MOTHER famish'd dies,
While forth a frantic FATHER flies,
MAN's desp'rate foe!

Is it where, prodigal and weak,
The silly spendthrift scatters gold,
Where eager *folly* hastes to seek
The fordid wanton, false and bold?
Ah! no!
'Tis in the silent spot obscure,
Where forc'd *all* sorrows to endure,
Pale GENIUS learns, *Oh lesson sad!*
To court the *vain*, and on the *bad*
*False praise bestow!*

Is it where GAMESTERS thronging round,
Their shining heaps of wealth display?
Where FASHION's giddy tribes are found
Sporting their senseless hours away?
Ah! no!
'Tis where neglected GENIUS sighs,
Where HOPE exhausted, silent dies,
Where MERIT starves, by PRIDE oppress'd,
'Till every stream that warms the breast
FORBEARS TO FLOW.

*Jan.* 1800.

## ELEGIAC STANZAS

TO THE MEMORY OF

## DOUGLAS, late DUKE OF HAMILTON.

BY MRS. MAJOR HENRY BAYLEY.

WHAT is that honour which the wise esteem,
For which e'en virtue weeps and valour sighs?
Lo! all they ask, or great or glorious deem,
In youthful Hamilton extended lies!

Yet, one who read full well his fervid breast,
Snatches a wild wood wreath to strew his bier,
On which, perchance, affection's eye may rest,
While wrapt attention stills the fruitless tear.

Insatiate Death!—amid thy wide domain,
Where myriads wait thy final dread decree;
Where pining age, and perjury, and pain,
Sigh for thy opiate draught to set them free

Ah! why invade that sweet, that blissful bow'r
Which liberal art delighted to adorn,
Where Nature, smiling in a lavish hour,
Exclaim'd in rapture, *Hamilton* is born!

Say, 'mid that bow'r, where fancy lov'd to dwell,
Did want or misery unheard complain?
Ah! no; an age to come shall sighing tell,
'Twas then they ask'd, and never ask'd in vain.

Ah! Douglas! Douglas! round thy tangled dells,
When time has swept this wild wood wreath away,
The Peasant group to thee shall strike their shells,
And greet thy spirit 'mid the Realms of Day.

*December* 20, 1799.

## SOPHIA.

WRITTEN ABOUT THE YEAR 1760.

(Now first printed)

The following Lines were intended as an Answer to a Copy of Verses, wrote by a young Lady, calling herself SOPHIA: the plan of which was as follows. Apollo, surpriz'd at being so long uninvok'd, sends a Courier to enquire the state of Poetry on Earth. He comes, and examines every different degree of people. He goes into the Park, but there finds nothing but Beaux; at Court, all anxious for interest; in the City, all bent on industry. Tired with a fruitless search, he is returning to Parnassus, but seeing a young Lady writing by herself he steals the paper from her, and carries it to Apollo. The God approves it, and she concludes her Poem with this Line:

SOPHIA's mine, so sign'd—APOLLO.

THE tuneful Sisters in a ring
Were seated round their radiant King,
When, with a sigh, the God declar'd
How ill on Earth his Courier far'd:
Indignant cry'd an angry Muse,
Your Courier knew not where to chuse;
Pid him return, and for instruction
With MALLET make one sweet EXCURSION.
I'm much mistaken, or he'll find
In him the Wit and Critic join'd:
Thence let him haste to Twit'nam bow'rs,
Where polish'd CAMBRIDGE spends his hours;
Where oft he courts the tuneful Maid,
Who ne'er to him declines her aid;
And let him own, with proper praise,
That WHITEHEAD justly wears the bays;
Correctly easy, sweetly strong,
Is this our fav'rite's moral song:
Full well he knows the pleasing art
At once to charm and mend the heart.
Then shall he say, that dear to Fame
Is matchless MASON's honor'd name:
And next he hails Oxonia's * pride
Ingenuous, as in blood ally'd;
Health, Nature, Fancy, are their themes
They've deeply drank the learned streams;
Avoiding all the glare of Folly,
They woo the vestal, Melancholy.
SHENSTONE in every thought of thine,
What pure, what sterling beauties shine;
Sure to thy sweetly plaintive Muse
Envy can scarce her love refuse.
Then bid him all due homage pay
To that exalted genius GRAY.
As modest merit recommends
DODSLEY, 'mongst us ne'er wants for friends:

* The two WHARTONS.

Such

Such chearful Wit adorns his ſong,
He well deſerves to join the throng.
But One there is, whoſe glorious flame
To deathleſs honours lays a claim;
And ſince I dare not name the man
I'll draw his picture—if I can.
A pleaſing aſpect, ſoul ſincere,
For worth diſtreſt a gen'rous tear;
For diffidence, a ſmile benign
(The likeneſs grows at ev'ry line);
Tho' Clio call him all her own,
To us his talent's not unknown;
His ſpirit breathes thro' ev'ry page
The juſt Hiſtorian, and the Sage.—
I'll ſtop—or you'll too plainly ſee
That none but CAMPBELL can be He.
Thus having ſpoke, with modeſt grace
The candid Muſe reſum'd her place.
Phœbus approv'd of her report,
And for that day—adjourn'd the Court.

## LINES

BY JOHN O'KEEFFE.

THE ſun ſhone forth in radiance bright,
An invitation kind;
Tho' dazzling to my feeble ſight,
A walk might cheer my mind:
'Neath white-waſh'd roof, or azure canopy,
Moſt welcome contemplation is to me.

A green-ſward patch, I call it mine,
Where daiſies lift the head,
Upon our common none ſo fine,
Or ſafe for me to tread;
Whilſt here, by turns, my thoughts diſmay
and charm,
A friend accoſts, and kindly takes my arm.

Now much I aſk, and more am told,
Of what the world's about;
Some news is new, and ſome is old,
Some true, and ſome I doubt:
He tells me, and I hear without ſurpriſe,
Our Naval Glories ſoon will reach the ſkies.

Yet of his tale I wiſh my friend
Would give the full extent;
Says he, 'tis certain they intend
To raiſe a Monument,
Our Naval Triumphs to commemorate,
For worlds unborn theſe acts to celebrate.

Before the gate of Neptune's hall
The ſubject Tritons bend;
Fame ſwells the blaſt, 'tis Honour's call,
The Orders Five attend;
Aonian meaſures tune the Doric reed,
In ſimple grace the Dorick takes the lead.

The ſolid baſe is free from flaw,
Where ſkill and faith combine;
No curſed mole with tooth or claw
That pile can undermine;
Thy loſs by fraud or force we muſt deplore,
Palladium ſacred!—guard of Albion's ſhore!

Againſt corruption or decay,
Againſt the thunder's ſtroke,
Beneath our honour'd fabric lay
A wedge of Britiſh oak;
To over weening zeal or patriot love,
This amulet a counter charm ſhall prove.

On each right noble generous deed
I turn enraptur'd thought;
In pyre defence when warriors bleed,
Full well that battle's fought:
This cauſe flings laurels on the Britiſh Tar,
Whilſt we lament the ſad effects of war.

My friend and I, like flint and ſteel,
Produce the ſparkling thought,
And now his glowing hint I feel,
And then my flame he caught;
The ſtructure riſes in ideas bold,
With fancy's eye the column we behold.

When half inclining to adore,
Reflection takes her ſhare,
The imag'd pillar is no more,
It fades in viewleſs air:
The work of man thus leaves an empty
ſpace,
And God's beſt work now occupies the
place.

The ſculptur'd dye, the high relief,
Why, ſay, when all is done,
The trophies, flags, the conqu'ring chief,
What's all?—A liveleſs ſtone.
Think, Britons, if the waves you'd ſtill command,
*Clarence* the pillar is that props your land.

His lib'ral mind, this ſtructure fair
Of dignity and grace,
In ornament both rich and rare,
A candid view may trace;
Intent by ſtudy nature to improve,
And England's good inſpires his nobleſt love.

Tho' powerful as he's benign,
Yet affable as great;
So, whilſt his private virtues ſhine,
His talents ſerve the ſtate:
Our Column in its patron ſhall be prais'd,
Theſe words inſcrib'd—By CLARENCE this
was rais'd.

STATE

## STATE PAPERS.

SECOND LETTER* from the MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, at Paris, with its accompanying Incloture,

AND THE

ANSWER returned by the Right Hon LORD GRENVILLE, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, 24 Nivose, 8th Year (Jan. 14, 1800).

MY LORD,

I lose no time in laying before the First Conful of the Republic the official Note, under date of the 14th Nivofe, which you tranſmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the Anſwer, equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my Lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed)

CH MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minifter for Foreign Affairs, at London.

TRANSLATION OF THE NOTE REFERRED TO IN NO I.

The official Note, under the date of the 14th Nivofe, the 8th year, addreſſed by the Miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, having been laid before the Firſt Conful of the French Republic, he obſerved with ſurpriſe, that it reſted upon an opinion, which is not exact, reſpecting the origin and conſequences of the preſent War. Very far from its being France which provoked it, ſhe had, it muſt be remembered, from the commencement of her Revolution, ſolemnly proclaimed her love of Peace, and her renunciation to Conqueſts, her reſpect for the independence of all Governments: and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, ſhe would have avoided taking part in thoſe of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an oppoſite diſpoſition, as ſoon as the French Revolution had broken out, almoſt all Europe entered into a league for its deſtruction. The aggreſſion was real long time before it was public; internal reſiſtance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were ſupported; the French Nation was inſulted in the perſon of its Agents; and England ſet particularly this example by the diſmiſſal of the Miniſter accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honour, and in her ſafety, long time before the War was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of ſubjection, diſſolution, and diſmemberment, which were prepared againſt her, and the execution of which was ſeveral times attempted and purſued, that France has a right to impute the evils which ſhe has ſuffered, and thoſe which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with reſpect to ſo powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the moſt fatal conſequences.

Aſſailed on all ſides, the Republic could not but extend univerſally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence, that ſhe has made uſe of thoſe means which ſhe poſſeſſed, in her own ſtrength, and the courage of her Citizens. As long as ſhe ſaw that her enemies obſtinately refuſed to recognize her rights, ſhe counted only upon the energy of her reſiſtance; but as ſoon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invaſion, ſhe ſought for means of conciliation, and manifeſted pacific intentions, and if theſe have not always been efficacious; if, in the midſt of the critical circumſtances of her internal ſituation, which the Revolution and the War have ſucceſſively brought on, the former Depoſitories of the Executive Authority in France have not always ſhewn as much moderation as the Nation itſelf has ſhewn courage, it muſt, above all, be imputed to the fatal and perſevering animoſity with which the reſources of England have been laviſhed to accompliſh the ruin of France.

But if the wiſhes of his Britannic Majeſty (in conformity with his aſſurances) are in uniſon with thoſe of the French Republic, for the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, why, inſtead of attempting the apology of the war, ſhould not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obſtacle can prevent a mutual underſtanding, of which the utility is reci-

* For the Firſt Letter, ſee p. 79.

procal

procal and is felt, especially when the First Consul of the French Republic has personally given so many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all Treaties concluded?

The First Consul of the French Republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognised the right of Nations to choose the form of their Government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his Crown; but he has been unable to comprehend how to this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of Political Societies, the Minister of his Majesty could annex insinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, and which are no less injurious to the French Nation, and to its Government, than it would be to England, and to his Majesty, if a sort of invitation were held out in favor of that Republican Government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century; or an exhortation to recal to the throne that Family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a Revolution compelled to descend from it.

If at periods not far distant, when the Constitutional System of the Republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences, how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the present and reciprocal situation of affairs promises a rapid progress? On every side the voice of Nations and of Humanity implores the conclusion of a war, marked already by such great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an universal convulsion and irremediable evils. It is, therefore, to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the First Consul of the French Republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities, by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves without any delay to effect the re-establishment of Peace and good understanding between the French Republic and England.

The First Consul offers to give the passports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed)
CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 24th Nivose (14th Jan. 1800), 8th Year of the French Republic.

LETTER from LORD GRENVILLE to the MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Paris.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour to inclose to you the answer which his Majesty has directed me to return to the official Note which you transmitted to me. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. at Paris.

NOTE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING.

The official Note transmitted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th instant, has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the War, are systematically defended by her present Rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the Government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the Note, his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which, in his judgment, preclude at the present moment all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French official Note;

Note; the perſonal diſpoſitions which are ſaid to prevail for the concluſion of Peace, and for the future obſervance of Treaties, the power of inſuring the effect of thoſe diſpoſitions, ſuppoſing them to exiſt; and the ſolidity of the ſyſtem newly eſtabliſhed, after ſo rapid a ſucceſſion of Revolutions—all theſe are points which can be known only from that teſt to which his Majeſty has already referred them—the reſult of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that ſincerity and plainneſs which his anxiety for the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace indiſpenſably required, his Majeſty has pointed out to France the ſureſt and ſpeedieſt means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit, and with the ſame ſincerity, that he entertains no deſire to preſcribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the ſecurity of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that eſſential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever, ſufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his Allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity.

To theſe declarations his Majeſty ſteadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus ſtated, that his regard to the ſafety of his ſubjects will ſuffer him to renounce that ſyſtem of vigorous defence, to which, under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the ſecurity of thoſe bleſſings which they now enjoy.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 20, 1800.

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ADDRESS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES TO THE ANTERIOR CIRCLES OF THE EMPIRE, DATED DONAUESCHINGEN, THE 4TH OF DEC. 1799.

IT is from a ſentiment of the moſt urgent neceſſity that I feel myſelf compelled to ſpeak to you on a ſubject and certain diſpoſitions, from which may reſult very great injury to the common cauſe of the Germanic Empire. I ſee with regret, that upon the late events in France, by which the ſupreme power has paſſed into other hands, has been founded almoſt every where the hope that has ſo often proved deceitful of an approaching pacification, and that in the confidence of this premature ſuppoſition has been aſſumed the power of deferring the putting of the contingents in activity, and the accompliſhment of its other conſtitutional obligations. A heart truly German and patriotic, and a mind enlightened by ſuch ſad experience, cannot abſolutely commit ſuch imprudence, ſuch conduct would deprive us of the only means of concluding a ſpeedy Peace upon terms juſt and proper, and which may prove ſolid and permanent. We ought not entirely to forget the maxim, that we ſhould prepare vigorouſly for War, when we wiſhed for Peace, and we ſhall obtain the latter much the more ſoon, and on terms the more advantageous, when the enemy ſhall ſee us in a ſtate to continue the War, ſhould he be diſpoſed to continue his imperious tone, and to preſcribe once more a Peace that would bring with it ſhame and ſlavery, or infallibly lead to them.—Too often has the hope, indulged with ſo much precipitation, reſpecting France, proved deceitful, to ſuffer theſe new events to ſeduce and lull the State into a falſe ſecurity. It has been ſeen uniformly to the preſent hour, that every new faction in France has ſpoken a great deal about Peace, not for the purpoſe of concluding one upon equitable terms, but to gain popularity, that they have often the word Peace in their mouths, and are continually commencing new Wars; or that by the word Peace, they have meant nothing but the extermination of their enemies. The event which has taken place in France, on the 9th of November, conſidered in a near point of view, is not of a nature to be able to afford us, all at once, a full confidence. Some of thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſupreme power are the ſame men, who ſo often, by their principles, and the whole courſe of their public life, have ſworn mortal hatred and eternal enmity to all other States not conſtituted like their own, who have overturned ſome, and perfidiouſly ſubjugated others in full peace. The ſpirit even which manifeſts itſelf in the public writings of France is not ſo pacific; it is there frequently declared, that this new Revolution has no other object but to raiſe the Republic to the rank which it ought to hold in Europe. The late Directory is blamed there not for having commenced War, but for having carried it on unſucceſsfully; for not having conquered new provinces; for having loſt ſeveral. In their Proclamations they

they begin always with ſpeaking of victories, and they afterwards talk of Peace; a clear indication that circumſtances do not appear yet ſufficiently favourable for the latter, and that they would wiſh ſtill to try the fate of arms before they would think of concluding it.—The Miniſter of War openly announces, that he is employed in reinforcing the army, and procuring it every thing neceſſary. He adds, that he will take a part himſelf in its dangers, as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits the opening of the campaign; and that he is preparing for it new triumphs. There has not been yet on the part of France any relaxation in the preparations for War to juſtify the Germans to relax theirs; but, on the contrary, a new corps is to be formed in the four non united departments. But even though we might have no grounds to conceive any diſtruſt reſpecting the views and objects of the new Rulers of France, the new Revolution is not ſufficiently confirmed in its ſeat to inſpire a full confidence that it may not be overturned like the reſt. —Finally, the queſtion is not here of ſuch a Peace as every convention of armiſtice might be called. The queſtion is ſafety; the conditions for which we eſſentially contend; conditions which the honour, dignity, liberty, the integrity of the Germanic Empire, and inviolability of our deareſt Treaties demand.—The queſtion is a juſt, fit, and durable Peace in the ſenſe of the deciſion of the Diet, which may ſecure Religion, Property, civil Order, and the Conſtitution of the Empire.—I invite you to weigh maturely theſe conſiderations with the patriotic ſentiments with which you are inſpired, and then you will certainly agree with me, that prudence imperiouſly requires that you ſhould not be ſeduced into inactivity by the reports of an approaching Peace and principles more moderate, or to lay down your arms until Peace ſhall be ſigned.—You will feel with me the neceſſity of not delaying the meaſures of defence; but, on the contrary, of redoubling our efforts, augmenting our forces, and accompliſhing with the greateſt activity, and in the moſt ſerious manner, the deciſion, renewed and confirmed by the Reſolutions of the Diet, for the common defence, that we may be able to oppoſe an energetic maſs of efforts to the views of the enemy, whatever they may be. It is only by an impoſing military force that we ſhall be able to prevent the enemy from making new devaſtating attacks, abridge or terminate the evils of War, ameliorate the conditions of Pacification, and finally accelerate a Peace that may deſerve the name of one, and recompence the multiplied ſacrifices by which we have for a long time ſince ſought to procure it.

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# JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## *FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

[*Continued from Vol.* XXXVI. *Page* 340.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

THE Houſe met purſuant to adjournment; and the new Biſhop of Oxford having taken the oaths and his ſeat,

Lord Grenville ſaid, that although it was not uſual to give notice of a Meſſage, yet, as he ſaw many of their Lordſhips preſent, it might not be improper to inform them, that probably to-morrow he ſhould bring one down, and lay certain important papers upon their table, when he ſhould move to take them into conſideration on a future day, perhaps Monday.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. [illegible].

Lord Grenville brought down the following Meſſage from his Majeſty, together with the papers therein alluded to, the former of which he moved to have read.

"GEORGE R.

"The Supplies granted in the commencement of the preſent Seſſion having been calculated to provide only for the firſt months of the year, his Majeſty now recommends it to the Houſe to make ſuch further proviſion as they

may judge neceſſary under the preſent circumſtances for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, and for the vigorous proſecution of the War; and his Majeſty has given directions that the proper Eſtimates for this purpoſe ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

"His Majeſty has thought proper on this occaſion to direct that there ſhould be laid before the Houſe copies of communications recently received from the enemy, and of the anſwers which have been returned thereto by his Majeſty's command. [See pages 56 and 74.]

"His Majeſty entertains the fulleſt confidence that thoſe anſwers will appear to this Houſe to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majeſty on this occaſion, by his regard to all the moſt important intereſts of his Dominions: and his Majeſty, having no object more at heart than that of contributing, as ſoon as the ſituation of affairs ſhall render it practicable, to the eſtabliſhment of the general tranquillity of Europe, on a ſure and ſolid foundation; and of providing effectually for the ſecurity and permanent proſperity of his faithful People, places a firm reliance on the continued ſupport of his Parliament, and on the zeal and perſeverance of his Subjects in ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to confirm the ſignal advantages which have been obtained to the common cauſe in the courſe of the laſt campaign, and to conduct the great conteſt in which his Majeſty is engaged to a ſafe and honourable concluſion.

"G. R."

This Meſſage having been read, his Lordſhip ſaid he had another Meſſage from his Majeſty, which was alſo read.—The purport of this was, that a number of Ruſſian troops, which had acted as auxiliaries in the expedition to Holland, at the concluſion of the campaign, had been brought to this country:—the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, and other cauſes, having rendered it impoſſible for them to be conveyed to the Imperial dominions, his Majeſty had therefore given orders for accommodations to be prepared for them in the Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey; and which he thought proper to communicate to their Lordſhips.

Lord Grenville then obſerved, that he had yeſterday entertained thoughts of moving to have theſe Meſſages taken into conſideration on Monday next; but as he underſtood that Tueſday would be more convenient to ſome of their Lordſhips, he ſhould now move for that day; which motion being put, was ordered accordingly.—Adjourned to Tueſday next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

THE Speaker read from the Chair three letters received by him from the Commanders in the late expedition to Holland, acknowledging the receipt of his letters conveying the thanks of the Houſe to thoſe Officers, and to Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Army, viz. from his Royal Highneſs Field Marſhal the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, and from Admirals Lord Duncan and Sir Andrew Mitchell. The letter of the latter attributes the failure of the expedition to the weather and other phyſical cauſes; and adds, that, on the part of the Executive Government, the whole was planned and conducted with profound wiſdom and policy. The other letters are formal and complimentary.

Colonel Stanley preſented a petition from the Debtors confined in the gaol of Lancaſter, praying for relief.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Sheridan roſe to give notice of a motion which it was his intention to make relative to the late Expedition to Holland. He underſtood that an Hon. Member near him meant to move for a Call of the Houſe on Monday the 3d of February next; and, as ſuch a motion muſt bring a full attendance, he would be regulated by it, and would therefore name the 3d of February alſo for bringing forward his motion.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, that certainly he had thought of moving for a Call of the Houſe; but, conſidering the importance of the intereſts expected to come into diſcuſſion, he did hope the Miniſter, or ſome friend near him, would move for it. At any rate he truſted he ſhould receive the ſupport of Gentlemen on the other ſide to ſuch a motion.

Mr. Pitt had no objection to a Call of the Houſe, but was of opinion that, as had taken place heretofore, Gentlemen would attend from a mere ſenſe of duty, if the importance of the buſineſs ſhould ſuggeſt a neceſſity for their doing ſo. On every motion he was extremely deſirous

of

of a full attendance of the Members of that Houſe; and here he would take an opportunity to obſerve, that he expected to have it in command from the Throne to bring down a Meſſage to-morrow, relative to the "Overture of the Enemy," accompanied by ſeveral papers connected with the buſineſs of that Overture, and which he ſhould at the ſame time move to be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

Mr. Tierney then gave notice, that he ſhould make the ſaid motion to-morrow.

Mr. Long preſented ſeveral public accounts relative to the Finances, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Abbot moved for ſeveral Accounts of the Produce, Expenditure, &c. of the Public Revenue; which were ordered.

Mr. Tierney moved for the following Accounts, viz.

No. 1. An Account ſhewing how the Monies raiſed by Exchequer Bills, on the Votes of this Seſſion, have been applied.

No. 2. Shewing how the Money given for the Service of 1799 was employed, diſtinguiſhing the application, &c. and what ſurplus, if any, remains.

No 3. Amount of the Debt outſtanding on Exchequer Bills, to the 5th of January, 1800, diſtinguiſhing, under different heads, the Funds chargeable with the Payment of them, and the Funds remaining to ſatisfy the ſame.

No. 4. Amount of the actual Produce of the Tax on Income, to the 5th of April, 1800, diſtinguiſhing the Amount aſſeſſed by the Commercial Commiſſioners, as far as the ſame can be made out.

No. 5. Income of the Conſolidated Fund, and Charges on the ſame, for the 5th April, 5th June, and 10th October, 1799, and 5th January, 1800.

No. 6. Amount of the Contribution raiſed in Aid of the War, and of the Duties on Exports and Imports.

No. 7 Of the Diſtribution of the Sum of 2,500,000l. voted for the Extraordinary Services of the Army in 1799.

After a few words acroſs the table between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, theſe ſeveral Accounts were ordered.

Mr. Tierney next moved—

"For an Account of the Advances made by the Bank of England to Government, on Account of the Duties on Malt, Sugar, &c. and alſo the Amount of the Advance to Government by the Bank on Government Securities, for 21ſt Sept. 21ſt Oct. 21ſt Nov. 21ſt Dec. 1799, and 21ſt Jan.

Mr. Pitt objected to the general nature of this Account. After ſome converſation between him and Mr. Tierney, an amendment, leaving out the words "relative to the Sums on Government Security," was moved and carried; and the Account, in its amended ſtate, was ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. Pitt preſented his Majeſty's Meſſage (ſee page 59), which was read, and ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Tierney roſe to make his promiſed motion on this ſubject. It was not his wiſh, he ſaid, to haraſs the diſtant Members by calling for an enforced attendance; but he would aſk, whether there was, in the recollection of the Houſe, a Seſſion of more importance than the preſent. An Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Sheridan) had given notice of a motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the Expedition to Holland. It would, in his opinion, have been a ſufficient motive for a Call of the Houſe, to aſcertain where the blame of that diſaſtrous expedition ſhould be made to reſt. This was of itſelf a very important queſtion, but there were others of equal magnitude. There was that of the Union with Ireland. He concluded by moving, that a Call of the Houſe ſhould be ordered for the 5th of February, to which day he was authorized to ſay, that Mr. Sheridan had agreed to poſtpone his motion.

Mr. Jones ſaid, he ſhould certainly ſupport the preſent motion, though he ſhould be left in a minority of two, as he was on a ſimilar motion in the early part of the Seſſion, when it was aſked that the Militia ſhould be broken up to ſtrengthen the forces in Holland. He was then told by the Miniſter, that the Expedition was bottomed on principles founded "in human nature!" That Expedition, however, had failed, and the propoſed enquiry certainly demanded the collective attendance of the Houſe. The war and its calamities called for the attention of the National Aſſembly (*ſolemn*)—he meant the National Repreſentation; he had not the ſame command of words as ſome Gentlemen had on the oppoſite ſide.—He thought a coercive Call was neceſſary, as he had never ſeen what might be called a full attendance of that Houſe but once on a *Partridge* Bill.

The Maſter of the Rolls was againſt the motion. Mr. Tierney replied; after which the Houſe divided—Ayes 12—Noes 115.—Adjourned to Monday.

# SPEECH
OF
# THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,
ON OPENING THE SESSION, JAN. 15, 1800.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received his Majeſty's commands to aſſemble you in Parliament.

Upon a review of the important and glorious events that have diſtinguiſhed the period which has elapſed ſince I laſt addreſſed you, the moſt gratifying and encouraging reflections preſent themſelves to our conſideration.

By the brilliant courſe of victories achieved by the combined Imperial Armies, the various kingdoms and ſtates of Italy have been delivered from the ravages and the tyranny of the French.

The Throne of Naples, and our friendly connection with that kingdom have been reſtored.

The French Expedition to Egypt has been checked in its career by the exertions of the Turkiſh arms, aſſiſted by a ſmall detachment of his Majeſty's forces, and the gallantry of their heroic Commander.

The hoſtile plans of the common enemy in India have terminated in the total deſtruction of the Power which had been miſled by their artifices, and through the timely, vigorous, and deciſive counſels of the Marquis Welleſley, and the conſummate ſkill and valour of his Majeſty's Generals, Officers, and Troops; the Britiſh poſſeſſions in that quarter of the globe have been beneficially extended and effectually ſecured.

By the deſcent of his Majeſty's forces and of his Ruſſian Allies on the Coaſt of Holland, the Dutch Fleet has been happily reſcued from the power of the enemy; and although the ſeaſon, peculiarly unfavourable to military operations, produced the neceſſity of relinquiſhing an enterprize ſo fortunately begun, and prevented the complete accompliſhment of his Majeſty's views, yet the reſult of that expedition has been peculiarly beneficial to this kingdom, in removing all fear of attack on our coaſts from a quarter whence it had been ſo often planned, and in enabling his Majeſty's fleets to direct their vigilance exclusively to the ſingle port from whence the enemy can attack this country with any hope even of a temporary ſucceſs.

My utmoſt care has been exerted to carry into execution the extraordinary powers which you have committed to my diſcretion, with vigour, and at the ſame time with moderation. All tendency to inſurrection has been effectually repreſſed; but it gives me true concern to acquaint you, that the painful neceſſity of acting with ſeverity has been too frequently impoſed upon me; and although public tranquillity has been in a great meaſure reſtored, yet I have to lament that a diſpoſition to outrage and conſpiracy ſtill continues in ſeveral diſtricts; that much induſtry is uſed to keep alive the ſpirit of diſaffection, and to encourage among the lower claſſes the hopes of French aſſiſtance.

I truſt that the recent Revolution in France cannot fail to open the eyes of ſuch of his Majeſty's ſubjects as have been deluded by the artifices which have been unremittingly employed to withdraw them from their allegiance; and that it will reſtore and increaſe the love of conſtitutional order and of regulated freedom, by demonſtrating that the principles of falſe liberty tend ultimately to deſpotiſm, and that the criminal ſtruggles of democratic factions naturally cloſe in military uſurpation.

So long as the French Government, under whatever form it exerts its influence, ſhall perſevere in the ſchemes of deſtruction and projects of ambition, ſubverſive at once of the liberties of Europe and the ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions, there can be no wiſe alternative but to proſecute the war with increaſing energy. It is by great exertions alone that either their views of aggrandizement can be fruſtrated, or a ſolid peace procured. His Majeſty has therefore availed himſelf with peculiar ſatisfaction of the cordial and great aſſiſtance which has been afforded him by his faithful Ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia, and has thought right to make every exertion for augmenting the diſpoſeable military force of his own dominions; his Majeſty therefore has been highly gratified in accepting the ſervices ſo generally offered by his Engliſh Mi-

litia,

litia; and I am to expreſs to you the entire confidence which his Majeſty feels, that the zeal and loyalty of his Militia of this kingdom, in forwarding at this important criſis the active operations of the Empire, will not be leſs prompt and conſpicuous.

The apprehenſion of general ſcarcity which ſome time ſince took place, called for my early attention to that moſt important ſubject; and I was induced, with the advice of the Council, to offer premiums for the early importation of grain. This meaſure will, I flatter myſelf, meet your approbation; and I have full confidence in your wiſdom, if it ſhall be neceſſary, to reſort to any further extraordinary means for procuring a ſupply.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The evident neceſſity of ſecuring this kingdom from every danger, whether foreign or domeſtic, and of rendering the ſucceſs of invaſion, if attempted, impracticable, will demonſtrate to you the wiſdom of continuing that enlarged ſyſtem of defence you have ſo wiſely adopted.

I have therefore ordered the Public Accounts and Eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, and have the fulleſt confidence that in the ſupply which ſuch a ſituation ſhall appear to you to require, you will equally conſult the ſafety of the kingdom, and the honour of his Majeſty's Government.

I am induced to hope that the great increaſe of the Revenue which has taken place in the preſent year, may enable you to raiſe the ſums which may be wanted for the current ſervice without any diſtreſſing addition to the burthens of the people.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I recommend to your uſual attention the Agriculture, the Manufactures, and particularly the Linen Manufacture of Ireland; and I doubt not that the Proteſtant Charter Schools, and thoſe Public Inſtitutions, whether of Charity or Education, which have been protected by your liberality, will ſtill receive a judicious encouragement.

It will be for your wiſdom to conſider how far it will be neceſſary to continue any of thoſe extraordinary powers with which you have ſtrengthened the authority of his Majeſty's Government, for the more effectual ſuppreſſion and puniſhment of rebellious conſpiracy and outrage.

His Majeſty places the moſt entire reliance upon your firmneſs and wiſdom, and he has no doubt that you will anxiouſly purſue ſuch meaſures as ſhall be beſt calculated for bringing the preſent war to an honourable termination, and for reſtoring the country to permanent tranquillity.

It will be my conſtant object to attend to your ſuggeſtions and advice, that I may, by this means moſt beneficially accompliſh the commands I have received from his Majeſty, and moſt effectually forward the intereſts and happineſs of this kingdom.

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## SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

The following intereſting Account of the ESCAPE of this OFFICER is extracted from a late Publication, entitled "Secret Anecdotes of the 18th Fructidor, (Sept. 4, 1797,) and New Memoirs of the Perſons deported to Guiana, written by themſelves."

"WHEN I was taken at ſea," ſaid the gallant Commodore, "I was accompanied by my Secretary and M. de Tr——, a French Gentleman, who had emigrated from his country, and who, it had been agreed was to paſs for my ſervant, in the hope of ſaving his life by that diſguiſe. Nor were our expectations fruſtrated; for John (as I called him) was lucky enough to eſcape all ſuſpicion.

"On my arrival in France, I was treated at firſt with unexampled rigour, and was told that I ought to be tried under a Military Commiſſion, and ſhot as a ſpy. The Government, however, gave orders for my removal to Paris, where I was ſent to the Abbaye, and, together with my two companions in misfortune, was kept a cloſe priſoner.

"Meanwhile, the means of eſcape were the conſtant object on which we employed our minds. The window of our priſon was toward the ſtreet; and from this circumſtance we derived a hope ſooner or later to effect our object. We already

already contrived to carry on a tacit and regular correſpondence, by means of ſigns, with ſome women, who could ſee us from their apartments, and who ſeemed to take the moſt lively intereſt in our fate. They propoſed themſelves to aſſiſt in facilitating my liberation; an offer which I accepted with great pleaſure: and it is my duty to confeſs, that notwithſtanding the enormous expences occaſioned by their fruitleſs attempts, they have not leſs claim to my gratitude. Till the time of my departure, in which, however, they had no ſhare, their whole employment was endeavouring to ſave me; and they had the addreſs at all times to deceive the vigilance of my keepers. On both ſides we uſed borrowed names under which we correſponded, theirs being taken from the ancient mythology; ſo that I had now a direct communication with Thalia, Melpomene, and Clio.

"At length I was removed to the Temple, where my three Muſes ſoon contrived means of intelligence, and every day offered me new ſchemes for effecting my eſcape. At firſt I eagerly accepted them all, though reflection ſoon deſtroyed the hopes to which the love of liberty had given birth. I was alſo reſolved not to leave my Secretary in priſon, and ſtill leſs poor John, whoſe ſafety was more dear to me than my own emancipation.

"In the Temple John was allowed to enjoy a conſiderable degree of liberty. He was lightly dreſſed like an Engliſh jockey, and knew how to aſſume the manners that correſponded with that character. Every one was fond of John, who drank and fraterniſed with the turnkeys, and made love to the keeper's daughter, who was perſuaded that he would marry her; and as the little Engliſh jockey was not ſuppoſed to have received a very brilliant education, he had learnt, by means of ſtudy, ſufficiently to mutilate his native tongue.

"John appeared very attentive and eager in my ſervice, and always ſpoke to his maſter in a very reſpectful manner. I ſcolded him from time to time *with much gravity*; and he played his part ſo well, that I frequently ſurpriſed myſelf forgetting the friend, and ſeriouſly giving him orders to the valet. At length John's wife, Madame de Tr——, every intereſting lady, arrived at Paris, and made the moſt uncommon exertions to liberate us from our captivity. She dared not come, however, to the Temple through fear of diſcovery; but from a neighbouring houſe ſhe daily beheld her huſband, who, as he walked to and fro, enjoyed alike in ſecret the pleaſure of contemplating the friend of his boſom. Madame de Tr—— now communicated a plan for delivering us from priſon to a ſenſible and courageous young man of her acquaintance, who immediately acceded to it without heſitation. This Frenchman, who was ſincerely attached to his country, ſaid to Madame Tr——, 'I will ſerve Sydney Smith with pleaſure, becauſe I believe the Engliſh Government intend to reſtore Louis XVIII. to the throne; but if the Commodore is to fight againſt France, and not for the King of France, Heaven forbid I ſhould aſſiſt him!'

"Ch. L'Oiſeau (for that was the name our young friend aſſumed) was connected with the agents of the King, then confined in the Temple, and for whom he was alſo contriving the means of eſcape. It was intended we ſhould all get off together. M. La Villeurnois being condemned only to a year's impriſonment, was reſolved not to quit his preſent ſituation; but Brothier and Duverne de Preſle were to follow our example. Had our ſcheme ſucceeded, this Duverne would not perhaps have ceaſed to be an honeſt man; for till then he had conducted himſelf as ſuch. His condition muſt now be truly deplorable, for I do not think him formed by nature for the commiſſion of crimes.

"Every thing was now prepared for the execution of our project. The means propoſed by Ch. L'Oiſeau appeared practicable, and we reſolved to adopt them. A hole twelve feet long was to be made in a cellar adjoining to the priſon, and the apartments to which the cellar belonged were at our diſpoſal. Mademoiſelle D——, rejecting every prudential conſideration, generouſly came to reſide there for a week, and being young, the other lodgers attributed to her alone the frequent viſits of Ch. L'Oiſeau. Thus every thing ſeemed to favour our wiſhes. No one in the houſe in queſtion had any ſuſpicions; and the amiable little child Mademoiſelle D—— had with her, and who was only ſeven years old, was ſo far from betraying our ſecret, that ſhe always beat a little drum, and made a noiſe, while the work was going on in the cellar.

"Mean-

"Meanwhile L'Oiſeau had continued his labours a conſiderable time without any appearance of day-light, and he was apprehenſive he had attempted the opening conſiderably too low. It was neceſſary, therefore, that the wall ſhould be ſounded, and for this purpoſe a maſon was required. Madame de Tr—— recommended one, and Ch. L'Oiſeau undertook to bring him, and to detain him in the cellar till we had eſcaped, which was to take place that very day. The worthy maſon perceived the object was to ſave ſome of the victims of misfortune, and came without heſitation. He only ſaid, 'If I am arreſted, take care of my poor children.'

"But what a misfortune now fruſtrated all our hopes! Though the wall was founded with the greateſt precaution, the laſt ſtone fell out, and rolled into the garden of the Temple. The ſentinel perceived it; the alarm was given, the guard arrived, and all was diſcovered. Fortunately, however, our friends had time to make their eſcape, and none of them were taken.

"They had, indeed taken their meaſures with the greateſt care, and when the Commiſſaries of the Bureau Central came to examine the cellar and apartment, they found only a few pieces of furniture, trunks filled with logs of wood and hay, and the hats with tricolored cockades provided for our flight, as thoſe we wore were black.

"This firſt attempt, though extremely well conducted, having failed, I wrote," continued Sir Sidney, "to Madame de Tr——, both to conſole her and our young friend, who was miſerable at having foundered juſt as he was going into port. We were ſo far, however, from ſuffering ourſelves to be diſcouraged, that we ſtill continued to form new ſchemes for our deliverance. The Keeper perceived it, and I was frequently ſo open as to acknowledge the fact. 'Commodore,' ſaid he, 'your friends are deſirous of liberating you, and they only diſcharge their duty. I am alſo doing mine in watching you ſtill more narrowly.' Though this Keeper was a man of unparalleled ſeverity, yet he never departed from the rule of civility and politeneſs. He treated all the priſoners with kindneſs, and even piqued himſelf on his generoſity. Various propoſals were made to him, but he rejected them all, watched us the more cloſely, and preſerved the profoundeſt ſilence. One day when I dined with him, he perceived that I fixed my attention on a window then partly open, and which looked upon the ſtreet. I ſaw his uneaſineſs, and it amuſed me; however, to put an end to it, I ſaid to him, laughing, 'I know what you are thinking of; but fear not. It is now three o'clock. I will make a truce with you till midnight; and I give you my word of honour, that till that time even, were the doors open, I would not eſcape. When that hour is paſſed, my promiſe is at end, and we are enemies again.' 'Sir,' replied he, 'your word is a ſafer bond than my bars and bolts: till midnight therefore I am perfectly eaſy.'

"When we roſe from the table, the keeper took me aſide, and ſpeaking with warmth, ſaid, 'Commodore, the Boulevard is not far. If you are inclined to take the air there, I will conduct you.' My aſtoniſhment was extreme; nor could I conceive how this man, who appeared ſo ſevere, and ſo uneaſy, ſhould thus ſuddenly perſuade himſelf to make me ſuch a propoſal. I accepted it, however, and in the evening we went out. From that time forward this confidence always continued. Whenever I was deſirous to enjoy perfect liberty, I offered him a ſuſpenſion of arms till a certain hour. This my generous enemy never refuſed; but when the armiſtice was at an end his vigilance was unbounded. Every poſt was examined, and if the Government ordered that I ſhould be kept cloſe, the order was enforced with the greateſt care. Thus I was again free to contrive and prepare for my eſcape, and he to treat me with the utmoſt rigour.

"This man had a very accurate idea of the obligations of honour. He often ſaid to me, 'Were you even under ſentence of death, I would permit you to go out on your parole, becauſe I ſhould be certain of your return. Many very honeſt Priſoners, and I myſelf among the reſt, would not return in the like caſe; but an Officer, and eſpecially an Officer of diſtinction, holds his honour dearer than his life. I know it to be a fact, Commodore; and therefore I ſhould be leſs uneaſy, if you deſired the doors to be always open.'

"My keeper was right. While I enjoyed my liberty, I endeavoured even to loſe ſight of the idea of my eſcape; and I ſhould have been averſe to employ for that object any means that had occurred

curred to my imagination during my hours of liberty. One day I received a letter containing matter of great importance, which I had the ſtrongeſt deſire immediately to read; but as its contents related to my intended deliverance, I aſked to return to my room and break off the truce. The keeper, however, refuſed, ſaying, with a laugh, that he wanted to take ſome ſleep. Accordingly he lay down, and I poſtponed the peruſal of my letter till the evening.

"Meanwhile no opportunity of flight offered; but, on the contrary, the Directory ordered me to be treated with rigour. The Keeper punctually obeyed all the orders he received; and he who the preceding evening had granted me the greateſt liberty now doubled my guard, in order to exerciſe a more perfect vigilance.

"Among the priſoners was a man condemned for certain political offences to ten years confinement, and whom all the other priſoners ſuſpected of acting in the deteſtable capacity of a ſpy upon his companions. Their ſuſpicions indeed appeared to have ſome foundation, and I felt the greateſt anxiety on account of my friend John. I was, however, fortunate enough ſoon after to obtain his liberty. An exchange of priſoners being about to take place, I applied to have my ſervant included in the cartel; and though this requeſt might have eaſily been refuſed, fortunately no difficulty aroſe, and it was granted.

"When the day of his departure arrived, my kind and affectionate friend could ſcarcely be prevailed on to leave me; till at length he yielded to my moſt earneſt entreaties. We parted with tears in our eyes, which to me were the tears of pleaſure, becauſe my friend was leaving a ſituation of the greateſt danger. The amiable jockey was regretted by every one: our turnkeys drank a good journey to him, nor could the girl he had courted help weeping for his departure; while her mother, who thought John a very good youth, hoped ſhe would one day call him her ſon-in-law.

"I was ſoon informed of his arrival in London; and this circumſtance rendered my own captivity leſs painful. I ſhould have been happy to have alſo exchanged my Secretary; but as he had no other dangers to encounter than thoſe which were common to us both, he always rejected the idea, conſidering it as a violation of that friendſhip, of which he has given me ſo many proofs.

"On the 4th Sept (18th Fructidor) the rigour of my confinement was ſtill further increaſed.—The Keeper, whoſe name was Laſne, was diſplaced; I was again kept cloſe priſoner; and together with my liberty, loſt the hopes of a peace, which I had thought approaching, and which this event muſt contribute to poſtpone.

"At this time a propoſal was made to me for my eſcape, which I adopted as my laſt reſource. The plan was, to have forged orders drawn up for my removal to another priſon, and thus to carry me off. A French Gentleman, M. de Phelipeaux, a man of equal intrepidity and generoſity, offered to execute this enterprize. The order then being accurately imitated, and, by means of a bribe, the real ſtamp of the Miniſter's ſignature procured, nothing remained but to find men ſufficiently bold to put the plan into execution. Phelipeaux and Ch. L'Oiſeau would have eagerly undertaken it; but both being known, and even notorious at the Temple, it was abſolutely neceſſary to employ others. Meſſrs. B—— and L—— therefore, both men of tried courage, accepted the office with pleaſure and alacrity.

"With this order then they came to the Temple; M. B.—— in the dreſs of an Adjutant, and M. L—— as an Officer. The Keeper having peruſed the order, and attentively examined the Miniſter's ſignature, went into another room, leaving my two deliverers for ſome time in the cruelleſt uncertainty and ſuſpence. At length he returned, accompanied by the Regiſter (or Greffier) of the priſon, and ordered me to be called.—When the Regiſter informed me of the orders of the Directory, I pretended to be very much concerned at it; but the Adjutant aſſured me, in the moſt ſerious manner, 'that the Government were very far from intending to aggravate my misfortunes, and that I ſhould be very comfortable at the place whither he was ordered to conduct me.' I expreſſed my gratitude to all the ſervants employed about the priſon, and, as you may imagine, was not very long in packing up my clothes.

"At my return, the Regiſter obſerved, that at leaſt ſix men from the guard muſt accompany me; and the

Adjutant,

Adjutant, without being in the leaſt confounded, acquieſced in the juſtice of the remark, and gave orders for them to be called out. But on reflection, and remembering, as it were, the laws of chivalry and honour, he addreſſed me, ſaying, 'Commodore, you are an Officer. I am an Officer alſo. Your parole will be enough. Give me that and I have no need of an eſcort.'—'Sir,' replied I, 'if that is ſufficient, I ſwear upon the faith of an Officer, to accompany you wherever you chuſe to conduct me.' Every one applauded this *noble action*, while, I confeſs, I had myſelf great difficulty to avoid ſmiling.

"The Keeper now aſked for a diſcharge, and the Regiſter gave the book to Mr. B——, who boldly ſigned it, with a proper flouriſh, 'L. Oger, Adjutant General.' Meanwhile I employed the attention of the turnkeys, and loaded them with favours, to prevent them from having time to reflect; nor indeed did they ſeem to have any other thought than their own advantage. The Regiſter and Keeper accompanied us as far as the ſecond court, and at length the laſt gate was opened, and we left them after a long interchange of ceremony and politeneſs.

"We inſtantly entered a hackney-coach, and the Adjutant ordered the coachman to drive to the ſuburb of St. Germain. But the ſtupid fellow had not gone a hundred paces before he broke his wheel againſt a poſt, and hurt an unfortunate paſſenger; and this unlucky incident brought a crowd around us, who were very angry at the injury the poor fellow had ſuſtained. We quitted the coach, took our portmanteaus in our hands, and went off in an inſtant. Though the people obſerved as much, they did not ſay a word to us, only abuſing the coachman; and when our driver demanded his fare, M. L——, through an inadvertency that might have cauſed us to be arreſted, gave him a double louis d'or.

"Having ſeparated, when we quitted the carriage, I arrived at the appointed rendezvous with only my Secretary and M. de Phelipeaux, who had joined us near the priſon; and though I was very deſirous of waiting for my two friends, to thank and take my leave of them, M. de Phelipeaux obſerved, there was not a moment to be loſt. I therefore poſtponed till another opportunity my expreſſion of gratitude to my deliverers; and we immediately ſet off for Rouen, where M. R—— had made every preparation for our reception.

"At Rouen we were obliged to ſtay ſeveral days; and as our paſſports were perfectly regular, we did not take much care to conceal ourſelves, but in the evening we walked about the town, or took the air on the banks of the Seine.

"At length, every thing being ready for us to croſs the Channel, we quitted Rouen, and without encountering any further dangers, I arrived in London together with my Secretary and my friend M. de Phelipeaux, who could not prevail upon himſelf to leave us."

## NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

### CHAPTER I.

ART. 1. THE French Republic is One and Indiviſible. Its European Territory is diſtributed into Departments and Communal Diſtricts.

2. Every man born and reſident in France, who is of the age of twenty one years complete, who has cauſed his name to be inſcribed on the Civic Regiſter of his Communal Diſtrict, and who has afterwards remained for a year on the French Territory, is a French Citizen.

3. A Foreigner may become a French Citizen, when, after having attained the age of twenty-one years complete, and after having declared his intention to fix his reſidence in France, he has reſided in it for ten ſubſequent years.

4. The privilege of a French Citizen is loſt by Naturalization in Foreign Countries. By accepting offices or penſions offered by Foreign Governments. By Affiliation to every foreign co-operation, which would ſuppoſe diſtinctions of birth. By condemnation to painful or infamous puniſhments.

5. The exerciſe of the Rights of a French Citizen is ſuſpended in the caſe of thoſe who are Bankrupt Debtors, or in the caſe of immediate Heirs of the partial or total ſucceſſion of a Bankrupt, who detain unlawfully his eſtate. In the caſe of a domeſtic who receives wages, whether employed in the ſervice of the houſhold, or of the perſon. In the caſe

of judicial prohibition, of accuſation, or of contumacy.

6. To enjoy the Rights of a Citizen, in a Communal Diſtrict, it is neceſſary to have reſided in it for a year, and not to have loſt theſe Rights by a year's abſence.

7. The Citizens of each Communal Diſtrict ſhall point out, by their votes, thoſe among them whom they think moſt qualified to take a part in the management of the Affairs of State. From this there will reſult a Confidential Liſt containing a number of names equal to a tenth of the number of Citizens who have a right to co-operate in making out this Liſt. It is from this firſt Communal Liſt that muſt be taken the Public Functionaries of the Diſtrict.

8 The Citizens comprehended in the Communal Liſt of a Department, ſhall, without diſtinction, ſelect a tenth from among themſelves From this there will reſult a Second Liſt, called the Departmental, from which muſt be taken the Public Functionaries of the Department.

9. The Citizens enrolled in the Departmental Liſt, ſhall, in the ſame manner, ſelect a tenth from among themſelves. From this there will reſult a Third Liſt, which comprehends the Citizens of that Department eligible to the Public National Functions.

10. The Citizens having the right of co-operating in the formation of any of the Liſts mentioned in the three preceding Articles, are all called to provide for three ſucceeding years for replacing the deceaſed Members, or thoſe abſent from any other cauſe than the exerciſe of a Public Function.

11. They can at the ſame time withdraw from the Liſt of Members thoſe whom they do not approve of preſerving upon it, and replace them by other Citizens, in whom they repoſe greater confidence.

12. No one can be eraſed from a Liſt, but by the Votes of the abſolute majority of the Citizens, who have a right to take a part in its formation.

13. No one can be withdrawn from a Liſt of eligible perſons, only becauſe he is not maintained on a Liſt of a ſuperior or inferior degree.

14. The inſcription is only neceſſary upon the Liſts of thoſe eligible to Public Functions, for which this Condition is expreſsly required by the Conſtitution, or by the Law. All the Liſts of thoſe eligible ſhall be formed in the courſe of the ninth year.

## CHAP. II.

### OF THE SENATE CONSERVATIVE.

15. The Senate *Conſervatif* ſhall conſiſt of Eighty Members, irremoveable, and for life, whoſe age muſt at leaſt be forty years.

For the formation of the Senate, Sixty Members ſhall at firſt be named. This number ſhall be advanced to Sixty-two in the courſe of the 8th year, to Sixty-four in the courſe of the 9th year, and ſhall thus riſe gradually to Eighty, by the addition of two Members for the firſt ten years.

16. The nomination to the office of Senator is veſted in the Senate, who ſhall chooſe from among three Candidates preſented to them, the firſt by the Legiſlative Body, the ſecond by the Tribunate, and the third by the Firſt Conſul. The Senate ſhall only chooſe from two Candidates, if one of them is propoſed by two of the three Authorities who have the power of preſenting them. It ſhall be bound to admit him who ſhall be propoſed at the ſame time by the three Authorities.

17. The firſt Conſul reſigning his office, whether by the expiration of his term of office or by reſignation, ſhall neceſſarily, and of his own right, become a Senator —The two other Conſuls, during the month which follows the expiration of their functions, may take a place in the Senate, but are not obliged to exerciſe this right. They do not enjoy it when they quit their functions by reſignation.

18. A Senator is for ever ineligible to any other public function.

19. All the Liſts made in the Departments in virtue of Article 9, muſt be addreſſed to the Senate. They ſhall compoſe the National Liſt.

20. It ſhall chooſe from this Liſt the Legiſlators, the Tribunes, the Conſuls, the Judges of Repeal, and the Commiſſaries of Reſponſibility.

21. It ſhall maintain or annul all the Acts which are referred to it by the Tribunate or by the Government. The Liſts of the eligible to public functions are comprehended among theſe Acts.

22. The Revenues of the fixed National Domains are devoted to the expences of the Senate. The annual Salary of each of its Members is to be taken from theſe Revenues; and it ſhall be equal to the twentieth of that of the firſt Conſul.

23. The ſittings of the Senate ſhall not be public.

24. The

24. The Citizens Sieyes and Roger Ducos, Conſuls going out of office, are appointed Members of the Senate *Conſervateur*. They ſhall be united to the ſecond and third Conſuls, appointed by the regulations now adopted. Theſe four Citizens ſhall name the majority of the Senate, which will then complete itſelf, and proceed to the Elections confided to it.

## CHAP. III.

### OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

25. No new Laws ſhall be promulgated till the Plan of them ſhall have been propoſed by the Government, communicated to the Tribunate, and decreed by the Legiſlative Body.

26. The Plans which the Government ſhall propoſe muſt be reduced to Articles. In every ſtage of the diſcuſſion of thoſe Plans the Government ſhall have a power to withdraw them. It can reproduce them in a modified ſtate.

27. The Tribunate ſhall be compoſed of One Hundred Members, at leaſt 25 years of age. Every year a fifth of this body ſhall go out of office, and they ſhall be indefinitely re-eligible ſo long as they continue on the National Liſt.

28. The Tribunate ſhall diſcuſs every Law, and ſhall vote its adoption or rejection. It ſhall ſend three Orators, taken from among its Members, by whom the motives of the vote which it has given upon each of theſe Laws ſhall be explained and defended before the Legiſlative Body. It ſhall leave to the Senate, merely for the ſake of adhering to the Conſtitution, the examination of, and determination upon, the Liſts of the Eligible, the Acts of the Legiſlative Body, and thoſe of the Government.

29. It ſhall expreſs its wiſh reſpecting the Laws made, and to be made, reſpecting the Abuſes to be corrected, the Ameliorations to be attempted, in every part of the Public Adminiſtration; but never upon Civil or Criminal Affairs brought before the Tribunals. The wiſhes which it may expreſs in virtue of the preſent Article ſhall not have any neceſſary conſequence, and ſhall not oblige any Conſtituted Authority to extraordinary deliberation.

30. When the Tribunate adjourns, it can name a Committee of ten or fifteen Members, entruſted to convene it, if they ſhall find it expedient.

31. The Legiſlative Body ſhall be compoſed of Three Hundred Members, at leaſt thirty years of age. A fifth ſhall go out of office every year. It muſt always have, at leaſt, one Citizen from every Department of the Republic.

32. A Member going out of the Legiſlative Body cannot re-enter it till after the interval of a year: but he can immediately be elected to any other public function, comprehending that of Tribune if he be in other reſpects eligible.

33. The ſitting of the Legiſlative Body ſhall commence every year on the 1ſt of Frimaire, and ſhall not continue more than four months. It may be convoked by Government in extraordinary circumſtances during the other eight months.

34. The Legiſlative Body ſhall enact Laws by private Scrutiny, and without any diſcuſſion on the part of its Members reſpecting the Plans of the Law debated before it by the Orators of the Tribunate and of the Government.

35. The Sittings of the Tribunate and thoſe of the Legiſlative Body ſhall be public. The number of Aſſiſtants to either Aſſembly ſhall not exceed 200.

36. The annual Salary of a Tribune is 15,000 livres; that of a Legiſlator 10,000 livres.

37. Every decree of the Legiſlative Body, the tenth day after its being paſt, ſhall be promulgated by the Firſt Conſul, unleſs during this Interval it has been ſent to the Senate, on the plea of unconſtitutionality. This appeal ſhall not be allowed in the caſe of laws which have been promulgated.

38. The firſt removal of the Legiſlative Body, and of the Tribunate, ſhall not be effectuated till the end of ten years.

## CHAP. IV.

### OF THE GOVERNMENT.

39. The Government ſhall be entruſted to three Conſuls, appointed for ten years, and indefinitely re-eligible.

Each of theſe ſhall be elected individually, with the diſtinct quality either of Firſt, of Second, or of Third Conſul. The firſt time the Third Conſul ſhall only continue in office for five years. For this time General Buonaparte is appointed Firſt Conſul; Citizen Cambaceres, preſent Miniſter of Juſtice, Second; and Citizen Lebrun, Member of the Commiſſion of the Council of Elders, Third Conſul.

40. The Firſt Conſul ſhall have his particular functions and offices, in which his part may be momentarily ſupplied by one of his Colleagues.

41. The

41. The First Conſul ſhall promulgate the laws. He ſhall appoint and recall, at the will of the Miniſters of State, the Miniſters, Ambaſſadors, and other external Agents, the Officers of the Army, by ſea and land, the Members of the Local Adminiſtrations, and the Commiſſaries of Government, to the Tribunals: he ſhall appoint all the Criminal and Civil Judges, beſides the Juſtices of the Peace and the Judges of Repeal, without the power of diſplacing them.

42. In the other Acts of Government, the Second and the Third Conſuls ſhall have a voice in concert. They ſhall ſign the Regiſter of theſe Acts, in order to give evidence of their being preſent; and if they chooſe, they may inſcribe their opinions upon them; after which the decision of the First Conſul is ſufficient.

43. The ſalary of the First Conſul ſhall be 500,000 livres on the 8th year. The ſalary of the two other Conſuls ſhall be equal to three-tenths of that of the First.

44. The Government ſhall propoſe the laws, and make the neceſſary regulations to ſecure their execution.

45. The Government ſhall ſuperintend the receipts and the expenditure of the State, conformably to the annual law which determines the amount of each. It ſhall alſo ſuperintend the coining of money, of which the law alone appoints the emiſſion, fixes the ſtandard, the weight, and the ſtamp.

46. If the Government is informed that any conſpiracy is forming againſt the State, it ſhall be enabled to iſſue Mandates of Removal or Mandates of Arreſt againſt the perſons who are preſumed to be its authors, or accomplices with them. But if in a delay of ten days after their arreſt they are not ſet at liberty or brought to trial, the Miniſter who ſigns the Mandate may be brought to trial for the crime of arbitrary impriſonment.

47. The Government ſhall provide for the internal and external defence of the State. It ſhall diſtribute the forces by ſea and land, and regulate their direction.

48. The National Guard, in activity, ſhall be ſubjected to the regulations of the Public Adminiſtration. The National Guard, not in activity, ſhall only be ſubjected to the law.

49. The Government ſhall maintain the External Political Relations, ſhall conduct Negotiations, ſhall make Preliminary Stipulations, ſhall ſign, and cauſe to be ſigned and concluded, all the Treaties of Peace, of Alliance, of Truce, of Neutrality, of Commerce, and other Conventions.

50. Declarations of War, and Treaties of Peace, of Alliance, and of Commerce, ſhall be propoſed, diſcuſſed, decreed, and promulgated as laws. Only the diſcuſſions and deliberations upon theſe ſubjects, as well in the Tribunate, as in the Legiſlative Body, ſhall be made in a Secret Committee when the Government requires it.

51. The Secret Articles of a Treaty cannot contravene the avowed Articles.

52. Under the direction of the Conſuls, the Council of State is charged to draw up the Plans of Laws, and the Regulations of Public Adminiſtration, and to reſolve the difficulties which may ariſe on ſubjects of Adminiſtration.

53. The Orators employed to plead on the part of Government before the Legiſlative Body, muſt be ſelected from among the Members of the Council of State. The Orators ſent for the defence or ſupport of *one* law ſhall never exceed three.

54. The Miniſters ſhall procure the execution of the Laws, and of the regulations of the Public Adminiſtration.

55. No act of Government can have effect, except it is ſigned by a Miniſter.

56. One of the Miniſters ſhall be ſpecially charged with the Adminiſtration of the Public Treaſury. He ſhall take care of the receipts, appoint the diſburſements of the Funds, and the Payments authoriſed by Law. He ſhall not pay any thing but in virtue, 1ſt, of a Law, and to the amount of the Funds which that Law has appropriated to that particular ſpecies of Expence; 2dly, of a Decree of Government; 3dly, of a Mandate ſigned by a Miniſter.

57. The detailed Accounts of the Expenditure of each Miniſter, ſigned and certified by himſelf, ſhall be made public.

58. The Government cannot elect or preſerve as Counſellors of State, or Miniſters, any Citizens whoſe names are not inſerted in the National Liſt.

59. The eſtabliſhed Local Adminiſtrations, whether for each Communal Diſtrict, or for more extenſive portions of territory, ſhall be ſubordinate to the Miniſters. No one can become or remain a Member of theſe Adminiſtrations if they have not been inrolled in one of the Liſts mentioned in Articles 7th and 8th.

## CHAP. V.

### OF THE TRIBUNALS.

60 Every Communal Diſtrict ſhall have one or more Juſtices of the Peace, elected immediately by the Citizens, for three years.

Their principal function conſiſts in conciliating parties; and, in caſe of non-reconcilement, to have a judgment given by arbitration.

61. In Civil Matters there ſhall be Tribunals in the firſt inſtance, and Tribunals of Appeal. The law determines the organization of the one and the other, their competency, and the territory compriſed in their juriſdiction.

62. In Criminal Matters ſubject to ſevere or infamous puniſhments, the firſt Jury ſhall find or reject the charge: ſhould it be found, the ſecond Jury tries the fact; and the Judges forming the Criminal Tribunal apply the puniſhment. Their deciſion ſhall be without appeal.

63. The function of Public Accuſer to a Criminal Tribunal is filled by a Commiſſioner of Government.

64 Offences ſubject to afflictive or infambus puniſhments are judged by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, liable to an appeal to the Criminal Tribunals

65. There is for the whole of the Republic, a Tribunal of Repeal, which pronounces in ſuits in Appeal againſt Judgments in the laſt reſort; or ſuits removed from one Tribunal to another, on account of legitimate ſuſpicion, or the public ſafety, on partial complaints againſt a whole Tribunal.

66. The Tribunal of Repeal does not examine into the merits of caſes; but annuls the judgments in proceedings where the forms have been violated, or what contain any expreſs contravention of the law, and refers the merits to thoſe Tribunals which ſhould take cognizance of them.

67. The Juſtices compoſing the Tribunals in the firſt inſtance, and the Commiſſioners of Government eſtabliſhed with theſe Tribunals, are taken from the Communal or Departmental Liſt. The Juſtices forming the Tribunals of Appeal, and the Commiſſioners attached to them, are taken from the Departmental Liſt. The Juſtices compoſing the Tribunals of Repeal, and the Commiſſioners eſtabliſhed with them, are taken from the National Liſt.

68. The Juſtices, other than the Juſtices of the Peace, retain their functions for life, unleſs condemned to forfeiture, or that they ſhould not remain upon the liſt of perſons eligible, and correſponding with their functions.

## CHAP. VI.

### ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

69. The functions of Members, either of the Senate, of the Legiſlative Body, of the Tribunate, thoſe of the Conſuls, or of the Counſellors of State, ſhall be ſubject to no reſponſibility.

70. Perſonal offences liable to afflictive or infamous puniſhments committed by a Member of the Senate, the Tribunate, the Legiſlative Body, or the Council of State, are proſecuted before the Ordinary Tribunals, after a deliberation of the body to which the defendant belongs ſhall not authoriſe ſuch proceedings.

71. The Miniſters accuſed of private offences, ſubject to afflictive or infamous penalties, ſhall be conſidered as Counſellors of State.

72. The Miniſters are reſponſible—1ſt. For every act of the Government ſigned by them, and declared by the Senate to be unconſtitutional.—2d. For the execution of the laws and regulations of the Public Adminiſtration.—3d. For the particular orders they give, ſhould they be contrary to the Conſtitution, the Laws, and the Regulations.

73. In the caſe ſtated in the preceding Articles, the Tribunate denounces the Miniſter by an act upon which the Legiſlative Body deliberates, after having heard the accuſed, or ſummoned him before them. The Miniſter put upon his trial by the Legiſlative Body, is tried by a High Court, without Appeal, or any recourſe to any Repeal. The High Court is compoſed of Judges and Jurymen. The Judges are choſen by the Tribunal of Repeal, within its own body: the Jurymen are choſen from the National Liſt: the whole according to the form preſcribed by the Law.

74. The Judges, Civil or Criminal, are, for offences regarding their functions, proſecuted before theſe Tribunals, to which the Tribunal of Repeal ſhall ſend them, after having abrogated their Acts.

75. The Agents of the Government who are not Miniſters cannot be proſecuted for acts regarding their functions, but by virtue of a decree of the Council of State: in that caſe the proceedings ſhall be held before the ordinary Tribunals.

## CHAP. VII.

### GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

76. The houſe of every perſon inhabiting the French territory, is an inviolable

liable asylum. During the night no person has a right to enter it, but in case of fire, of inundation, or a request made from the interior of the house. During the day it may be entered for a special object, determined either by Law, or by an order issued from a Public Authority.

77. In order to execute a warrant ordering the arrest of a person, it is necessary, 1st. That it express formally the motives for the arrest, and the Law in execution of which it is issued. 2d. That it comes from a Functionary to whom the Law has formally given that power. 3d. That it be notified to the person arrested, and a copy of it left with him.

78. A Keeper or Gaoler cannot receive or detain any person till he has inscribed on his Register the act commanding the arrest, that act to be a mandate given in the forms prescribed by the preceding Article, or a warrant for seizing the body, or a decree of accusation, or a judgment.

79. Every Keeper or Gaoler is obliged, without any order, having the power of dispensing with it, to produce the person detained to the Civil Officer, having the Police of the House of Detention, as often as he shall be called upon by that Officer so to do.

80. The production of the person detained cannot be refused to his relations and friends, bringing the order of the Civil Officer, who is always obliged to grant it, unless the Gaoler shew an order from the Judge for the close confinement of the person.

81. All those who, not having received from the Law the power to cause arrests, shall give, sign, or execute the instrument for arresting any one, all those who, even in cases of arrest authorized by Law, shall receive or detain the person arrested in a place of confinement not publickly and legally appointed as such; and all the Keepers and Gaolers who shall contravene the dispositions of the three preceding Articles; shall be guilty of the crime of Arbitrary Imprisonment.

82. All rigours employed in Arrests, Detentions, or Executions, beyond those commanded by the Law, are crimes.

83. Every person has a right to address individual petitions to every Constituted Authority; and to the Tribunate especially.

84. The Public Force is essentially obedient. no Armed Corps can deliberate.

85. Military offences are submitted to Special Tribunals, and to particular forms of trial.

86. The French Nation declares that pensions shall be granted to all military wounded in the defence of their Country, also to the widows and children of soldiers that die in the field of battle, or in consequence of their wounds.

87. National recompences shall be awarded to the warriors who shall have rendered brilliant services in fighting for the Republic.

88. A Constituted Body cannot deliberate but in a sitting where at least two thirds of the Members are present.

89. A National Institute is charged to collect Discoveries for bringing to perfection the Arts and Sciences.

90. A Commission of National Accountability regulates the Accounts of the Receipts and Expences of the Republic. This Commission is composed of seven Members, chosen by the Senate from the National List.

91. The *regime* of the French Colonies is determined by special Laws.

92. In case of an Armed Revolt, or Troubles menacing the Safety of the State, the Law can suspend, in the places, and during the time it determines on the Empire of the Constitution. That suspension may be provisionally declared, in the same case, by a decree of Government, the Legislative Body not sitting, provided that Body be convoked in as short a time as possible by an article of the same decree.

93. The French Nation declares, that in no case will it suffer the return of the French, who, having abandoned their country since the 14th of July 1789, are not comprised in the exceptions made to the laws against the Emigrants: it prohibits every new exception on that point. The effects of the Emigrants are irrevocably acquired for the benefit of the Republic.

94. The French Nation declares, that after a sale, legally concluded, of the national effects, whatever may be the origin, the legitimate purchaser cannot be dispossessed of them, or must be reimbursed by the Public Treasury, should the claim of a third person be allowed.

95. The present Constitution shall be immediately offered to the acceptance of the French People.

Done at Paris the 22d Frimaire (Dec. 13), 8th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

[Here follow the signatures of the Members of the Legislative Commissions and the Consuls.]

FOREIGN

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 30.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Bond, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oporto, Oct. 17, 1799.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to enclose a Copy of a Letter written by me to the Earl of St. Vincent, by which my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will receive information of the capture of a Spanish schooner privateer and her prize, by his Majesty's schooner under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.
F. G. BOND.

*Netley, Oporto, Oct. 17.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 14th, close in with Vigo, the Netley re-captured a brig from Gibraltar, laden with brandy. By dropping the boat, and continuing under a press of sail, we were enabled to cut off the privateer from Bayonne, with the fort of which we exchanged several shot. She proved a Spanish schooner, belonging to Muros, and called El Orely y los Tres Amigos, mounting four carriage guns and four brass three-pounders on swivels, with a complement of 52 men.—The prisoners exceeding the number of our remaining crew, I judged it expedient to land them at this place, where they have been delivered to the Spanish Consul, and the necessary receipt for them obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.
F. G. BOND.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Nov. 27.*

The Hope schooner arrived last evening with the small French lugger privateer mentioned in the inclosed letter from Lieut. Frissell.

*His Majesty's hired Lugger Fanny, Nov. 21, 1799, at Sea.*

SIR,

The Start bearing N. N. W. fifteen leagues, I saw two sail to windward, which I perceived to be an English schooner in chace of a French lugger, then running before the wind, and upon my hoisting French colours, the lugger kept for us: at eleven o'clock A. M. we fired two shots at the lugger, when she immediately struck, and proves to be a French privateer belonging to Granville, armed with swivels and small arms, and 13 men; out one day; had taken nothing.

I am, &c.
W. FRISSELL.

*Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

SIR, *Nov. 28.*

I herewith transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Lieutenant Lanyon, of the Kent hired cutter, acquainting me with his having captured, on the 26th instant, a small French lugger privateer.

I am, Sir, &c.
SKEFFINGTON LUTWIDGE.

*His Majesty's hired Cutter Kent, Downs, Nov. 28, 1799.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 26th inst. the North Foreland bearing W. by S. five leagues, at eight P. M. I fell in with and captured a French lugger privateer, from Calais, called the Four Brothers, Citizen Charles Defobier, Captain, carrying four guns (4-pounders), besides swivels and small arms, and 24 men; had been out of Calais one day, and had not taken any vessel; and have sent the privateer to Ramsgate.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. LANYON.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 7.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth, the 3d inst.*

SIR,

I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Dunbar, of his Ma-

jesty's sloop Driver, giving an account of his having captured and brought in here this morning the Barras schooner privateer, belonging to Dunkirk, manned principally with Danes and Swedes.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

*Driver, Yarmouth Roads, Dec. 3.*

MY LORD,

The early return of his Majesty's sloop under my command to this anchorage, from the service she was employed upon, has been occasioned by my wish to land 57 French prisoners that composed the Officers and crew of a very fine schooner privateer Le Barras, of 14 guns, belonging to Dunkirk, out four days from Ostend, commanded by Citizen Fromentin; which vessel I captured (the Vigilant hired lugger in company) on the 30th ult. ten leagues N. W. of the Texel. I am happy to add she had only made one prize, the Jane of Hull, from Sunderland, with coals for Embden; the Master and part of the seamen I found on board the schooner, making in all 67 in number.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DUNBAR.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Duncan, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, 4th Dec.*

SIR,

I take great pleasure in transmitting to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have just received from Captain Temple, of his Majesty's sloop Jalouse, giving an account of his having captured the French lugger privateer, the Fantasie, belonging to Dunkirk, which I had sent him in quest of on the 24th of last month, and have no doubt the uniform zeal and exertion of this Officer will meet with due attention from their Lordships.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

*Jalouse, at Sea, Nov. 30.*

MY LORD,

Yesterday I had the good luck to fall in with the privateer your Lordship sent me in quest of, and after a chace of five hours I captured her; she is a new copper bottomed lugger, of 14 guns and 60 men, called the Fantasie, of Dunkirk, and had the day before taken four Ipswich colliers, close in with Flambro' Head. I determined to get towards Ostend, and this day I retook the Sally of Lynn, one of her prizes; the others I have great hopes of falling in with. I feel great pleasure in having rescued four masters, and 35 British seamen, from the horrors of a French prison. The lugger is just refitted, well stored, cost 2,600l. sterling, and I think well calculated for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. TEMPLE.

*Enclosure from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, Dec. 3.*

*Racoon, Downs, Dec 3.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning at day-light, Portee E. S. E. I fell in with a French lugger privateer, to which I immediately gave chace, and an hour after I had the satisfaction to capture her. She proves to be Le Vrai Decide, of 14 guns, four swivels, and 50 men (nine of whom had been left on shore when she sailed), commanded by Citizen Desgardri, belongs to Boulogne, out 30 hours, in company with three others, and had not taken any thing. His Majesty's ship Cormorant was in sight, and joined in the chace.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. LLOYD.

*To S. Lutwidge, Esq. Vice-Adm. &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 5th inst.*

SIR,

I have the pleasure of transmitting, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop Racoon, giving an account of his having captured on the 3d inst. L'Intrepide French privateer, of 16 guns and 60 men, belonging to Calais. The Racoon anchored in the Downs this morning; and I have the satisfaction of learning from Lieut. Coxwell, that the wound which Capt. Lloyd has received in the head from a half pike is not dangerous. He also informs me, that soon after the action, the Stag cutter joined, and went in pursuit of the brig mentioned in Capt. Lloyd's letter.

*Racoon, Dover Roads, Dec. 4.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday at ten P. M. Dover north about five or six miles, I observed a

lugger

Nigger board a brig; I soon discovered her to be an enemy, and made all sail in chace; after a running fire of about 40 minutes I laid her alongside, when we were received with a smart fire from the cannon and small arms, which was immediately returned with success. Finding themselves unable to make any further resistance; bowsprit and foremast gone, they thought it fit to strike. She proves to be L'Intrepide, of Calais, mounting 16 guns and 60 men, quite new, commanded by Citizen Saillard, sailed from Boulogne four o'clock yesterday evening. I feel myself much indebted to Lieut. Cotwell (the only Commissioned Officer I had on board) for the great assistance I received from him, as well as the other Officers and men for their attention in obeying my orders. It is with satisfaction I have to state (through Providence) that there is only one man wounded, and myself slightly. The privateer has lost 13 in killed and wounded. I am sorry to state that the brig captured was the Welcombe, from London to Plymouth, with malt; and it was out of my power to pursue her, as I must have lost my foremast, all my foreshrouds being gone on the starboard side. It gives me particular pleasure to have deprived the enemy of a vessel which they considered the largest and best sailer from Calais; and have the honour to be, &c.

R. LLOYD.

*To S. Lutwidge, Esq. V. A. of the Red.*

*Atalante, at Sea, Dec. 4.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that this morning, at half past eight, I observed a lugger in the S.W. hovering round and boarding a brig, to which I gave immediate chace; finding we came rapidly up, she cast off the tow-rope, and at a quarter past eleven, I sent the Master in the jolly boat, without heaving-to, to take possession of the brig left without a soul on board, and continued the chace of the privateer, then four or five miles a-head; at four P. M. in a fair chace, I had the satisfaction to come up with and take her; Le Succes, of Boulogne, Francois Matthieu Blondin, master, mounting six carriage guns, and 48 men, six days from Boulogne, and taken nothing else. I found the crew of the prize on board, and learn her to be the Martha, of London, Edward Lewington, Master, from London, bound to Belfast, laden with sundries, taken by the privateer last night to the westward of Dungeness.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. J. GRIFFITHS.

*To Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, &c.*

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 10.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 8th inst.*

Lieutenant Wildey in the Camperdown cutter has anchored in the Downs, and delivered to me the inclosed letter, stating his having captured yesterday evening, and sent into Dover, Le Republicaine French privateer, with 20 men and small arms:

*Camperdown Cutter, at Sea, Dec. 7.*

SIR,

In pursuance of your orders of the 26th ult. I beg leave to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at eight P.M. I fell in with and captured close to the South Foreland, the Republicaine French privateer lugger, burden 12 tons, from Boulogne, Citoyen Jean Baptiste Carré, Commander, carrying 20 men, with small arms, &c. had made no captures whatever, having sailed in the afternoon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY WILDEY.

*Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 8th inst.*

SIR,

Herewith I have the satisfaction to transmit to you, for their Lordships' information, two letters that I received from Lieut. Tomlinson, commanding his Majesty's hired armed schooner the Speedwell, stating his having, in company with the Valiant lugger, commanded by Lieut. Maxwell, captured the two French privateers therein mentioned; on which occasion much praise is due to these Officers for their vigilant and alert conduct.

The Speedwell and Valiant arrived last night with their prizes.

And the May brig belonging to Guernsey, that had been captured by the Providence French privateer on the 3d inst. and recaptured the following

morning by his Majesty's sloop Sufisante off the Isle of Bas, arrived here last evening; and the Prize Master informs me he left the Sufisante in chase of the privateer, with every prospect of speedily coming up with her.

I am, &c.
THO. PASLEY.

*Speedwell, at Sea, Dec. 3.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I have this day, the Valiant in company, Island of Guernsey bearing S. E. distant five leagues, after a chace of six hours, captured L'Heureuse Esperance French lugger privateer, of St. Maloes, mounting 14 three-pounders, eight of which were thrown overboard before we came up with her. She had on board but 24 men, having manned four prizes since the commencement of this cruize. A brig belonging to Beaumaris she took this morning after a considerable resistance, I am in hopes to fall in with before she reaches the French coast.

I remain, &c. &c. &c.
ROBERT TOMLINSON.

*Speedwell, at Sea, Dec. 5.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that in addition to our success of yesterday, we have this evening, the Valiant in company, and Swin Islands bearing South about two miles, after a chace of nine hours (the last hour and ten minutes being a running fight) captured a French brig privateer, of 14 six-pounders, and 58 men, called L'Heureuse Speculateur, of Granville, Citizen Louis Joseph Quohian, Commander.—She has been out four days without taking any thing. She is a remarkable fast sailer, and has done a great deal of mischief to the English trade. The enemy had a man killed and seven wounded, without, I am happy to add, having done us any damage.

I am, &c.
ROBERT TOMLINSON.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 24.

*Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Duckworth, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Leviathan, Port Mahon, the 3d Sept. 1799.*

SIR,

I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a List of Prizes captured by the squadron employed at Minorca, between the 2d of August and the 4th of Sept. 1799.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
J. T. DUCKWORTH.

*List of Vessels captured by the Squadron employed at Minorca between the 2d of Aug. and the 4th of Sept.*

Brig laden with salt; taken by the Powerful, Majestic, and Vanguard; master and crew deserted.

Zebec. (No. 25) from Tarragona bound to Barcelona with 4000 reams of paper on account of the King of Spain; taken by the boats of his Majesty's ships Vanguard and Zealous.

Latteen sail vessel, (No. 19) from Tarragona bound to Barcelona, laden with paper, wine, and corn; taken by ditto.

Latteen sail vessel, from Tortola bound to Barcelona, with pine timber for ships or building; captured by ditto.

Single Latteen sail boat, laden with wheat; taken by the Vanguard: boat being old, let go with the passengers and old men.

Single Latteen sail-decked boat, quite new, (No. 184) from Tarragona bound to Barcelona, with 130 quarters of wheat; taken by the Zealous.

Single Latteen sail-boat, with 160 quarters of wheat; taken by the Zealous: boat being old, let go with the old men, passengers, and boys.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Bond, commanding his Majesty's Schooner Netley, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Lisbon, Nov. 28.*

SIR,

I have just time to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the arrival of his Majesty's schooner Netley on this port with two Spanish lugger privateers taken on the 24th inst. and on this day; also a lugger taken on the 24th by his Majesty's ship Castor in sight of the Netley, with which I bore up from Oporto, agreeable to written orders from Capt. Gower. The Walsingham packet is this moment under our stern, which will be a sufficient apology for the brevity of this letter. On my arrival at Lisbon, I shall do myself the honour of transmitting the particulars of my proceedings, with the account of two additional recaptures of brigs from Newfoundland.

I have the honour to be, &c.
F. G. BOND.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. George Losack, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Jupiter, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 19th of Sept. 1799.*

Inclosed I transmit a List of the captures made by the squadron during their cruize.

*A List of Ships captured, recaptured, and detained by his Majesty's Squadron cruizing off the Mauritius.*

La Danvés, laden with bale goods and coffee, and L'Auguſtine (loſt in St. Auguſtine's Bay) laden with rum and arrack, cut out of St. Dennis, Iſle of Bourbon, by L'Oiſeau's boats, April 21, 1799.

Chance, laden with rice, (cut out of Balaſore Roads by La Forte French frigate; taken from under the battery at Cannonies Point, Iſle of France) recaptured April 25, 1799, at anchor off the Iſle of France, by the Jupiter, Tremendous, and Adamant; afterwards loſt near St. Mary's, Madagaſcar.

The French ſchooner Janet, laden with paddy; taken April 25, 1799, by the Star, off Roderique.

The Pruſſian ſhip Three Brothers, laden with naval ſtores and ſundries, from Bourdeaux, ſaid to be bound to Tranquebar, detained going into Port Louis) taken May 7, 1799, by the Tremendous, off Port Louis, Iſle of France.

The brig Elizabeth, laden with rice (taken by a French privateer in the Bay of Bengal) recaptured May 2, 1799, by the Star, off Round Iſland, Iſle of France; afterwards foundered.

The French ſchooner Surprize, in ballaſt, taken May 7, 1799, by the Star, off Cape Brabant, Iſle of France.

The American ſhip Pacific, laden with bale goods and ſugar, (run on ſhore by the French near the river Noir; part of the cargo ſaved by the boats of the ſquadron) retaken May 10, 1799, by the Jupiter, Tremendous, and Adamant, off the Iſle of France; afterwards burnt.

(Signed) G. LOSACK.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 13.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received from the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head quarters, Moravezzo, Nov. 14.*

MY LORD,

It gives me great ſatisfaction to be able to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that it is the determination of the Commander in Chief to undertake immediately the ſiege of Coni, and puſh it on with all poſſible vigour. This reſolution has been adopted in conſequence of the events which have taken place ſince the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been moſt complete. The priſoners taken on the 4th and 5th amount to 4300, which number is much greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. The Auſtrians loſt 2000 in killed and wounded. On the 4th, the diviſion of General Oc attacked that part of the enemy which remained at Borgo St. Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robilliante. On the ſame day Major General Somaſiva purſued the French in the valley of the Stura as far as Demonte, of which he took poſſeſſion, and made 100 priſoners. Major-General Gottersheim alſo obliged the French to evacuate the villages of La Choiſa, Bovet, and Poveragna. Gen. Championnet had aſſembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monaſterlo. As long as he occupied this poſition, it was impoſſible to undertake the ſiege of Coni. Gen. Melas therefore gave orders that a general attack ſhould be made on the 15th. A letter from Championnet to S. Cyr had been intercepted, which ſhewed that the latter was not able to purſue the advantage which he had gained over Gen. Kray in the laſt action which I had the honour to ſtate to your Lordſhip. For this reaſon, the diviſion of Gen. Mitrouſki, which had marched as far as Cheraſco for the purpoſe of reinforcing Gen. Kray, was ordered to return to the camp of the Trinita on the 12th, and to form the left of the attack on the town of Mondovi.—The remainder of the army marched in two columns: the one by La Chiuſa, upon Monaſterlo; the other by Villa Nova, upon the centre of the enemy's line. From the difficulties of the roads the attacks were not made till very late, and the enemy, without making much reſiſtance, abandoned all his poſitions. The people of Mondovi opened the gates of the Lower Town to the Auſtrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the citadel of Mondovi in the night.

Gen.

Gen. Championnet is retreating towards Ormea, and Major-General Bellegarde is sent with a considerable corps in his pursuit. The Austrian army marches this day to Beinette, and will to-morrow take up the necessary positions to cover the siege: I never yet have seen inveteracy and detestation of the French so general, and carried to such lengths as it is here: the whole people are armed! and, headed by a priest, perform the most wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and in the action of yesterday, a body of 15,000 prevented a very strong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road. The country being mountainous, is peculiarly favourable to their irregular mode of fighting. The siege will begin in the course of ten days.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

DUBLIN CASTLE, DEC. 14.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Marquis of this kingdom to Richard Earl of Mornington, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Wellesley, of Norragh, in this kingdom. Letters Patent are preparing to pass the Great Seal of Ireland accordingly.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 19.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Most Hon. Richard Marquis Wellesley, of Norragh, in the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Wellesley, in this kingdom, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, in consideration of his great and eminent public services in the arduous situation of Governor-General of the British possessions in the East-Indies, from the time he undertook upon him the said Government to the glorious termination of the war with the late Sultaun of Mysore, his Royal licence and authority to bear, as an honourable augmentation to his coat of arms, an inescutcheon purpure charged with an etoile radiated wary between eight spots of the Royal Tiger in Pairs fesseways proper, representing the standard of the said Sultaun, taken at Seringapatam, and presented to the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, at Madras, on his Majesty's birth-day, the 4th of June, 1799; and also that a representation of the said standard, and of the tricoloured flags taken and presented at the same time, be added to the supporters and crest of the said Richard Marquis Wellesley; the same being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office; and also to order, that his Majesty's said concession and special mark of his Royal favour be registered in the College of Arms.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 4, 1800.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, dated the 30th ult.*

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inclose you, for their Lordships' information, a letter that I have received from Lieut. Pengelly, commanding his Majesty's cutter Viper, stating his having captured and carried into Falmouth Le Furet French privateer of fourteen guns. I am happy on this occasion to congratulate their Lordships on the zeal and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Pengelly, and the Officers and crew of the Viper, which excite my high commendation.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
THOS. PASLEY.

*His Majesty's Cutter Viper, Falmouth, Dec. 28.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 26th inst. at a quarter past two, A. M. the Dodman bearing North seven or eight leagues, I discovered a suspicious vessel to windward, standing towards the Viper under my command: about, perceiving her to be an enemy, tacked and stood towards her, and at a quarter past four got her close to action, which continued for three quarters of an hour, when she sheered off; I had the good fortune, however, after a running fight of an hour and a half, to lay her close on board, and upon pouring two broadsides into her she struck her colours: she proves to be Le Furet, of 14 guns, four-pounders, commanded by Citoyen Louis Bouvet, two days from St. Maloes, with a complement of 64 men, seven of which had been sent away in a prize on the morning of the day she was captured. Le Furet is quite new, this being her first cruize, is well stored and victualled for two months. I cannot speak too much in praise of Mr. Henry Jane, acting Master, from whose

zeal and ability I received every assistance; nor can I be fully expressive of the spirited and good conduct of the Officers and ship's company.—I am happy to add, that we had only one man wounded, and myself slightly hurt; the sails and rigging much cut, and the main mast, I am apprehensive, rendered unserviceable.—The loss of the enemy was four men killed; the first and second Captains, and six men wounded; four dangerously. The prize, as well as the Viper, being much disabled in her sails and rigging, I have put into Falmouth, from whence I shall proceed to Plymouth as soon as possible.

ENGLISH FORCE.—Viper, of 12 guns, four pounders, and 48 men.

FRENCH FORCE.—Le Furet, of 14 guns, four pounders, and 52 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. PENGELLEY.

*To Sir Thomas Paſley, Bart. &c.*

*Extract of another Letter from Sir Thomas Paſley to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 31ſt ult.*

The Ariſtocrat armed brig has juſt arrived with L'Avanture French privateer, of 14 guns, and 42 men, out ten days from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing.

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[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

## IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS,

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY)

*Monday, Jan. 6, 1800.*

LETTERS *from the* MINISTER *of* FOREIGN AFFAIRS *in* FRANCE, *and from Gen.* BONAPARTE, *with the* ANSWERS *returned to them by the Right Hon. Lord* GRENVILLE, *his* MAJESTY'S *Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

MY LORD,

I diſpatch, by order of Gen. Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, a Meſſenger to London: he is the bearer of a letter from the Firſt Conſul of the Republic, to his Majeſty the King of England. I requeſt you to give the neceſſary orders that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This ſtep in itſelf announces the importance of its object.

Accept, my Lord, the aſſurance of my higheſt conſideration.

(Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

*Paris, the 3rd Nivoſe, 8th Year of the French Republic, Dec. 25, 1799.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.—SOVEREIGNTY *of the* PEOPLE.—LIBERTY.—EQUALITY.

BONAPARTE, *Firſt Conſul of the Republic, to His* MAJESTY *the* KING *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and of* IRELAND.

Paris, the 4th Nivoſe, 8th Year of the Republic.

Called by the wiſhes of the French Nation to occupy the Firſt Magiſtracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majeſty.

The War which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, muſt it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an underſtanding?

How can the two moſt enlightened Nations of Europe, powerful and ſtrong beyond what their ſafety and independence require, ſacrifice to ideas of vain greatneſs, the benefit of commerce, internal proſperity, and the happineſs of families? How is it that they do not feel that Peace is of the firſt neceſſity, as well as of the firſt glory?

Theſe ſentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majeſty, who reigns over a free Nation, and with the ſole view of rendering it happy.

Your Majeſty will only ſee in this overture my ſincere deſire to contribute efficaciouſly, for the ſecond time, to a general Pacification, by a ſtep, ſpeedy, entirely of confidence, and diſengaged from thoſe forms which, neceſſary perhaps to diſguiſe the dependence of weak States, prove only in thoſe which are ſtrong the mutual deſire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuſe of their ſtrength, may ſtill, for a long time, to the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhauſted. But I will venture to ſay it, the fate of all civilized Nation is attached to the termination of a War which involves the whole world.

Of your Majeſty,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

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*Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 4, 1800.*

SIR,

I have received and laid before the King the two letters which you have tranſmitted to me, and his Majeſty, ſeeing no reaſon to depart from thoſe forms which have long been eſtabliſhed in Europe for tranſacting buſineſs with Foreign States, has commanded me to return,

return, in his name, the Official Answer which I send you herewith inclosed.

I have the honour to be,
With high consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GRENVILLE.

*To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. at Paris.*

NOTE.

The King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity in Europe. He neither is, nor has been engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of all his subjects.

For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negotiation with those whom a fresh Revolution has so recently placed in the Exercise of Power in France.—Since no real advantage can arise from such negotiation to the great and desirable object of General Peace, until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate, which originally produced the War, and by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than one instance, renewed.

The same system, to the prevalence of which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

For the extension of this system, and for the extermination of all established Governments, the resources of France have from year to year, and in the midst of the most unparalleled difficulties, been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiss Cantons, his Majesty's ancient Friends and Allies, have successively been sacrificed. Germany has been ravaged; Italy, though now rescued from its invaders, has been made the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majesty has himself been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthensome contest for the independence and existence of his kingdoms.

Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone: they have been extended to the most distant quarters of the world, and even to countries so remote both in situation and interest from the present contest, that the very existence of such a war was perhaps unknown to those who found themselves suddenly involved in all its horrors.

While such a system continues to prevail, and while the blood and treasure of a numerous and powerful Nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shewn that no defence but that of open and steady hostility can be availing. The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression; and it is to a determined resistance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social order, or for the free exercise of religion.

For the security, therefore, of these essential objects, his Majesty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general professions of pacific dispositions. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all those who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe; and whom the present Rulers have declared to have been all from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.

Greatly, indeed, will his Majesty rejoice whenever it shall appear that the danger to which his own dominions, and those of his Allies, have been so long exposed, has really ceased: whenever he shall be satisfied that the necessity of resistance is at an end; that, after the experience of so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction, which have endangered the very existence of civil society, have at length been finally relinquished; but the conviction of such a change, however agreeable to his Majesty's wishes, can result only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The best and most natural pledge of its reality and permanence would be the restoration of that line of Princes which for so many centuries maintained the French Nation in prosperity at home, and in consideration and respect abroad. Such an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove, all obstacles in the way of negotiation or Peace. It would confirm to France the

unmolested enjoyment of its antient territory, and it would give to all the other nations of Europe the tranquillity and peace, that security which they are now compelled to seek by other means.

But, desirable as such an event must be both to France and to the world, it is not in this mode exclusively, that his Majesty limits the possibility of secure and solid Pacification. His Majesty makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of her Government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority necessary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

His Majesty looks only to the security of his own dominions and those of his Allies, and to the general safety of Europe. Whenever he shall judge that such security can in any manner be attained, as resulting either from the internal situation of that country, from whose internal situation the danger has arisen, or from such other circumstances of whatever nature as may produce the same end, his Majesty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his Allies the means of immediate and general Pacification.

Unhappily no such security hitherto exists; no sufficient evidence of the principles by which the new Government will be directed; no reasonable ground by which to judge of its stability. In this situation it can for the present only remain for his Majesty to pursue, in conjunction with other Powers, those exertions of just and defensive War, which his regard to the happiness of his subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the necessity on which they originated, or to terminate on any other grounds, than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment of their Tranquillity, their Constitution, and their Independence.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

*Downing street, Jan. 4, 1800.*

*To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. at Paris.*

[For the Second Part of this Correspondence, see page 56.]

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DEC. 23. Paris papers arrived, which brought the important intelligence that the Archduke Charles of Austria had positively refused to agree to an armistice along the whole course of the Rhine, for six months, proposed by the French. This denial on the part of his Serene Highness is stated to proceed from a reconciliation that has taken place between the Austrians and Russians, or at least from the circumstance of Suwarow having received instructions not to continue his retreat. It is the received opinion that the retrograde march of the Russians is actually stopped, and that a plan is concerted for making a combined attack on France by the Swiss frontier as soon as the season shall permit the renewal of hostilities.

GENOA, DEC. 21. Coni capitulated on the 5th. The capitulation was signed by the Prince of Lechtenstein and Gen. Clement. The garrison are prisoners of war, and are to be sent to the Austrian dominions. They marched out on the 4th of December, and laid down their arms on the glacis.

The garrison amounted to upwards of 2500 men, and the fortress was supplied with 180 pieces of cannon.

DEC. 31. Paris papers were received. They contain an official account from Italy, stating that the French General St. Cyr had repulsed the Austrian corps of Gen. Klenau, in an attempt made by the latter upon the Rochetta, near Genoa, covering the field of battle with killed, and taking 1800 prisoners, with four pieces of cannon.—80 vessels with provisions had arrived in the Genoese ports.

Bonaparte presented General St. Cyr with a handsome sabre, which he is to wear in battle, as a testimony of his satisfaction at the above victory.

Bonaparte has also published the following address to the French soldiers:

"Soldiers! In promising peace to the French people, I have been your organ. I know your valour. You are the same men who conquered Holland, the Rhine, Italy, and made peace under the walls of astonished Vienna. Soldiers! it is no longer your frontiers that are to be defended; it is the enemy's states that must be invaded. There is none who has not personally several campaigns, who does not know that the most essential quality of a soldier is to know how to support privations with constancy: several years of bad administration cannot be repaired in a day. As First Magistrate of the Republic, it will be pleasing to me to make known to the whole nation the corps which shall deserve, by their discipline and valour, to be proclaimed the Supporters of the Country.—Soldiers! when it shall be time, *I will be in the midst of you*; and astonished Europe shall remember that you are a race of brave men."

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 19.

A COURT of Proprietors of the Bank was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposals of the Minister to renew the Charter of the Bank for twenty-one years, from the expiration of the present term, in consequence of a loan of 3,000,000l. without interest, for six years, to be then paid, or at any time after the three per cents. consols shall rise to 80, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on such part of the six years as the three per cents. shall be at that height. Mr. Hoare disapproved of the proposal, and moved that the question be adjourned for three weeks, to give time to consider of the subject. After a short debate, this motion was agreed to. The Court at the same time agreed to a Loan of One Million to Government, on an issue of Exchequer Bills, payable out of the four first instalments of the Loan for the service of the ensuing year. Mr. Sanson wished to know the state of the advances of the Bank to Government. The Chairman answered, that they were 5,125,000l. being 3,000,000l. less than at this time twelvemonth.

JAN. 24, 1800. By letters received from Baltimore, dated the 21st Dec. we are much concerned to learn the death of that great and good character, General Washington, who died of an inflammation in his throat on the 14th of the same month, at his seat at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age, after an illness of only 23 hours.

The House of Representatives of America, after expressing the deepest regret at the death of Gen. Washington, entered into the following Resolutions on the 19th Dec.—"That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event. That the Speaker's Chair be shrouded with black during the Session."—On the same day a Message from the President was received, communicating a letter from Tobias Lear, Esq. private secretary to General Washington:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"The letter herewith transmitted will inform you, that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life our excellent Fellow Citizen George Washington, by the purity of his character, and a long series of services to his country, rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honour to his memory.

"JOHN ADAMS."

*Mount Vernon, Dec. 15, 1799.*

"SIR—It is with inexpressible grief that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good General Washington. He died last evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, after a short illness of about 24 hours. His disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning, about three o'clock, he became ill. Doctor Craick attended him in the morning, and Doctor Dick, of Alexandria, and Doctor Brown, of Port Tobacco, were soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, but without the desired effect. His last scene corresponded with the whole tenour of his life. Not a groan nor a complaint escaped him in extreme distress. With perfect resignation, and a full possession of his reason, he closed his well-spent life. I have the honour to be, &c.

"TOBIAS LEAR."

*The President of the United States.*

General Washington's funeral was celebrated on the 18th of December, with every mark of honour and regret so justly due to his virtues. A great multitude of persons assembled at Mount Vernon, to pay their last melancholy duty to this distinguished man. His corpse lay in state in the portico. On the ornament, at the head of the coffin, was inscribed *Surge ad Judicium*—about the middle of the coffin, *Gloria Deo*—and on the silver plate, "General George Washington, departed this life on the 14th of December, '99. Æt. 68." When the procession, which exhibited much solemn grandeur, had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Potomack, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, and the infantry marched towards the Mount, and formed

formed their lines. The Clergy, the Masonic Brethern, and the Citizens descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the Church was performed.—The firing was continued from the veſſel in the river. Three general diſcharges by the infantry, the cavalry, and eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the bank of the Potomack back of the vault, paid the laſt tribute to the entombed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, and to the venerable departed hero. The General Aſſembly of Maryland have requeſted, that a day of mourning, humiliation, and prayer, may be appointed; ſcarfs and hat-bands were to be worn by the Governor, the Senate, and all the Officers of State and Government during the whole of the preſent Seſſion.

# MARRIAGES.

AT Auchinleck, Scotland, William Boſwell, eſq. to Miſs Elizabeth Boſwell, daughter of the late James Boſwell, eſq.

Capt. T. G. Shortland, of the royal navy, to Miſs E. Tonkins, of Plymouth.

Capt. John White, of the royal navy, to Miſs Schank, daughter of Commiſſioner Schank.

Sir John Smith, bart. of Sydling Houſe, Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Morland, eldeſt daughter of Thos. Morland, eſq. of Court Lodge, Kent.

Colonel Lake, of the guards, to Lady Graham.

The Rev. Robert Moore, ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to Miſs Bell, of Wockington, Northumberland.

Francis Vesey, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Lloyd.

The Hon. Richard King to Miſs Roſs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton to the Hon. Suſan Charteris, daughter of Lord Elcho.

George Jerningham, eſq. to Miſs Frances Sulyard.

James Cobb, eſq. of the Eaſt India Houſe, to Miſs Stanſell.

The Rev. T. W. Champneys to Miſs Maenamara.

Sir Charles Mill, bart. to Miſs Morſhead.

# MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 8, 1799.

MR. Richard Rowe, of Fleet-ſtreet, aged 67 years.

Lately, at Edinburgh, the celebrated Profeſſor Joſeph Black, M. D. (See an Account of this Gentleman, and a Portrait of him, Vol. XXII. p. 83.)

12. Capt. Towers, of the Suſſex ſenſible cavalry.

At Briſtol Hot Wells, aged 76, Daniel Gahan, eſq. M. P. for Wicklow.

13. At Peterhead, the Rev. John Allan, epiſcopal clergyman in Edinburgh.

14. At Stoke, near Guildford, Mr. Geo. Freeland, formerly a ſtationer near Lincoln's-inn.

15. Sir David Ogilvy, of Baſyle, bart.

17. Mr. Nathaniel Gottobe, of Bloomſbury-ſquare, in his 69th year, proprietor and inventor of the Vegetable Balſam.

The Rev. Thomas Hayter, M. A. one of the ſenior fellows of King's College, Cambridge. Admitted fellow 1765, B. A. 1770, M. A. 1773. He was one of the preachers at Whitehall, and publiſhed two ſermons preached at the chapel there. He alſo publiſhed "Remarks on Mr. Hume's Dialogues on Natural Religion," 8vo. 1781.

At Briſtol Hot Wells, in her 22d year, Miſs Amelia White, daughter of Charles White, eſq. of Lincoln, and niece to Sir Robert Barnard, bart.

At Mrs. Pitt, formerly of Covent Garden theatre, in the 79th year of her age.

Lately, William Beak Brand, eſq. of Polſtead Hall, Suffolk, a juſtice of peace for that county.

Lately, the Rev. Hugh Palmer, rector of Kirkſtorp, Lincolnſhire, aged 86.

19. At Southampton, Gen. D'Auvergne, formerly aid-de-camp to the King. He was made by the Prince of Bouillon.

At Ecclesfield, in his 80th year, Mr. Shackleburgh.

John Stirling, of Algaſkirk, in the county of Lincoln, in his 88th year.

Ely Beckwith, M. D. of York, in his 39th year.

20. John Mountfort, eſq. of High-ſtreet, Worceſter.

John Wallis, eſq. alderman of Newcaſtle.

At Bath, P. Cheſter, eſq. late governor of Weſt Florida, in his 82d year.

Capt. French, of the Somerſetſhire ſenſible cavalry.

22. At Wimpole-ſtreet, in his 80th year,

Sir

Sir James Napier, knt. F. R. S. and A. S. S. formerly inſpector-general of his Majeſty's hoſpitals in North America.

James Eaſton, eſq. an alderman and juſtice of Saliſbury, in his 77th year.

22. At Bath, in his 73th year, Philip Affleck, eſq. admiral of the white. He was made captain in 1759; rear-admiral, 1787; vice admiral, 1793, and full admiral, 1795.

23. At Boghead, near Elgin, Scotland, Capt. John Gordon, late of Laggan.

24. Mr. Barnett, ſurgeon and man-midwife in Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. Thos. Wood, jun. ſon of the printer of the Shrewſbury Chronicle, and one of the Shrewſbury yeomanry cavalry in Captain Powys's troop.

Mr. Thomas Manning, London-ſtreet, Greenwich.

25 Mr. James Margetſon, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Mr. Edward Hill, maſon, of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

26. Mr. Roger Williams, woollen-draper, Bath.

27. At Greenwich, Mr. Thos. Lambert, in his 77th year.

At Wiſtley, near Potterne, Wilts, the Rev. Dr. Kent, aged 87, fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

28. Mr. William Aſhby, of Woodmanſtone, Surrey.

Thomas Fletcher, eſq. of Great Ealing, aged 70 years.

Mrs. Combe, wife of Dr. Combe, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

Lately, at Cawdor Caſtle, in Nairnſhire, Scotland, Elizabeth Roſe, who had reached the uncommon age of 112 years. For many years ſhe had lived a moſt faithful ſervant in that old caſtle, and Lord and Lady Cawdor ordered every care to be taken of her which her ſituation required. Her eye-ſight having failed ſome years ago, her daughter was brought into the caſtle to take care of her; but having been left alone a few minutes, her cloaths caught fire, and ſhe was burnt in ſo terrible a manner that ſhe died in a few hours.

29. At Iſlington, aged 46, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years receiving clerk to Chriſt's Hoſpital; and a week after, Mrs. Mary Smith, his widow, aged 82 years.

In Taviſtock-row, Covent-garden, in his 80th year, Thos. Major, eſq. engraver to his Majeſty, and for 40 years engraver to the ſtamp office.

30. Mrs. Watſon, mother of Sir Charles Watſon, bart. of Swafham, Cambridgeſhire, aged 81.

Mrs. Nichols, mother of Sir John Nichols.

31. Mr. Edward Lodder, of Little Moor-fields.

John La Coſt, jun. of John-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

Lately, William Nixon, eſq. of Reading. He was ſenior alderman of Calcutta when it was taken by Surajah Dowla in 1756.

Lately, at ——, the Rev. Dr. Geo. Hume, a diſſenting miniſter, aged 48.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Henry Lundie, late one of the miniſters of that city.

Mr. William Corts, merchant, at Glaſgow.

At Springfield place, Horſham, Suſſex, Samuel Ebent, eſq.

2. Thos. Fitzhugh, eſq. an Eaſt India director.

Mr. Charles Wincheſter, meſſenger to Earl Spencer at the Admiralty.

Lately, the Rev. John Lewis, B. D. rector of Sandon, in Eſſex, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Watton, in Norfolk, rector of Merton, and vicar of Tottington.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Steere, vicar of Iſleham, Cambridgeſhire.

Lately, at Carrickmacroſs, Ireland, aged 117 years, Mr. James Wilſon.

3. Sir William Muſgrave, bart. commiſſioner for auditing public accounts, F. R. S. F. A. S. and one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum.

Mr. Anſtey, of the general poſt office, and clerk of the Briſtol road.

At Brightelmſtone, Suſſex, John Ingram, eſq. formerly of London, merchant, aged 72 years.

At Sloane-ſtreet, Edward Saunders, eſq. of Little Court, Hertfordſhire, late a member of the government at Madras.

James Jones, eſq. Craven-place, Kentiſh-town.

At Tiverton, Devonſhire, the Rev. Richard Bradley, M. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Aſgog, Howſh, Argyleſhire, Sir Alex. Dalmahoy, bart.

Mr. James Roweſwill, of the public office, Bedford.

At Reading, Aſhburnham Newman Toll, captain of the Berkſhire militia, only ſon of the late Earl Admiral Toll.

Mr. John Sanger, Chancery lane.

Dr. Samuel Cooper, miniſter of Great Yarmouth, and rector of Morley and Great Yelverton in Norfolk, in his 64th year. He was formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1760; M. A. 1763; and B. D. 1772.

Dr. Cooper was author of

(a) Diſſertations and Axioms relative to Charity, Charitable Inſtitutions, and Poor Laws, 8vo. 1764.

(a) A Let-

(2) A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester; in which the Divine Legation of Moses is vindicated as well from the Misrepresentations of his Lordship's Friends, as the Misapprehensions of his Lordship's Enemies; and in which his Lordship's Merits as a Writer are clearly proved to be far superior to the Encomiums of his warmest Admirers, 8vo. 1765.

(3) The Power of Christianity over the malignant Passions asserted, the real Causes of Persecution among Christians, and the true Grounds of mutual Forbearance in Religious Opinions explained. A Sermon preached at Cambridge Nov. 3, 1776, 4to.

(4) The Necessity and Truth of the three principal Revelations demonstrated from the Gradations of Science and the Progress of the Mental Faculties. A Sermon preached at the Commencement, Cambridge, June 29, 1777, 4to.

(5) Erroneous Opinions concerning Providence refuted; the true Notions stated; and illustrated by the Events which have lately happened to this Nation. A Sermon preached at Yarmouth Feb. 8, 1784.

(6) An Address to Persons after Confirmation, pointing out the Means of attaining Christian Perfection and True Happiness, delivered Aug. 24, 1783, 12mo.

(7) Consolation to the Mourner, and Instruction both to Youth and Old Age, from the early Death of the Righteous; established by the Death of his eldest Daughter, 12mo. 1786.

(8) The Consistency of Man's Free Agency with God's Foreknowledge in the Government of the World proved and illustrated, in a Sermon preached April 23, 1789, on his Majesty's Recovery, 4to.

(9) The Necessity and Duty of the early Instruction of Children in the Christian Religion evinced and enforced. A Sermon preached at Yarmouth June 29, 1790, 4to.

(10) The one great Argument for the Truth of Christianity from a single Prophecy evinced in a new Explanation of the 7th Chapter of Isaiah, and in a general Refutation of the Interpretations of former Commentators.

(11) A Letter to the Clergy of London upon the Abolition of Tythes. In which the Schemes proposed for an Equivalent are examined, 8vo.

(12) A Full Refutation of the Reasons advanced in Defence of the Petition for the Abolition of Subscription to the Articles and Liturgy. By no Bigot to any against the Church of England, 8vo.

(13) Explanations of different Texts of Scripture, in four Dissertations. I. On Eternal Punishments. II. On Christ's casting the Fig Tree, &c. III. On Mr. Tranlations. IV. On Daniel's Prophecy, 8vo.

(14) The First Principles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Government delineated (in Two Parts) in Letters to Dr. Priestley, occasioned by his to Mr. Burke, 8vo. 1791.

*Mr. Michael Power, of Lombard-street.*

*At Paddington*, in her way from Ireland to London, Mrs. Phillips, daughter of Dr. Burdy, and wife of Major Phillips, of the marines.

*At Marlborough*, in the county of Devon, aged 72, the Right Hon. William Vaughan, earl of Lisburne, in the kingdom of Ireland. He represented his native county of Cardigan near 40 years.

*At Bath*, Henry Langford Brewer, esq. of South Sandisfield, near Exeter, a captain in the East Devon militia.

The Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, rector of Paston, Northamptonshire. He was of University College, Oxford, which he left early after taking his first degree. In 1773 he became M. A. and being with Bishop Horne early at the University, was appointed one of his chaplains. He was authoress of

(1) A Full Answer to the Essay on Spirit, 8vo. 1753.

(2) The Catholic Doctrine of a Trinity proved by above one hundred short and clear Arguments expressed in the Terms of the Holy Scripture, compared after a Manner entirely new, 8vo. 1756.

(3) An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy; wherein the Use of Natural Agents or Second Causes in the Œconomy of the Material World is demonstrated from Reason, Experiments of various Kinds, and the Testimony of Antiquity, 4to. 1762.

(4) Remarks on the Principles and Spirit of a Work, entitled The Confessional; being a Sequel to the 2d Edition of the Full Answer to the Essay on Spirit, 8vo. 1770.

(5) Zoologia Ethica; or, a Disquisition concerning the Moral Distinction of Animals into Clean and Unclean. Being an Attempt to explain to Christians the Wisdom, Morality, and Use of that Institution, 8vo. 1771.

(6) Three Dissertations on Life and Death, 8vo. 1772.

(7) Observations in a Journey to Paris by Way of Flanders in August 1776, 8vo. 2 vols. 1777.

(8) The Fear of God, and Loyalty to Civil Obedience. Two Sermons preached at Harwich, Mr. Essex, June 21, 1778. 8vo. 1778.

(9) Physiological Disquisitions; or, Discourses on the Natural Philosophy of the Elements, &c. 4to. 1781.

(10) Sermon

(10) Sermon preached at the Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy May 16, 1782. 4to. 1782.

(11) The Religious Life of Rational Philosophy. A Sermon preached at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, June 1, 1784. 4to. 1784.

(12) Considerations on the Nature and Œconomy of Beasts and Cattle. A Sermon preached at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, May 17, 1785. 4to. 1785.

(13) A Course of Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scriptures, and the Interpretation of it from the Scripture itself, delivered at Negland Parish Church in 1786. To which are added, Four Lectures on the Relation between the Old and New Testaments, as it is set forth in the Epistle to the Hebrews; and a Single Lecture at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in Whitsun-week, 1789, 8vo. 1787.

(14) Popular Commotions considered as Signs of the approaching End of the World. A Sermon preached at Canterbury Sept. 20, 1789, 4to. 1789.

(15) Sermons on Moral and Religious Subjects, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1790.

(16) The Man of Sin. A Sermon preached at Spring Gardens and Oxford Chapel, 8vo. 1794.

(17) Memoirs of the Life, Studies, and Writings of the Rt. Rev. George Horne, D D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich, 8vo. 1795.

The Rev. Robert Edwards, rector of Ovingdean, near Chichester.

7. Sir Edward Bayntun, bart. of Spy park, Wilts, aged 90 years.

Richard Browne Clark, esq. of the Northamptonshire militia.

At Exeter, William Tait, esq. advocate, representative in parliament for the borough of Stirling.

8. At Bath, the Rev. David Herndon, A.M. rector of St. Dominick in Cornwall, and formerly fellow of Exeter College.

At Bath, George Williams, esq.

David Fraser, esq. late resident commissary at Martinique.

Mrs. Ann Stephens, wife of Francis Stephens, esq. one of the commissioners of the victualling office, and sister of Vice-Admiral Bligh.

Lately, at St. Albans, Richard Bale, esq. formerly of Chard, in Somersetshire.

9. In Grosvenor-place, Hugh Vaughan Jones, esq. comptroller general of the customs, and formerly one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland. He was nephew of the first Earl of Hardwicke, and had for many years been one of the under secretaries of state, and private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle during his administration.

Lately, at Wolthorp House, near Marlow, Bucks, Thos. Wilkinson, esq.

10. The Rev. Dr. William Dowson, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to which he was chosen in 1787.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the Rev. Hon. Henry Roper, Lord Teynham. He was born May 5, 1764.

Mr. Charles Edward Whitehouse, of the custom house.

11. At Mr. Coke's, at Holkham, in Norfolk, Charles Nevinson Viscount Andover, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk. He was born May 13, 1775. Returning from shooting on the 5th, he handed to his servant his fowling-piece, which went off at the instant, and the shot penetrated his right side and lungs. He survived only three days. His lady was Mr. Coke's daughter.

At Dublin, Dr. William Newcome, archbishop of Armagh. He was of Hertford College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. Oct. 19, 1753; B. D. Oct. 30, 1765; and D. D. Nov. 6, 1765. He was in the 72st year of his age, and had successively filled the sees of Dromore 1766, Ossory 1775, and Waterford 1779, till he was advanced to the primacy by Earl Fitzwilliam in January 1795. He was buried in New College Chapel, Dublin. Dr. N. was private tutor to Mr. Fox when that gentleman was at college. A wound which he at that time accidentally received in one of his arms soon caused an amputation to take place. He received the bishoprick of Waterford during his pupil's administration. He was author of

(1) A Sermon on the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, 4to. 1767.

(2) Opposition between Scripture and Prophecy stated. A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, Nov. 5, 1769 4to.

(3) A Sermon before the Trustees of Irish Protestant Schools, 1772, 4to.

(4) An Harmony of the Gospels, fo. 1778.

(5) The Duration of our Lord's Ministry particularly considered, in Reply to a Letter from Dr. Priestley on that Subject, prefixed to his English Harmony of the Evangelists, 1780.

(6) Observations on our Lord's Conduct as a divine Instructor, and on the Excellence of his moral Character, 4to. 1782.

(7) An Attempt towards an improved Version, a metrical Arrangement, and an Explanation of the Twelve Minor Prophets, 4to. 1785.

12. Mr. William Carlton, postmaster at Chichester.

Charles Newton, esq. of Assembly-row, Epping forest.

13. Sir Paul Pecker, bart.

At

At Edinburgh, Dr. James Macknight, one of the miniſters of that city. He was author of

(1) A Harmony of the Four Goſpels. In which the Natural Order of each is preſerved. With a Paraphraſe and Notes, 4to. 1756.

(2) The Truth of the Goſpel Hiſtory ſhewed, In Three Books, 4to. 1764.

(3) A New Literal Tranſlation from the Original of the Apoſtle Paul's Firſt and Second Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, with a Commentary and Notes, 4to. 1787.

(4) A Literal Tranſlation from the Original Greek of all the Apoſtolical Epiſtles: with a Commentary and Notes, philological, critical, explanatory, and practical. To which is added, a Hiſtory of the Life of the Apoſtle Paul, 4 Vols. 4to. 1795.

Lately, Mr. Hugh Pullet, aged 71, above 30 years clerk of St. Peter le Poor.

15. In Charles-ſtreet, John Udney, eſq. late his Majeſty's conſul-general at Leghorn.

At Stockwell, Philip Cox, eſq.

16. William Pringle, eſq. of Ratſbone-place.

Lady Elizabeth Worſley, widow of the late Sir Thos. Worſley, bart. in her 69th year.

At Sidmouth, Capt. James Duff, of the guards, nephew to the Earl of Fife.

At Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 84, Mr. Richard Pearce, brewer.

John Thiſtleton, eſq. late commodore of the Eaſt India Company's marine at Bombay.

The Rev. Mr. Bowen, chaplain of Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals, of the laſt of which he printed an account. He was author of ſome ſermons.

Lately, at Goſport, an aged ſeaman named Edward Hardcaſtle. He was celebrated for the following exploit: — During the viſit which the Duke of York paid to Admiral Rodney on board the Marlborough in 1781, he got on the very top of the vane of the main-maſt, and ſtood there on his head, waving his hat ſeveral times with his toes. He received a preſent from his Royal Highneſs, with a requeſt not to repeat ſo dangerous a proof of his dexterity.

Lately, at Armathwaite, in the county of Cumberland, William Brownrigg, M. D. F. R. S. in his 90th year. He was educated at Leyden, and practiſed many years as a phyſician at Whitehaven. He retired long ago to his family ſeat near Keſwick, where he died. He was author of

(1) Diſſert. Inaug. de praxi Medica incerta, 4to. Lugd. Batav. 1737.

(2) The Art of making Common Salt, 8vo. 1748.

(3) An Experimental Enquiry concerning the mineral alkali. Spirit contained in the Waters of Spa in Germany, as well as into the anodyne Qualities of that Spirit, Phil. Tranſ. Vol. 55.

(4) Conſiderations on the Means of preventing the Communication of peſtilential Contagion, and on eradicating it in infected Places, &c. 1771.

17. Barrington Lewis, eſq. ſecond ſon of Matthew Lewis, eſq. of the war office.

Mr. Geo. Henry Mortimer, attorney at law.

19. Mr. William Brownlow, many years porter to the late Marquis of Hertford, and houſehold trumpeter to his Majeſty, in his 105th year.

William Aldridge, eſq. at Stroud.

20. At the ſalt office, Somerſet-place, William Riſſam, eſq.

William Smyth, eſq. chief clerk at the pay office in the dock-yard, Chatham.

At Streatham, John Macnamara, eſq. auditor to the Duke of Bedford.

22 George Steevens, eſq. at Hampſtead, F. R. S. and F. A. S. aged 64. (A further account will be given of this gentleman.)

At Morgate, Thos. Brown, eſq. of Fenchurch ſtreet.

At Carſhalton, in his 77th year, Mr. John Walton, one of the oldeſt ſolicitors in London.

23. Mr. Michael Milliken, of Richmond-green, aged 75.

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DEATHS ABROAD.

At Beauvais, in his 93d year, Preville, the admirable French comic actor and friend of Garrick. He had long meditated the publication of a treatiſe on the French Comedy, and on the ſcience of acting. But latterly he became blind, and his head being at times deranged, from the horrors of which he was witneſs in 1793, the purſuit of this intereſting work was of neceſſity abandoned.

Dec. 31, 1799. At Abbeville, in the department of the Lower Seine, where he had lived in great retirement, and in eaſe bordering on wealth, Monſieur Marmontel, author of Belſarius, Moral Tales, and other literary performances. He died of an apoplexy. When, three years ago, he was nominated to the legiſlature, his friend to the Electoral Aſſembly, and thanking his fellow citizens for this mark of reſpect, ſaid to them, "You behold, my friends, a body enfeebled by age, but the heart of an honeſt man never grows old." He was ill only a few hours, before he died. He has left a widow, and two children in very indifferent circumſtances.

Dec. 12, 1799. At Berlin, at the age of 84, the celebrated Pruſſian General Knoblesdorff.

BENNET & GOLD,
Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, London.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1800.

| | Bank Stock | 3perCt Reduc. | 3perCt Consols | 3perCt Consols | 3perCt 1726 | 3perCt Ann. | Long Ann. | Ditto 1778. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | 3perCt 1751. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | New Navy. | Exch. Bills. | English Lott. Tick. | Irish Ditto. |
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| 7 | 155 | 61⅛ | | | | 76⅞ | | 17⅛ | 8 13-16 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 9 | | 62 | | | | | | 17⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 155 | 61⅞ | | | | | | 17⅛ | 5 13-16 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 12 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 15 | | 61⅛ | | | | 76⅝ | 80⅛ | 17⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 22 | | 61⅛ | | | | 76⅝ | 80⅛ | 17 15-16 | 5⅞ | | | | 195½ | | | | | | |
| 23 | 157 | 61⅛ | | | | 76⅝ | 80⅛ | 18 | | | | | 195 | | | | | | |
| 24 | | 61⅛ | | | | 77⅛ | 91 | 17⅞ | | | | | | | | | | | |

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# THE European Magazine,

## For FEBRUARY 1800.

[ Embellished with, 1 A PORTRAIT of Lieutenant-General Sir George HARRIS, K. B. 2. A VIEW of ANTIENT ARCHITECTURE. And, 3. A VIEW of CHELMSFORD CHURCH.]

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VOL. XXXVII. FEB. 1800.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Perſonal and political Squibs we decline the inſertion of.

Mr Moſer's favour is received.

The Greek Tranſlation of Rule Britannia at a future opportunity.

Two more of Dr. Hildeſley's Letters are received.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 18, to Feb. 15.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
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| | s. | d | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s | d. |
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| **INLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middleſex | 112 | 3 | 60 | 0 | 44 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 59 | 10 |
| Surry | 113 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 8 | 44 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Hertford | 109 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 3 | 38 | 0 | 58 | 3 |
| Bedford | 110 | 10 | 80 | 4 | 49 | 4 | 31 | 9 | 36 | 0 |
| Hunting. | 112 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 39 | 0 | 43 | 0 |
| Northam. | 107 | 8 | 73 | 6 | 50 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 69 | 8 |
| Rutland | 97 | 6 | 60 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 49 | 0 |
| Leiceſter | 99 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 56 | 5 |
| Nottingh. | 108 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 95 | 0 |
| Derby | 112 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 2 | 42 | 10 | 79 | 3 |
| Stafford | 111 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 64 | 4 | 46 | 6 | 97 | 6 |
| Salop | 113 | 9 | 74 | 0 | 62 | 2 | 34 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 102 | 4 | 64 | 0 | 48 | 4 | 33 | 8 | 57 | 7 |
| Worceſt. | 115 | 1 | 71 | 1 | 54 | 1 | 41 | 6 | 70 | 1 |
| Warwick | 110 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 67 | 5 | 39 | 2 | 77 | 5 |
| Wilts | 101 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 73 | 4 |
| Berks | 101 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 2 | 53 | 6 |
| Oxford | 110 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 59 | 1 |
| Bucks | 116 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 3 | 35 | 9 | 67 | 3 |

| COUNTIES upon the COAST. | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eſſex | 110 | 8 | 55 | 0 | 47 | 10 | 41 | 6 | 55 | 0 |
| Kent | 105 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 8 | 41 | 9 | 58 | 2 |
| Suſſex | 105 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 6 | 35 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 105 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 11 | 33 | 7 | 36 | 10 |
| Cambrid. | 102 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 30 | 11 | 28 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 100 | 0 | 70 | 6 | 35 | 0 | 31 | 6 | 29 | 8 |
| Lincoln | 94 | 7 | 67 | 6 | 41 | 4 | 29 | 6 | 90 | 0 |
| York | 87 | 11 | 64 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 32 | 5 | 70 | 4 |
| Durham | 92 | 5 | 92 | 0 | 50 | 7 | 32 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 79 | 10 | 67 | 8 | 45 | 6 | 34 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 80 | 1 | 67 | 8 | 48 | 4 | 36 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Weſtmor | 96 | 9 | 77 | 8 | 49 | 8 | 39 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaſh. | 106 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 3 | 37 | 11 | 66 | 6 |
| Cheſhire | 104 | 3 | 00 | 9 | 57 | 8 | 46 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt | 105 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 61 | 3 |
| Somerſet | 108 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 43 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 8 |
| Monmou | 110 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 106 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 46 | 5 | 28 | 4 | 68 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 90 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 9 | 26 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorſet | 106 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 39 | 11 | 31 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| Hants | 108 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 7 | 34 | 9 | 59 | 9 |
| **WALES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 98 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 99 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 00 | 0 |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.

| Day. | Barom. | Thermom. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 29.73 | 43 | S.W. |
| [illegible] | 29 64 | 44 | S. |
| 30 | 29.60 | 47 | S. |
| 31 | 29.71 | 45 | S.E. |

FEBRUARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 29.84 | 28 | N.E. |
| [illegible] | 30.02 | 37 | N. |
| [illegible] | 30 10 | 34 | N E. |
| [illegible] | 30.13 | 33 | E. |
| 5 | 30 12 | 31 | N. |
| 6 | 30 15 | 30 | E. |
| 7 | 30 14 | 29 | E |
| 8 | 30.09 | 31 | N E. |
| 9 | 30.02 | 39 | N.E. |
| 10 | 30 05 | 31 | E. |
| 11 | 30 03 | 30 | E. |
| 12 | 29.96 | 33 | E. |
| 13 | 29 81 | 31 | E N E. |
| 14 | 30 05 | 32 | N. |
| 15 | 30 15 | 33 | N. |
| 16 | 29.74 | 34 | N.E. |
| 17 | 29 81 | 35 | E |
| 18 | 29.90 | 35 | E. |
| 19 | 29.97 | 36 | E. |
| 20 | 29.75 | 39 | E. |
| 21 | 29.74 | 42 | E. |
| 22 | 29 65 | 45 | E. |
| 23 | 29 51 | 44 | E. |
| 24 | 29.57 | 40 | N.E. |
| 25 | 29 70 | 38 | N.E. |

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

Engraved by W.m Finden from an original picture sent by the Hon.ble

GENERAL HARRIS

Published as the Act directs by Sewell, Cornhill March 1.st 18..

THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW

## FOR FEBRUARY 1800.

### *MEMOIRS*

OF

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE HARRIS, K. B.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

HOWEVER unfortunately we have been drawn into the preſent war, there is one circumſtance, which, as Engliſhmen, we have great reaſon to rejoice in, viz. That there is no conteſt in which this country has been ever engaged, where her arms, both by ſea and land, have been more gloriouſly triumphant. Moſt of the foreign poſſeſſions of our *inſidious* and *atheſtical* foes have been already wreſted from them, whilſt almoſt the whole of her navy (including ſhips of commerce and ſhips of war) have ſcarcely a name to be remembered by.

Amidſt thoſe triumphs, the late conqueſt of Seringapatam ſtands pre eminently diſtinguiſhed; a conqueſt, that, at any other time but in thoſe ſucceſſive days of rejoicing, would be the theme of every tongue, and the admiration of all thoſe whom novelty had in other reſpects ceaſed to excite; and indeed, whether we conſider it as an acquiſition of territory, the extinction of a tyrannical and faithleſs neighbour, or the means of ſecuring the future peace of India, it preſents a ſubject of the higheſt national importance.

But whilſt we are thus congratulating ourſelves in the poſſeſſion of ſuch a conqueſt, it would be an act of ingratitude, far removed from the breaſt of an Engliſhman, not to couple it with the name of the celebrated Chief by whom this important victory was achieved, and achieved in ſuch a manner as to reflect the higheſt honours on his courage, his ſkill, activity, and humanity.

The name and title of this Hero, which Fame has already, and will for ever record, is Lieutenant General Sir George HARRIS, the eldeſt ſon of a reſpectable clergyman of the Church of England, who dying rather early in life, left a family of five children (conſiſting of two ſons and three daughters) in that kind of circumſtances which may very well be ſuppoſed to accrue from a ſmall living and the neceſſary expences of decently educating a large family.

The hero of theſe memoirs was early taken under the patronage of a friend of his father, and educated for the army, where, after going through a courſe of ſcience proper for that profeſſion, he obtained a commiſſion in the army ſome time before the commencement of the laſt war, and was amongſt the firſt troops that embarked for America when the war broke out in that part of the world. He continued here during the whole of this conteſt; where upon all occaſions he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a very brave and intelligent officer. Some part of this time he acted under the particular command of Lord Rawdon (now Earl of Moira), who was then Adjutant General of our forces; and performed the various ſervices committed to his care, ſo as to acquire the praiſe and confidence of this very gallant and reſpectable nobleman.

He returned a Major from America

towards the close of the war; and soon after went out to the West Indies, where he confirmed his former good character as an officer, and returned home with increased rank, and increasing reputation.

When General Sir William Meadows went out to India, Colonel Harris accompanied him; and, on the subsequent arrival of Lord Cornwallis as Governor General, he so recommended himself to his Lordship's notice by his active and spirited behaviour, as well as his knowledge in fortification and all the other branches of his profession, that, on his Lordship's quitting India, he left him with the rank of Lieutenant General, and Commander in Chief of the British Forces.

As we are now arriving to the point of time which gives the highest lustre to his name (viz. the conquest of Seringapatam), it will be necessary just to sketch the origin and result of the Mysore War, by which the Public will be better enabled to judge of the high confidence which this able officer held in the opinion of the Governor General, Lord Mornington, as well as the very considerable military talents which so deservedly entitled him to obtain that opinion.

The triple alliance of 1790, and the peace of Seringapatam, dictated after a glorious and decisive war by Lord Cornwallis in 1792, had given a consistency to the fluctuating politics of India. They had generated and defined a system of balanced power and mutual interest calculated to conciliate and enforce the preservation of public tranquillity:—they had diminished the power, removed the interest, and consequently, it was presumed, the inclination of Tippoo Sultaun to disturb the harmony of the English and their allies:—and they presented to those allies, the Nizam and the Mharattas, such motives for peace, and such checks upon their mutual ambition, as it was hoped would, for a long series of years, [illegible] as the arbiters of the [illegible] of India.

But Tippoo Sultaun, having found that the intrigues of the Mharatta Court played favourably for his purpose, and that the Nizam, though willing to fulfil the treaties of 1791 and 1792, could not from the infirmities of extreme old age and the predatory power of the Mharattas, availed himself of these circumstances to give a loose to that restless and perfidious spirit which ever governed his politics. Hence he began to intrigue once more in French designs to carry on his favourite project—the extermination of the English from India.

What rendered the point of time still more favourable to him was, that the Republican principles of Old France had, in a very early stage of the Revolution, infected the colonies of Pondicherry and Chandernagore, and the capture of those places by the English had dispersed some of the most zealous propagaters of mischief amongst the courts and armies of the native princes of India *. Tippoo saw all these circumstances favourable to his purpose; and, encouraged by the exaggerated statement of a French marine adventurer (Ripaud) of the number and condition of the French troops at the Mauritius, he immediately sent a disguised embassy to that island, proposing a defensive and offensive alliance, but endeavoured to cover it by a false assertion,—that it meant nothing more than a private mercantile adventure.

The proclamations, however, of General Malartic, the Governor of the French island, avowing publicly the Sultaun's embassy and designs, soon reached the ears of Lord Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley), who had just landed at Bengal as Governor General, and who at first could scarcely believe it, till soon after convinced of it by official intelligence from Lord Macartney at the Cape.

On the pressure of this emergency, aggravated by great financial embarrassments, his Lordship issued his orders for the immediate assembly of the army on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, determined to anticipate, if possible, the

* In the archives of Tippoo Sultaun, amongst many other curious papers, was found a journal of the proceedings of a *Jacobin Club* at Seringapatam, whose secretary could not spell, and whose members could not sign their own names. These men, with all the ignorance and audacity of their prototypes at Paris, on the 20th of April 1797, raised the national colours, surmounted with the *bonnet rouge*, in the presence of *Citizen Prince Tippoo*, as they called him, whilst the Jacobin army at Hyderabad displayed the colours of the Republic of France on a staff, whose head was ornamented with a scymetar, which, piercing a crescent (the emblem of Mahommedan, and consequently of the Nizam's power was significantly crowned with the cap of Liberty.

deſigns of his enemies before the arrival of the French army, and other contingencies in their favour. But here his Lordſhip met with an unexpected check, by being told officially from Madras, "That the army of the Preſidency was ſo diſperſed and ill equipped for an offenſive campaign, that it would require *three*, or, according to ſome reſpectable military opinions, *ſix months*, to put it even in a ſtate of efficient defence; that the danger of aſſembling any conſiderable part of it, and thus provoking the immediate hoſtility of Tippoo, was, independent of the expence, ſo great and alarming, that, without a ſtrong previous repreſentation, the Members of the Madras Council could not think themſelves juſtified in obeying the orders they had received."

Though the above may be an accurate ſtatement of the fact relative to the ſtate of the army in Madras, it did not appear to his Lordſhip that the inference was juſt. The arguments, therefore, of the Madras Council only ſerved to call up new energies in his Lordſhip's mind to encounter, or if practicable to prevent the danger; he therefore ſent *poſitive* orders to the Madras Government (which the provident wiſdom of the Britiſh Legiſlature had empowered him to do) not only to expedite the equipment of the army at Vellore, but to hold in readineſs 4,000 men to march to Hyderabad, on the requiſition of the reſident at that court.

The conſequence of this quick movement, and its ſubſequent operations, was, that a French corps, under the command of Monſ. Percot, were ſurrounded, diſarmed, and diſbanded without bloodſhed or tumult, and in their ſtead were ſubſtituted a ſubſidiary Britiſh force of 6,000 men, which, operating as an immediate check on the army of Myſore, relieved us from part of the apprehenſions entertained of Tippoo's deſigns againſt the Carnatic, and reſtored to us that influence at the court of Hyderabad which experience has ſhewn to be of ſo much conſequence to the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions in the Deccan, and ſo neceſſary to the general tranquillity of India.

Lord Mornington, now thinking the force aſſembled at Vellore, ſtrengthened by the revived power of the Nizam, and the ſure co-operation of the Britiſh detachment at Hyderabad ſufficiently impoſing, on the 8th Nov. 1798 firſt warned Tippoo Sultaun of his having intelligence of his deſigns and hoſtile connections with the French; at the ſame time propoſing to enter on an examination of the means of reſtoring a good understanding between the two ſtates, and, if poſſible, removing the grounds of diſcuſſion.

No notice was taken of this letter till the 14th December, when Tippoo contented himſelf with briefly and fully denying the facts alleged againſt him, and declined the admiſſion of an Engliſh ambaſſador.

It is not permitted us in the limits of this memoir to detail the various endeavours of the Governor General to bring Tippoo to a fair explanation of facts, and conſequently to a renewal of that good faith which he ſo repeatedly and ſolemnly pledged himſelf to maintain by ſeveral treaties, and particularly that of 1792.—Tippoo's anſwers were all trifling and unſatisfactory, and evidently ſhewed he waited nothing but the arrival of the French forces, and the benefits of the approaching ſeaſon, to put all his deſigns into execution. In one of his latest anſwers to Lord Mornington (upon the latter requeſting him to permit an ambaſſador to be ſent to him to adjuſt all depending circumſtances) he inſultingly ſays, in a letter without any date—"that his lordſhip might ſend an ambaſſador if he thought proper, but that as he was going on a *hunting party*, deſires that he might be ſent without any attendants."

Theſe repeated frivolous delays, with the additional private information which the Governor General had of Tippoo's daily expectation of 15,000 French troops of the line, beſide a ſufficient naval force, decided him to loſe no time of gaining that by force of arms, which he believed no treaties could effect—accordingly, he immediately aſſembled an army, the finest [illegible] that ever was aſſembled in India, commanded by an officer of known courage, abilities, and local experience, which, on the 5th of February 1799, was ordered directly to advance into the Myſore, for the expreſs purpoſe (in caſe of no negotiation [illegible] of the ſubverſion of Seringapatam.

Why this prompt [illegible] the capital of Tippoo was [illegible] the deliberations of the Governor [illegible] find no doubt [illegible] the knowledge and military talents of General Harris), is here ſhewn by the following reaſons, which are now elegant for it, and ſhews what great credit is due to the vigilance, good ſenſe, and vigour of mind of the Britiſh Cabinet:

* "From

"From the moment that the proclamation at the Mauritius was authenticated, it was allowed on all sides that an army must be immediately assembled to cover the Carnatic. To cover a frontier of many hundred miles, in which there are no less than seventy or eighty passes, practicable and easy to light armed troops, from the destructive predatory irruptions of Indian horse, both reason and experience shew to be impossible, on any other system than that of obliging the enemy to concentre his force for the protection of Seringapatam, seriously to alarm Tippoo for the safety of his capital, and prevent his detaching his regular and irregular cavalry, to plunder and lay waste our provinces below the Gauts of Coromandel and Malabar, it was necessary the army should be fully equipped, and that he should know it to be ready to move forward at a moment's warning. The same expence of troops, carriage, and provisions, must therefore be contracted as was contracted whether the army remained encamped under the walls of Vellore, or at the gates of Seringapatam.

"Beside, on the principle of a defensive war, we should have had an army of observation, at an immense and never-ending expence on the borders of Mysore; and if this had kept Tippoo at bay, how long could our finances have supported it? What security had we, that the French, whose alliance he had sought and obtained, would never land on his coast from France, from Egypt, or the Mauritius?

"We know, from what has lately passed in Egypt and Ireland, that no fleets, however superior, can absolutely remove the danger of desperate descent, even on coasts which fleets are seldom obliged to quit, much less that of Malabar, which, for a whole monsoon, must be left open and exposed; where, though the protection must be withdrawn, from the general danger of remaining on the coast during the South-west Monsoon, there are many intervals of moderate weather, [illegible] might disembark their troops without danger or difficulty. How should we then attack a country guarded by French tactics, and abounding in natural fortresses, which, if defended with European skill, are absolutely impregnable? What other armies could we furnish to watch the French faction at Hyderabad, or the licentious troops of Scindiah, at Poonah; to say nothing of the support of the army we had been already obliged to assemble against Zeman Shah, in Oude?—it is plain that the very means of defence would have been infallible ruin.

"We should have had months and years of defensive apprehension, at nearly the expence of actual hostility, instead of a few weeks of offensive war. We should have had enemies, instead of allies—danger instead of safety—contempt, decline of power, and bankruptcy, instead of increasing resources—strength and glory."

Such were the reasons, no doubt, which influenced Lord Mornington, to order the army directly to Seringapatam; but as there was still a hope left, that before the attack on this capital would be made, Tippoo might enter into some negotiation, his Lordship, with a magnanimous confidence, equally honourable to himself and serviceable to the state, intrusted a large portion of his own authority to the temporary discretion of the Commander in Chief; and thus were the advantages, which had been formerly derived from an union of the civil and military power in the person of Lord Cornwallis, again secured to the state.

How well this confidence was placed, and with what prudence and magnanimity the Commander in Chief (after every endeavour to prevent the effusion of human blood) obtained the conquest of Seringapatam, is too recently and universally authenticated to need a repetition here. France sees this conquest as the finishing blow to all her future expectations in India, and comes in as a bitter succedaneum to her merited disasters in Egypt—whilst Great Britain has the happiness of seeing a kingdom, equal in extent to two thirds of the ancient monarchy of France, and yielding an annual revenue of more than *one million sterling*, transferred in full sovereignty to the Company and their allies—and all this obtained in the short space of two months, and without any injury to its subjects, or devastation of the country, beyond what the Sultan himself had directed for the purpose of baraffing the march, and preventing the supplies of the allied army.

The General who achieved this important conquest is but about forty-five years of age, a time of life which promises to give him the enjoyment of his well deserved fortune and honours, in the bosom of his family and friends.

CHARAC-

# CHARACTER OF MARMONTEL,

BY J. MALLET DU PAN.

MARMONTEL, who was a member, and the perpetual secretary of the French Academy, till the philosophers of the Revolution exterminated the academies, finished his career at the age of seventy, in Normandy, in the month of December last.

The public opinion of the numerous works of this writer of the first class being settled, it would be superfluous here to examine his literary merit. Few authors produce more, because few are so laborious. Although Marmontel did not succeed in all the modes of writing he attempted, he is in the number of writers whose titles will be reviewed and acknowledged by posterity. He has been equally successful in works of imagination and didactic ones. The best course of literature we have in French, is that which he has inserted in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. He has the great merit of clearness, justness of expression, wit, and taste, in short, a precision the reverse of that frothy verboseness so frequent in the famous Dictionary, and of the useless profuseness of most modern rhetoricians.

The Revolution robbed Marmontel of his place, salaries, fortune, and resources. The old government had been just and liberal towards him, and he was not ungrateful: from sentiment as well as reflection he was no partaker either in the enthusiasm or errors into which the events of 1789 led so many men of letters. Grateful for the magnanimous concessions which the king had made to his subjects in the month of December 1788, he was not deceived by the strange innovations, the establishment of which was prepared by conspirators and the disciples of anarchy.

However, he had it in his power to take a part in that stormy scene, and to go through it with more success than his companion Bailly, whose approaching popular fortune he little suspected, and to whom he was far superior in political knowledge, firmness of character, and justness of thought. They were both appointed electors by the *Tiers Etat* of the commune of Paris. Marmontel appeared at the Electoral assembly with distinguished marks of favour: he was generally pointed out as one of the deputies who would be elected: this popularity lasted six days.

The electoral body, usurping the rights and the language of an independent political body, took it into their heads that they would govern the state and the king. Upon an incendiary motion made by the declaimer Target, it was resolved, among other things, to give orders to his majesty, that, without delay, the press should be allowed unlimited liberty.

Marmontel opposed with all his power and eloquence a conduct so seditious. He found himself alone in his opinion in which he persisted: his credit vanished; and he was struck from the list of candidates.

Neither fear, nor seduction, nor policy could shake his mind. He loudly professed his principles, his contempt of those that prevailed, and his horror at the criminal means by which they were made to prevail. I have heard him confounding, with all the weight of a sound and noble reason, dangerous men whose aversion was not to be incurred with impunity.

About the end of the year 1791, when he thought that all was irrecoverably lost, he retired with his wife and children, to a cottage which he had purchased in Normandy. In 1792, finding that anarchy made rapid strides, he thought of leaving France and taking refuge in Switzerland: a project which I persuaded him to relinquish, as the smallness of his fortune and the fate of his family would not permit it.

Although totally absorbed in the education of his children and in literary labours, he was persecuted in his retreat, and more than once imprisoned. At length, revolutionary tyranny having blunted its bloody sword, before it could whet a new-modelled one, France seemed to breathe for some days. It was in that short interval, during the spring of 1797, that Marmontel, by the voice of the worthy people of his department, was returned a deputy to the Legislature. He yielded to the pressing intreaties of his electors much more than to their illusion, in which he was not a partaker. Coolly discriminating circumstances, plans, and obstacles, he foresaw the catastrophe which put an end to the dream of the Legislative Body. His age, and some remaining consideration for his talents, saved

him from tranſportation; but his election was annulled.

Reſtored to liberty and his family, he haſtened back to his rural retreat where, with a tranquil conſcience, he died on the 30th of December laſt, at the age of 69 years, a good father, an affectionate huſband, and a Chriſtian.

Here let me remove one of thoſe ſlanders engendered by the prejudices of ſect and party, which from the French papers have found its way to thoſe of other countries. They accuſed Marmontel of hypocriſy, for defending the intereſts of religion in the Legiſlative Body, after having, they ſay, attacked it in his works. Nothing is more abſurd and falſe than this aſſertion. But ſuppoſing that a writer in the effervescence of youth, and hurried away by example, or the paſſions, had taken unwarrantable liberties with religious principles, would it follow, that when matured by age and reaſon, when taught by dreadful experience the effects of incredulity, he ſhould not acknowledge the danger of it, and oppoſe it without being guilty of hypocriſy? It was the caſe of another academician, whoſe converſion made ſtill more noiſe than his errors.

But as for Marmontel, he never had grounds to lament his publications. He never ſheltered himſelf by writing anonymouſly, and in which of his acknowledged works ſhall we find a proof to ſupport the imputation I am refuting? Will any one venture to adduce the cenſure of Bélisaire by the Doctor of the Sorbonne, who with a rage and abſurdity worthy of the tenth century, anathematized the maxims of toleration diſplayed by the author of it, and which were adopted by all enlightened Chriſtians awake to the ſpirit of the Goſpel?

To liſten to the crowd of declaimers and ignorant fellows who pretend to explain the cauſes of the revolution, we ſhould believe it to be the reſult of a univerſal conſpiracy of men of learning and ſcience againſt the Throne and the Altar. They are, no doubt, right, according to their meaning; for, in their eyes, whoever requires that the power of the laws ſhould be ſuperior to that of a Miniſter, or of a Lieutenant de Police, is a rebel and a Jacobin; juſt as they, with equal ſagacity, pronounce him an Atheiſt who wrote againſt the Jeſuits, or laughed at the legend.

Fact is the anſwer to theſe enormous fooleries. In ſpite of the intereſted declamations and invectives of the Linguets, Mercicrs, and Chamforts, it is certain that the French Academy was compoſed of men the moſt diſtinguiſhed by their literary talents. Mark them: of 37 members, the number of that body in 1790, only eight embraced and ſerved the Revolution*. Moſt of the members of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres were clear of all participation in it. The Academy of Sciences alone merited that reproach which was ſo unjuſtly thrown upon men of letters worthy of the title: and to its everlaſting ſhame it produced three of Robeſpierre's miniſters, namely, Monge, Meuſnier, and Fourcroy.

As for the crowd of compoſers of ballads and romances, college tutors, private teachers, club-philoſophers, rhetoricians, and inſpired juriſts, who have devoted their genius to the improvement of ſociety, it is carrying the indulgence of language too far to call them men of letters.

## ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE.

(WITH A PLATE.)

FIGURE 1. repreſents a houſe ſituated in London Wall, curious from the antique figures on the front, of which no authentic account can be traced.

Figure 2. is an Old Houſe the corner of Cloth-Fair and King-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield, in the occupation of Meſſrs. Campions, butchers, and ſuppoſed to be as ancient as part of the Monaſtry of St. Bartholomew the Great; there are remaining four groteſque figures ſupporting in part the covings on the corners of the houſe, and before the front was altered there were more emblematical figures.

Figure 3. is the Arch Way from Leadenhall ſtreet, the entrance to Duke's Place, and generally believed to be part of the original gate way of the palace of the Dukes of Norfolk, from which Duke's Place takes its name.

Figure 4. is an Ancient Entrance, ſituated in St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

* Cardinal de Lomenie, La Harpe, Ducis, Chamfort, Condorcet, the Marquis de Monteſquieu, Bailly, and Target.

Fig. 4

Inlient. Architecture.

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T. Bonnor delt. & sculp.

# THE LATE LORD MANSFIELD

## CHARACTERISED AS CHIEF JUSTICE.

"Praise undeserv'd is satire in disguise." POPE.

WARBURTON, late Bishop of Gloucester; Newton, late Bishop of Bristol; the late Sir James Burrow; the late Samuel Johnson; the late William Seward, Esq.; Markham, the present Archbishop of York; Hurd, the present Bishop of Worcester; together with John Holliday, Esq. Lord Mansfield's professed Biographer of the day *; seem some of the principal admirers of the late Lord Chief Justice Mansfield's talents, learning, † wit, taste, and eloquence; which, however, do not mention, among their qualifications of him, his impartiality, candour, patience, justice, or indeed that degree of professional knowledge, so necessary for a Judge, a Privy Councellor, and a Senator. These panegyrists (more particularly the dignified sons of the Church), from their unparalleled encomiums on their friend and patron the Chief Justice, appear to have been totally actuated by personal favours, or to have been otherwise very improperly influenced by the allowed extraordinary endowments and accomplishments both of body and mind: motives arising from such inducements, although extremely natural and most commendable in obliged friends, by no means become members of the republic of letters, much less professional men of the law undertaking to delineate characters, which should always be described as near to life itself as possible; and more so, such as regard the due administration of the public justice of the kingdom: to draw such characters in colours not their own, is a palpable insult and injury to the whole ENGLISH nation at large; it is the very bane of biographical literature; and more especially to those to hold up to the public view the late Chief Justice Mansfield as a paragon of virtue, in his judicial and political capacity. Shakspeare seems to allude to such friends, in the following animated description of flatterers, viz.

"These couchings, and these lowly courtesies,
Might fire the blood of ordinary men,
And turn preordinance and first decree
Into the law of children; be not fond
To think
That these best tutors give the blood
That will obey a slave: the true
quality
With that which masters it; I mean
sweet words,
Low crooked curtsies, and base spaniel
fawning."

JULIUS CÆSAR, Act iii. Sc. 1.

Again,

"——such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in
twain,
Which are too intrinsicate unloose; smooth
every passion
That in the nature of their lords rebel;
Bring oil to fire, snow to the colder
moods;
Knowing nought, like dogs, but following."

KING LEAR, Act ii. Sc. 2.

Again,

"They flattered me like a dog, to say
ay and no to every thing I said! ay
and no too, was no good divinity."

KING LEAR, Act iv. Sc. 6.

Lord Mansfield's bosom friend writes thus on the same subject: after describing men's worst enemies, the poet observes, that

"To foes like these, one flatt'rer's worse
than all."

POPE's Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

[illegible] Chief Justice's pernicious doctrines [illegible] on the Bench, particularly [illegible] Libel, tended to undermine and [illegible] very foundation of that inestimable mode of trial, that palladium of [illegible] Liberties; and besides, Lord Mansfield [illegible] represented to them their [illegible] function, even in cases wherein the [illegible] freedom, and property of their fellow subjects, nay every thing dear to ENGLISHMEN, was not only concerned but actually at stake: and his Lordship also

* And, it might be added, his Biographer in our Magazine. See Vol. XXIII. p. 163.—EDITOR.

† Lord Bacon says a Judge ought rather to be learned in the law, than witty. See his Essays No LVI. Willymott's Engl. Transl. I. 337.

inceſſantly laboured to perſuade *this* country (in the perſons of the jurors), by the proſtitution of his eloquence, to act in a manner which, inſtead of anſwering the great end of their original inſtitution, viz. the preſervation of the meaneſt ſubject from the fangs of rapacious miniſters of ſtate, did, as much as in him lay, in order to prevent the primary intention of it, actually render them ſubſervient to the arbitrary tyranny of the Crown: moreover, this Chief Juſtice's political as well as judicial conduct, in the Cabinet and Senate, was ſo very flagrant, and its fatal conſequences ſo univerſally dreaded, that Scotland and Ireland, as well as England, entered their ſeveral proteſts againſt them; nay, the city of London was ſo alarmed, that they had it in contemplation to inſtruct their members to move for a parliamentary impeachment in the national aſſembly of the people. This was prevented by a very ſingular circumſtance, than which (as was juſtly obſerved at the time) nothing could be more convincing of the neceſſity of the meaſure, and the probability of its ſucceſs, inaſmuch as the friends of the Chief Juſtice made a point to prevent it; for I have heard that both heaven and earth were * moved, in order to avert the intended proceedings: if there was no ground for them, there could be no reaſon to apprehend any ſerious conſequences from them.

It has been remarked, that the Chief Juſtice more than once made a beautiful alluſion to the breach of that precept of the Levitical † law, which ſays "*Thou ſhalt not ‡ ſeethe a kid in his mother's milk,*" of which the received § interpretation is, that we ſhall not uſe that to the deſtruction of any creature which was intended for its preſervation. To a breach of that ſacred law, Lord Mansfield compared the two following inſtances, viz. Firſt, the caſe of the chief ‖ takers, Macdonald, Beury, and others, who cauſed innocent perſons to be convicted of robberies for the ſake of the reward; and ſecondly, [illegible]'s caſe, an attorney who procured a perſon never in poſſeſſion of the premiſes in queſtion, or had ever been in receipt of the rents, to enter into the common rule in an ejectment cauſe, wherein he made himſelf defendant, in order to defraud the leſſor of the plaintiff of his eſtate; and this the Court held to be ſtrictly within the letter of the ſaid *† rule; however, the Chief Juſtice ordered an attachment againſt the attorney for ſo notorious a contempt, in endeavouring to pervert the ſacred rules of a Court of Juſtice.

But can any one think, though this anecdote had not exiſted, that mankind were not perfectly ſatisfied the Chief Juſtice Mansfield well knew it to be a great violation of his oath of office, a great breach of his duty, to torture *‡ the law, that it might torture men; and therefore does not the relation moſt forcibly apply to the Chief Juſtice's own conduct towards Juries; whom the wiſdom of our anceſtors eſtabliſhed for the ſole and noble purpoſe of guarding every thing dear to us againſt the inroads of tyranny and oppreſſion; whereas Lord Mansfield proſtituted his eloquence to miſlead the Jury, by generally endeavouring to perſuade them, in a fallacious and injurious interpretation of the law, to bring in falſe, corrupt, illegal verdicts; verdicts totally contrary to common ſenſe, and to all reaſon, as well as againſt their oaths and conſciences; and that too for the avowed purpoſe of ruining the innocent. The Jury were indeed cajoled by thinking they might ſafely confide in Lord Mansfield's honour as a peer of the realm, in his profeſſional knowledge, integrity, and ſincerity, as a Judge, and in his own natural feelings as a man; all theſe they preſumed would undoubtedly hallow his directions to them from the Bench; none of them had to learn, no more than his Lordſhip, that he, as well as themſelves, was bound under the higheſt ſanction to act impartially to all—to the Jury—to the Crown—to the priſoner—and, in ſhort, to himſelf, yet, inſtead of

* [illegible] flectere ſi nequeo ſuperos Acheronta moveto.—Virg. Æn. vii. 312.

§ Caſes of circumſtantial evidence, 109, 8vo. Edit. 1781.

† Exodus, Chap. xxiii. Verſe 19. Chap. xxxiv. Verſe 26. Deut Chap. xiv. Verſe 21.

§ St. Tr. ii. 246. 8. Emlyn's Edit. 1730.

‖ St. Tr. x. 417. The preſent writer has paid M'Donald ſuch reward; his father being under-ſheriff at the time.

¶ Richardſon's Pract. B. R. i. 109.

*† See Loft's Rep. 622.

*‡ Which my Lord Bacon remarks is an *hard* caſe, in his "De Augment Scient" Lib viii. Cap. 3. Aphor. 15 (ſee Lord Bacon's Works, folio edit. 1740, and his "Eſſay on Judicature," No. lvi. St. Tr. xi. 3).

cautioning

cautioning them against a breach of their oaths, he traiterously insinuated himself into their good graces by his fascinating * eloquence, to cause them to break their oaths, for the horrid purpose of enslaving their country; and thus involved them, as well as himself, in the dreadful sin and crime of direct perjury.

Lord Mansfield's doctrines and conduct were censured and condemned by every rank of the profession in the three kingdoms.

This universal opposition to the Lord Chief Justice was made, from such a multitude of his Lordship's determinations being drawn from the Roman Law, the Civil Law, the Law of Scotland, and the peculiar Law of Nations; from the Resolutions of the Star Chamber, and indeed from almost every known law but that which the Chief Justice had sworn to observe; and above all, from this President of the King's Bench, the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction in this country, generally assuming the discretion to act arbitrarily, and according to his own will and private affection, in his high judicial office; it was declared by Sir Joseph Jekyll, that learned Master of the Rolls, from the Bench, and that too of a court of EQUITY, that such assumed discretion "tended to contradict and overturn the grounds and rudiments of the Common Law; which was a discretionary power that neither the Court of Chancery, or any other Court, not even the HIGHEST, acting in a judicial capacity, was by the Constitution † entrusted with."

This discretion a great Lawyer has thus emphatically described, viz.

"The discretion of a judge is the law of Tyrants; it is always unknown; it is different in different men; it is casual, and depends upon constitution, temper, and affection; in the best, it is oftentimes caprice; in the worst, it is every vice, folly, and passion, to which human nature is § liable."

These remarkable words have been cited by Charles ‖ Fearne, Michael ¶ Dodson, and by Capel *† Lofft, Esqrs. all eminent barristers at law, in their respective arguments, professedly delivered in arraignment of Lord Mansfield's illegal and unconstitutional doctrines, maintained by him in his seat of justice.

N. R.

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## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

TO divert a melancholy hour, I one morning took up a Volume of your entertaining Magazine (which is often a resource under like circumstances); and, after turning over several pages, the case of one who stiles himself "Uxoris *‡," coinciding in a great measure with my own, completely rivetted my attention. After a minute perusal, I had the satisfaction of finding myself much more contented than I had been for some time past, from the conviction that a human being existed nearly as unfortunate in life as myself. Like Uxoris, I have had the misfortune to *marry a whole family*, and like him, I hope my complaint not altogether unworthy your notice; for if there are others equally unfortunate with ourselves, they may perhaps derive the same degree of consolation from mine, that I have experienced from that of Uxoris: your insertion may likewise prove the means of creating a greater degree of

* "*Melli'um venenum blanda oratio*," *i. e.* Sweet words the worst poison. This was the motto of one of the Emperors.

† Will. Peare Will. Rep. ii 615.

‡ Sir Charles Pratt, Chief Justice of the Bench, afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl Camden.

§ See the Chief Justice's Argument in the case of Doe v. Kenley, Easter Term, 5 Geo. 3. A. D. 1765, in C. B. printed by the present writer from a genuine manuscript, in the year 1766, p. 53.

‖ In his "Essay on the Learning of Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises," 3d Edit. 1776, p. 429.

¶ In the Life of his Uncle, the late Mr. Justice Sir Michael Foster, in the case of Midwinter and Sim., in Burr. Sett. Kipp. Edit. vi. 1811.

*† In his Essay on the Law of Libels.

*‡ See Vol. XXXIII. p. 83.

caution in mankind before they venture on a ſtep which muſt inevitably either inſure the happineſs or miſery of themſelves and families.

My misfortunes, Mr. Editor, have nearly all ariſen from a *ſecond marriage*. I had been a widower ſome years, and the eldeſt of my children had nearly attained her one-and-twentieth year, when I was unfortunately ſeized with a diſorder that nearly proved fatal; and wiſhing to be in the midſt of my family, I took the reſolution of procuring a perſon competent to the taſk of inſtructing my younger daughters. the boys I ſent to one of the public ſchools.

In the courſe of a ſhort time, this lady *moſt unaccountably* contrived to hold me as much in fear of her power as either of the children to whom I had but juſt appointed her tutoreſs. In ſhort, Sir, I made her my wife; and thenceforward had the misfortune to find that I poſſeſſed but the mere phantom of authority: *her will and caprice directed every thing*: my relations and acquaintance were almoſt indiſcriminately baniſhed the houſe; and, like the wife of my brother in misfortune, Uxoris, mine poſſeſſed an ardent deſire of promoting the remoteſt branches of her own family, together with an unaccountable diſlike to mine. The mother likewiſe paid me the ſame kind of viſits as did the mother of Uxoris's wife; and like him, I became poſſeſſed of a moſt uſeleſs piece of furniture. But this was not all; the news of my wife's marriage was ſoon diſpatched to all quarters; her father came poſt from the Indies, having been there many years without, I believe, ſaving more than ſufficient to procure him a paſſage to the place of my reſidence in England. He is what is called "a man of the world," having travelled, and lived extravagantly; is a great egotiſt; talks much; tells many [illegible] tales; and is perpetually teazing one with the names of his *titled acquaintance*: but I muſt not conceal from you, that he has the [illegible] (that is, *my wife ſays ſo*), of being a man of extenſive knowledge and much conſequence in the Indies.

My catalogue of grievances ends not here, Mr. Editor: another relation has lately come to pay a "viſit," as *they* term it; ſo that my houſe appears not unlike a *warehouſe of unſaleable commodities*: and, partly to remove the nuiſance from being directly under my noſe; and partly to ſatisfy the pride of my wife, who would not have it even thought that her family are maintained at my expence, or, in other words, forced on my hands againſt my inclination though her uſurping power, I have furniſhed a houſe at no great diſtance from my own, by which means they have the advantage of the run of my houſe; thus living like ſo many worn out animals, fit for nothing but to graze at pleaſure, they leave me not (although at the ſole expence of their maintenance) the poor ſatisfaction of reflecting that they *once* were of ſervice to me.

Even with theſe vexations, Mr. Editor, I ſhould not perhaps, after peruſing the complaint of Uxoris on "the pleaſures of patronage," think a little tranquillity dearly purchaſed; but what I have already ſtated, does not amount to one half the price—the moſt unfortunate of all my calamities is, that my children agree not with their ſtep mother. I am daily expoſed to their mutual bickerings and complaints; and not having authority ſufficient to ſettle their diſputes, I lay myſelf down as the moſt unhappy of men.

If it be in the power of ſympathy to alleviate the burthen of our diſtreſſes, Uxoris, know that one more unfortunate than himſelf is in exiſtence, and pities him. To conclude with his own words; I repeat the ſame dull jeſts, and they are received with the ſame forced and ſervile laugh. I advance the ſame opinions, and they are [illegible] with the ſame ſtupid "Very true." My own relations, too independent to ſeek an intimacy which my wife repels, are ſtrangers to my houſe; and ſince one enters my doors, to ſoften the tedium of life.

INFELIX.

*Portman ſquare, Jan.* 14, 1800.

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## DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

### LETTER III.

*Biſhop's Court, April* 19, 1753.

YOUR obliging favour, dear Sir, of 3d March, which reached me 29th do. is hereby thankfully acknowledged; and the excuſes you admit for my long ſilence afford freſh proof of your generoſity and friendſhip.

I hope this will find you and Mrs. H——

H——— well in London. But really the uncertainty of winds and refuse is so great, that it may possibly not get to your hands before you are returned to L———. However, it shall take its chance.

Haliday and Dunbar are merchants at Liverpool, to whom my friend at one of the post towns here transmits my packets, as opportunity offers: and Capt. Kennith is my agent at Liverpool, that transmits my letters hither. Some having mine indorsed by Haliday, have directed to him; but it is of no moment which, so they but get to Liverpool, which there is no doubt of: and if they are sent by careful masters of vessels, there is as little doubt but sooner or later, they will find their way to Bishop's Court—wind and weather admitting.

Cowdel's death, as you observe, is a great loss to me. Snell saw him a few days before he died, and offered to settle my account, as the half year's tithes were in his hands: but the poor man, I suppose, thinking it looked so much like being given over, that he chose to defer it. I have since wrote to Snell to go over and account with the widow, and hope that all is safe; but, as 'tis sometimes said, few men's circumstances are known till they die. He has about 60l. in his hands of mine and Mr. Woodcocke's.

Great changes in England by deaths and marriages since I left it. Some of the latter seem to be very mysterious; particularly at the Priory and the Doctor's; his is, by your account, a marriage and no marriage. I wish you may make a much better offer.

Mr. Sherwin's dying without a will, is another strange appearance in a man of his known prudence, and who was used frequently to declaim against that sort of neglect.

The River-Act you mention, I fancy, will drop, on Colonel Lee's and Mrs. Edwards's remonstrance against it.—Your Society, I perceive, is grown more frugal since the removal of your last extravagant provider. Our winter here was rather sharper than usual; but, by what I can learn, not equal to what you had in England. We had but one day, in which any quantity of snow fell; and that was accompanied with so great a wind, that we could not well tell whether it came from the heavens or the mountains. But neither frost nor snow last long here. Winds, I believe, are more frequent than with you. One on the 22d of last month was remarkably high for 24 hours, with little or no intermission, which has blasted our trees, but done us otherwise little or no [illegible]. A shorter but no less violent [illegible] the 13th of the same month, [illegible] was severely felt in England, especially at Worcester, where it produced melancholy effects.

I know not a more sure remedy for the heart burn, which Mrs. H———, you say, has been much troubled with, than chewing rhubarb in small quantities. I think it preferable to the testaceous powders, and more effectually and sensibly restoring in that complaint. I am glad to hear you have had your health so well. May you long continue to enjoy it, for your country and parish's sake, as well as for your own and Mrs. H———'s!

If you find any sort of difficulty in procuring the copy I desired you to ask Sir Th. Salusbury about, I beg you'll not give yourself further trouble; as it is chiefly matter of curiosity.

I should be obliged to you if you'd be pleased to pay to the Society in Bartlet's Buildings two guineas and half for me; and receive it again either of Mrs. Salmon, Bedford-street, or Mr. Burton at Hitchin, as shall be most convenient to you. And be so good as to inquire of the Secretary, whether the like sum was paid last year, according to my orders. And pray now, pay my tenths for Holwell, if Mrs. Salmon has forgot it.

I have no further trouble to give you in London, beyond that of presenting our respects to Mrs. H——— and the whole family you are with; and also to [illegible] John, if you see her, with my [illegible] thanks for the favour of her letter, which she received.

Instead of envying, I shall endeavour to sympathise with you in the thoughts of the pleasure you and Mrs. H——— will partake of, in the variety of company and amusements the [illegible] town will afford; and which, I hope, nothing either public or private will happen to prevent. You must, I doubt, at present compound for a cold.

As to my revisiting my native country, whatever you might hear from my late servant, I can only say she talked without book, when she mentioned my coming over this summer; tho', perhaps, though not as much in haste to see England as she was. You may be sure, whenever it happens, you'll be troubled

troubled (or *pleased*, if you like that better) with a ſhare of my company at L———; but how much, will depend on time and circumſtances. It ſerves to pleaſe me ſometimes to think [redacted] when one obſerves the changes that happen within the compaſs of a few years, what can mortals promiſe themſelves? I was much ſurprized and concerned to read in the papers of Archd. Reve's death. I eſteemed him as one that filled his poſt with reputation: and I think you have a fair proſpect of as worthy a ſucceſſor in his place.

The diſpoſition of Sir F. St. John's fortune, I cannot be a competent judge of. This only I think, that Miſs St. John was worthy of more favour, and I wiſh her father had thought ſo too.

By what you ſay of Mrs. M———'s dialect, I preſume ſhe is of northern extract. You ſay nothing of a ſuppoſed marriage ſome time ſince celebrated; the effect of diſcovering of which deprived our good brother of the preſentation to S———: which, in my opinion, is a loſs he has no reaſon to regret, but to be thankful for.

My female nurſery, I had ſupported (ſolo me inſpiciente et promovente) for near twenty years, without any fixed ſettlement, is, I am ſorry to hear, on the decline, through the diſagreement that ſubſiſts in the new truſt. Such is the benefit of more heads than one!

How the preſent Vicar (whoſe aid and inſpection are ſo eſſential to the good progreſs and preſervation of the ſchool) came not to be thought worthy of a ſhare in the truſt, I cannot conceive. And yet truly he is applied to, to be Treaſurer and Paymaſter: which I don't at all wonder, if he refuſes. It was once in my power to have made him, as any ſucceeding Vicar, my ſole ſucceſſor in this particular province: and which, could I have thought [redacted] not being ſo much as of the number of truſtees, I ſhould certainly have done. For I was accountable to none upon earth for the ſums I had collected and received for the benefit of the ſchool: nor did any know or imagine what I had, excepting a legacy of Mr. Thos. Ewer's, and which too was at my diſcretion to be applied to the ſchool: no one, I ſay, knew, excepting the legacy, that I had a farthing to leave behind, or how much of what I did leave was or was not my own. My late garden and 50l. in money beſides, I ſhould ſcarce have left to be diſputed about; but would have put the whole into my ſucceſſor's hands. I hope he does not think his being left out of the truſt was with my order or even approbation. It was in ſhort a Vicar's ſchool, and a Vicar had the beſt pretenſions to be one, if not to preſide in the truſt. Pray tell Sir Thos. and Lady Salusbury, how I grieve for my children. They are witneſſes of my zeal for their welfare: and I alſo ſhall never forget the honour, countenance, and help they more than once beſtowed on our Examination night: and on which I may be now allowed to be proud to ſay, I have collected 15l. at a time.—And now the Miniſter of the place is rejected and excluded from the truſt—I may with concern aſk, when will the ſame be collected at an Examination again?

Pray forgive my ſaying ſo much and ſo feelingly on an article that, however it concerns me, can be little or none to you; more than that you are a general well-wiſher to publick good.

I wiſh you well off with your glebe; and that I was as well qualified for the management of mine. With the repetition of our joint, hearty, and affectionate reſpects to your whole ſelf, I ſubſcribe, dear Sir, your faithful brother and obliged ſervant,

MARK, SODOR & MANN.

## RUNNING A MUCK.

OF the various extravagancies of the human mind, recorded in the hiſtory of every nation, there are none that appear to me more ſtrange and unaccountable than a practice which prevails amongſt a certain ſalt of the inhabitants of Batavia: I mean that of *running a muck*, as it is called; by which, without any apparent motive, they devote themſelves to certain deſtruction.

I call it a practice, becauſe the momentary frenzy which produces it, does not ſeem to proceed from any natural infirmity, but to be actually ſolicited by the perſons who are the victims of it; for we are told that they prepare themſelves, by large quantities of opium, for the performance of this deſperate exploit. The method of this madneſs is ſo fully ſtated in Capt. Cook's firſt voyage,

as

as published by Hawkesworth, that I shall transcribe his account of it verbatim. In describing the manners of the Mahometan Indians at Batavia, whom he calls *Mamans*, or true believers, he says,

"These are the people among whom the practice of *running a muck*, or *running a muck*, has prevailed for time immemorial. It is well known, that to *run a muck*, in the original sense of the word, is to get intoxicated with opium, and then to rush into the street with a drawn weapon, and kill whoever comes in the way, till the party himself is either killed or taken prisoner. Of this, several instances happened while we were at Batavia; and one of the officers, whose business it is, among other things, to apprehend such people, told us that there was scarcely a week in which he, or some of his brethren, were not called upon to take some of them into custody."

Capt. Cooke enters into a longer detail, but the passage I have copied is sufficient for my purpose; for as this account of his is confirmed by the testimony of many other persons who have visited that distant part of the globe, the matter in doubt is not the existence of the practice, but the etymology of the phrase, which has hitherto baffled the researches of those who have endeavoured to explain it.

Johnson tells us, in his Dictionary, that to run a muck signifies to run madly, and attack all that we meet; and he cites, as authority for this explanation, the following passages from Dryden and Pope:

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And runs an Indian muck at all he meets.
DRYDEN.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet,
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet.
POPE.

But Johnson concludes by declaring, that he knows not the derivation of the phrase.

D'Israeli, speaking of this expression in his Curiosities of Literature, says, "he thinks he has heard that it refers to the employing on these occasions a *muck* or *lance*, but (he adds) that a critical friend of his had observed, that to run a muck is not a substantive, or another word for lance, but an old phrase for attacking madly and indiscriminately, of which the origin yet remains unknown."

We are therefore, at present, totally in the dark with respect to the etymology of this expression; but I shall try it with the hope of having discovered it not from a superior degree of sagacity, but by having accidentally slipt into an old book, which, though curious and entertaining, is but little known.

The book I mean is a Description of the East Indies, by Pietro della Valle, an Italian Gentleman; the translation of which was published in London in 1623; in a letter from Calicut, which he describes as a country divided into several principal cities, under different Chieftains, one of which is styled the Samorin. This author says,

"That when two Kings happen to war together, each army takes great heed not to kill the contrary King, nor to much as to strike his umbrella, wherever it goes, which is, amongst them, the sign of royalty; because, besides that it would be a great sin to have a hand in royal blood, the party or side that should kill or wound him would expose themselves to great and irreparable mischief; in regard to the obligation the whole kingdom of the slain or wounded King hath to revenge him with the greatest destruction of their enemies, even with certain loss of their own lives if needful.

"But how much such Kings are of greater dignity amongst them, so much longer the obligation of furious revenge endureth; so that if the Samorin should be killed or wounded by the army of the King of Cochin, who is his enemy, but of greater dignity, the people of the Samorin stand obliged to one day of revenge (others say three days); during which time, every one is obliged to set their utmost to the utter destruction of those of Cochin, even to the manifest hazard of themselves. But if the King of Cochin, who hath a greater repute for honours at least, if not for power, should happen to be slain or wounded by the people of the Samorin, the fury of revenge is to fall, in those of Cochin, all the time of their lives (others say once a year), which would cause a great destruction of both sides.

"They call this term of time, or manner of revenge, *amoco*; so that they say the *amoco* of the Samorin falls one day, the *amoco* of the King of Cochin falls all the life—and so of others."

It appears evident to me, from this description, that the *amoco* established in Calicut is the true origin of the phrase running a muck; and it is probably the origin of the practice also which prevails amongst the Indian inhabitants of Batavia;

tavia; who, though they ſeem to be actuated by frenzy only, may poſſibly be impelled by revenge, or ſome other violent paſſion, to run their deſperate career.

I ſhould have concluded my Eſſay here, if I had not obſerved, with ſome ſurpriſe, that a cuſtom ſimilar to the *amoco* of Calicut obtains in the iſland of Otaheite, though we can ſcarcely ſuppoſe that any communication has ever exiſted between the two countries.

In deſcribing the funeral rites obſerved in that iſland, Capt. Cook informs us, "that one part of the ceremony is, that the chief mourner carries in his hand a long flat ſtick, which is ſet with ſharks' teeth; and in a frenzy, which his grief is ſuppoſed to inſpire, he runs at all he ſees; and if any of them happen to be overtaken, he ſtrikes them moſt unmercifully with this indented cudgel, which cannot fail to wound them in a dangerous manner."

Does not this ceremony bear a wonderful analogy to the *amoco* of Calicut, and the *running a muck* at Batavia?

I. M. M.

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# MACKLINIANA;

OR,

## ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND THE GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himſelf, and never before publiſhed.)

[*Continued from Page* 26.]

EVERY night, and for many years afterwards, that The Beggar's Opera was brought out, Macklin uſed to ſay, the Miniſter (Sir Robert Walpole) never could with any ſatisfaction be preſent at its repreſentation, on account of the many alluſions which the audience thought referred to his character. The firſt ſong was thought to point to him—the name of *Bob Booty*, whenever mentioned, again raiſed the laugh againſt him—and the quarrelling ſcene between Peachum and Lockit, was ſo well underſtood at that time to allude to a recent quarrel between the two Miniſters, Lord Townſhend and Sir Robert, that the Houſe were in convulſions of applauſe, &c.

We have often aſked Macklin the cauſe of this quarrel between the two Miniſters; but he could not remember, nor perhaps did he ever diſtinctly know: the late Lord Orford, however, has explained it; and, as the tranſaction is rather curious, we ſhall relate it in this place.

"Walpole, after quitting the palace in one of thoſe conferences wherein he differed with Lord Townſhend, ſoon after met him at Col. Selwyn's, Cleveland-court, in the preſence of the Duke of Newcaſtle, Mr. Pelham, Col. and Mrs. Pelham. The converſation turned on a foreign negotiation, which, at the deſire of Walpole, had been relinquiſhed: Townſhend, however, ſtill required that the meaſure ſhould be mentioned in the Houſe of Commons, at the ſame time, that the Houſe ſhould be informed "that it was given up." Walpole objecting to this propoſal as inexpedient, Townſhend ſaid, "Since you object, and the Houſe of Commons is more your affair than mine, I ſhall not perſiſt in my opinion, but as I now give way, I cannot avoid obſerving, that upon *my bottom*, I think that mode of proceeding would have been moſt adviſable." Walpole, piqued at this expreſſion, loſt his temper, and ſaid, "My Lord, for once, then, there is no man's ſincerity which I doubt ſo much as yours; and I never doubted it ſo much as when you are pleaſed to make ſuch ſtrong expreſſions." Townſhend, incenſed at this reproach, ſeized him by the collar—Sir Robert laid hold of his in return—and both, at the ſame inſtant, quitted their chairs and laid their hands on their ſwords. Mrs. Selwyn, alarmed, wanted to call the guard; but was prevented by Pelham, who made it up between them; though the contemptuous expreſſions uſed on this occaſion rendered all attempts to heal the breach ineffectual. This circumſtance happened in the latter end of the year 1727, and

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The Beggar's Opera came out 1728; Lord Townshend retired from all employments in the year 1730.

It is therefore no wonder that a political *morceau* of this conſequence ſhould be preſerved by Gay; and as the Miniſter was not only inimical to him and his party, but to the generality of the nation, the audiences triumphed in this act of humiliation, and kept up the ridicule of the ſtory for many years, which upon any other occaſion would have died away.

TOM WALKER.

There is a print of this performer in the character of Macheath, though rather ſcarce, ſtill to be ſeen; and Macklin, who knew him quite intimately, ſaid it was extremely like. By the drapery of this print, we find that the character and dreſs of the Highwayman was kept diſtinct from that of the Town Beau or Gentleman, as the players now perform it: and his manner, deportment, and voice, all partook of the roughneſs and ſimplicity of the character. In ſhort, Walker was no more than a good ballad ſinger, which perhaps could not be endured now, becauſe a bad taſte has perverted the public judgment; but he was, in the eyes of the Author of The Beggar's Opera, and the beſt judges of that day, allowed to be capital in the part.

During the run of this Opera, and for many years afterwards, Walker was more in requiſition with the public than the higheſt performer on the ſtage. To have ſpent an evening with him at the tavern, was the higheſt feather in a Town Buck's cap, and not to know him perſonally off the ſtage, was reckoned a piece of groſs incuriority: his portraits were ſtuck up in every print-ſhop; and all the faſhionable fans, ſcreens, &c. of that day repreſented ſome ſcene between him and Miſs Fenton, in the character of Macheath and Polly.

This popularity, however, was his ruin; it firſt induced him to live more in company than was prudent, and conſtant company-keeping brought on all manner of intemperance: in ſhort, in time he became a profeſſed ſ[illegible] that by degrees he loſt his memory, and was diſcharged from the London theatre. He attempted to recover his character, and went to Ireland to change the ſcene; but his habits were too deeply fixed, and he died in Dublin in great wretchedneſs about the year 1744. It was amongſt the eccentricities of this unhappy man's life, that he was tried at the Old Bailey, for the murder of a Bailiff, and acquitted.

BEN JOHNSON.

Macklin always paid great reſpect to the merits of this performer. His *forte* was in the grave, dry, humourous parts of comedy, which he ſaid he played better than any man he ever ſaw. He was always in *rarefy*, he ſaid, with his part; and to ſee him on the ſtage, in whatever character he appeared in, he gave the impreſſion of its being ſo much his natural turn, that he loſt ſight of the player.

Johnſon was an extraordinary actor. Victor ſays of him, that he "was a comedian allowed to have the ſtarling *vis comica*. He was moſt happily adapted to all the characters he appeared in. He was one of thoſe comedians who, like the incomparable Nokes, could give life to many comedies that exiſted only by their extraordinary performances. The *Morose*, in the *Silent Woman*, was one that died with this great actor. His ſteady countenance never betrayed the leaſt ſymptom of the joke he was going to give utterance to. His decent mien (never exaggerated by dreſs or conduct), made him at all times the real man he repreſented." (*Hiſtory of the Theatres*, Vol. II. p. 63.) Like the late *Parſons*, of Drury Lane Theatre, he was both a painter and an actor. He died 31ſt July 1742, aged 77.

Lloyd, in his poem of The Actor, ſpeaks of him thus:

Old JOHNSON once, tho' Cibber's better vein
But meanly groups him with a num'rous train,
With ſteady face and ſober humourous mien,
Fill'd the ſtrong outlines of the comic ſcene;
What was writ down, with decent utterance taught,
Betray'd no ſymptoms of the ſtudied joke;
The very man in look, in voice, in air,
And though upon the ſtage, appear'd no player.

The only one Macklin could compare him to on the modern ſtage was the late Dick Yates; but he was ſtill lower than Yates, ſtudied his parts more accurately and underſtood more of the ſcience of acting.

Of many of the inferior performers he uſed to ſpeak with the veneration of the *laudatores temporis acti*; but upon the whole of the various converſations with him upon the Stage, it evidently appears that it has been much improved ſince his time in reſpect to ſcenery, muſic, decorations, and general buſineſs; but as to principals in tragedy and comedy, it is but too evident we are at preſent miſerably diſtanced.

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DERBY CAPTAINS.

A Derby Captain being a phraſe much uſed by Farquhar and other comic writers of his day, Macklin explained it: There was a houſe in Covent Garden for many years remarkable for ſelling Derbyſhire ale, which was cheap, and much drank at that time by the neighbours, and others who frequented the houſe. The long calm which ſucceeded the Peace of Utrecht reduced a great number of officers who had been in the Duke of Marlborough's wars; and, as they had but a ſcanty proviſion to live on, thoſe who ſettled in London, and particularly thoſe about the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, found great convenience in frequenting this houſe; which they did in time to the amount of ſuch numbers, that they were called, by way of cant name, "the Derby Captains." Macklin has often drank his pint of Derby ale here, and uſed to tell many comical ſtories of his countrymen laying ſiege to the widow who was the miſtreſs of it, and who was ſuppoſed to be very wealthy. One of them at laſt married her, and kept on the houſe ſeveral years afterwards.

Covent Garden, according to his account, was then (from the year 1730 to 35) a ſcene of much diſſipation, being ſurrounded with taverns, night-houſes, and brothels. This and the vicinity of Clare Market were the rendezvous of moſt of the theatrical wits, who were compoſed of various orders. The ordinaries of that day were from 6d. to 1s. per head; at the latter there were two courſes, and a great deal of what the world calls good company in the mixed way. There were private rooms for the higher order of wits and Noblemen, which we find confirmed in the life of Dr. Ratcliffe, where much drinking was occaſionally uſed. The butchers of Clare Market, then very numerous, were ſtaunch friends to the players, and, on every dread of a riot or diſturbance in the houſe, the early appearance of thoſe *formidable critics* made an awful impreſſion.

Macklin entered into all theſe eccentricities, and from the ſtrength of his conſtitution, and unceaſing love of ſociety, rendered himſelf eminently diſtinct. He belonged to a club which held a weekly dinner at St. Albans, much about this time, called "The Walking Society." It moſtly conſiſted of the performers of both houſes, who piqued themſelves on their walking, and who obliged themſelves never, on any account whatſoever, to ride or go in a vehicle, but to walk the twenty miles backward and forward the ſame day. This club generally commenced in Paſſion Week, and continued till the end of the theatrical ſeaſon.—Macklin frequently ſaid he felt no inconvenience from theſe long walks; but, on the contrary, he believed they added to his health. He was then very robuſt in his conſtitution, very active, and always very determined in point of ſpirit.

The Manners of the Town and Country, he ſaid, were very diſtinct at that period to what they were towards the cloſe of this century. A countryman in town was inſtantly known by his dreſs as well as manners: the almoſt uniform habit being a complete ſuit of light grey cloth or drab colour, with a ſlouched hat and lank hair. Few perſons living ſixty or one hundred miles from town, ever ſaw London; and even the country ſhopkeepers, who lived at this diſtance, generally had their goods ſent them, and their orders complied with, in conſequence of written orders.

The City and Weſt end of the Town kept equal diſtances. No merchant ſcarcely lived out of the former, his reſidence was always attached to his counting houſe, and his credit in a great meaſure depended upon his obſerving thoſe circumſtances. He remembered the firſt emigration of the Merchants from the City, about fifty years ago, was to Hatton Garden; but none but men who had ſecured a large fortune, and whoſe credits were beyond the malleſt cenſure, durſt take this flight. The Lawyers too lived moſtly in their Inns of Court, or about Weſtminſter Hall, and the Players all in the vicinity of the two Theatres. Quin, Booth, and Wilkes, lived almoſt conſtantly in or about Bow Street, Covent Garden; Colley Cibber in Charles Street; Mrs. Pritchard and Billy Havard in Henrietta Street; and Garrick, a great part of his life, in Southampton Street.

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The inferior players lived or lodged in Little Ruſſel Street, Vinegar Yard, and the little courts about the Garden; and I myſelf, Sir (added the Veteran), always about James Street, or under the Piazzas; "ſo that (continued he) we could be almuſtered by beat of drum; could attend rehearſals without any inconvenience; and ſave coach hire, no inconſiderable part, let me tell you, of a former player's annual expences: but I do not know how the change has been effected—we are all now looking for high ground, ſquares, and genteel neighbourhoods; no matter how far diſtant from the Theatre, which ſhould be the great ſcene of buſineſs; as if local ſituations could give rhythm to the profeſſion, or genteel neighbourhoods inſtinctively produce good manners."

The audiences then had their different complexion likewiſe: no indifferent or vulgar perſon ſcarcely ever frequented the pit, and very few women. It was compoſed of young Merchants of riſing eminence, Barriſters, and Students of the Inns of Court, who were moſtly well read in plays, and whoſe judgment was in general worth attending to. We had few riots and diſturbances; the gravity and good ſenſe of the Pit not only kept the Houſe in order, but the players likewiſe—Look at your Prologues, Sir, in thoſe days, and in times long before them; and they all deprecate the judgment of the Pit, where the Critics lay in knots, and whoſe favourable opinion was conſtantly courted.

Whilſt upon this converſation, he was aſked, "Well, but Mr. Macklin, have not we our Critics now as well as then?" "By G—d, Sir, if you have, you muſt look ſharp for them, for I don't know where they are to be found; but ſtop, let me ſee (pauſing), O yes, Sir—there are a few *doers* of Newſpapers, who *call themſelves Critics*, that may ſtill be found in upper boxes, pigeon holes, and lurking places; but their criticiſms never come out in the pit or in the lobby, as formerly, when the play was over. No, Sir, they reſerve them for the Newſpapers of the next day; where they come out in *columns*, Sir—*columns*, often as diſgraceful to truth, as they are ignorant of the rules of ſcience *."

None but people of independent fortunes and avowed rank and ſituation ever preſumed to go into the boxes; and all the lower part of the houſe laid out in boxes were ſacred to virtue and decorum. No man ſat covered in a box, nor ſtood up during the repreſentation, but thoſe in the laſt row, where no one's proſpect could be interrupted: the women of the town who frequented the playhouſes then were few (except in the galleries), and thoſe few occupied two or three upper boxes at each ſide of the houſe: their ſtations were aſſigned them, and the men who choſe to go and *badinage* with them, did it at the peril of their character.—"No *boots* admitted in thoſe days, Mr. Macklin—no box-lobby loungers?"—No! ſir (exclaimed the Veteran), neither *boots*, *ſpurs*, or *borjes*—we were too 'attentive to the cunning of the ſcene' to be interrupted, and no intruſion of this kind would be endured: but, to do thoſe days common juſtice, the evil did not exiſt: *ſnakes* and *puppies* found another vent for their vices and follies than the regions of a Theatre."

(*To be continued occaſionally.*)

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## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BIOGRAPHY is univerſally pleaſing: it is that ſpecies of compoſition, which affords inſtruction and amuſement to the buſy and the idle. The man of buſineſs and pleaſure can devote a ſmall portion of their time to reading a biographical ſketch, when the peruſal of a ponderous volume of hiſtory would interfere too much with their occupations or their pleaſures. Biography is hiſtory epitomized. The ſame qualifications, therefore, that conſtitute the faithful Hiſtorian, conſtribute to form the uſeful and inſtructive Biographer. Intelligence, impartiality, an accurate knowledge of characters, of facts, of dates, are no leſs expected from the Biographer, who preſents us with a ſketch, than from the Hiſtorian who finiſhes the portrait at

* The ſeverity of this remark may be excuſed, when it is conſidered it was made at a time when he had the diſpute and law ſuit with the Taylors, who not only hiſſed him in the houſe, but ſquibbed him in the Newſpapers.

large. In writing the lives of men who have long ſince withdrawn from the ſcene of action, it may be difficult to obtain the needful information, and errors may eaſily eſcape the moſt vigilant inquiſer. But in writing the lives of contemporaries, where memory can ſometimes ſupply us with materials, and where authentic documents may without difficulty be obtained, what excuſe can be framed for miſrepreſentation and falſhood?

Into this train of reflection I was inſenſibly led by reading the lives of ſome reſpectable men in a work that is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs conſiderable merit (the Supplement to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA); but which exhibits, in almoſt every page, groſs miſrepreſentations and palpable errors.

In the Life of Dr. Farmer, we read "what was the ſtation of his father we never heard." Dr. Farmer's father was a native of Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick. The eſtate at Exhall, which the family held for more than two centuries, was inherited by an elder brother, and is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of that branch of the family. Mr. Farmer, a younger brother, our author's father, reſided at Leiceſter for near ſixty years. During this period he was a conſiderable dealer in corn and wool, which are the ſtaple commodities of that place. "In early life," we are told, "he felt the power of love," &c. The early part of Dr. Farmer's life was devoted to literature. His time was then wholly ſpent in collecting that various knowledge which fitted him for the ſtations he afterwards filled with ſo much credit to himſelf and advantage to his College. It was not at an early, but at an advanced, though not a very late, period, that an attachment of the kind here alluded to was formed.

The opening of the Univerſity cheſt was not, as has been aſſerted, an act of intemperate zeal. The ſenſe of the Univerſity had been taken; the Senate, by its vote, had given its ſanction to the meaſure; before the Vice-chancellor exerted his authority, and gave his ſervant his official orders to break open the cheſt.

"We have reaſon to believe," ſays the Biographer, "that he declined a biſhopric." The truth is, he declined both an Iriſh and an Engliſh biſhopric. That he held a prebend in the church of Worceſter, is not true.

The difficulty experienced by his executor in ſettling Dr. Farmer's accounts, but too clearly evinces the deſultory ſtate in which he had left them. Under ſuch circumſtances, it became neceſſary to remind his quondam pupils of the debts they had early contracted with their worthy tutor, and which ſtill remained uncancelled. The application was in moſt inſtances attended with the deſired ſucceſs. The debt was no ſooner ſtated than diſcharged. The mention of Dr. Farmer's name precluded the neceſſity of further inquiry. His life, they knew, was diſtinguiſhed by the moſt diſintereſted acts of generoſity and friendſhip. Some few names might indeed be mentioned of perſons who were diſpoſed to controvert the juſtice of theſe claims, and to prevaricate rather than to ſettle; in ſhort, who choſe to have recourſe to ſuch deſpicable ſubterfuges, as honeſt men would bluſh at. The following anecdote is entitled to ſome attention:—One Gentleman, in particular, told a friend, who was himſelf a penſioner of Emmanuel, that when he left that College, he was near fifty pounds in debt to Dr. Farmer; "a debt (ſaid he) which I would have ſcrupulouſly paid; but, after repeated ſolicitations, I could get no bill from him." The information I now give muſt be highly ſatisfactory to the Gentleman here alluded to. It will reſcue him from a diſagreeable ſtate of ſuſpence, and give him an opportunity of diſcharging without delay the debt he has acknowledged, and of paying without difficulty the ſum ſpecified into the hands of Dr. Farmer's executor, Capt. Farmer, of Leiceſter, who has diligently collected, and punctually ſettled, both with the Univerſity and the College, accounts the moſt complicated, of more than twenty years ſtanding; and who has faithfully diſcharged every demand made on his deceaſed brother's eſtate to the entire ſatisfaction of the parties concerned.

I have thus, Sir, though with reluctance cenſured a work which in general is deſerving of praiſe, but in which, though negligence, the Editor has adopted a repreſentation of a moſt reſpectable character from the libellous diſtorted caricature of a profeſſed political enemy. Dr. Farmer fully deſerved the praiſe beſtowed on him by a friendly pen, as well as by that of Dr. Parr, in Mr. Seward's Biographiana, Vol. II. He was truly an honour to the ſociety to which he belonged, his uſefulneſs there is ſtill felt, and his loſs deeply lamented. In a work like that which is now the ſubject of animadverſion, unlike the fugitive productions of the day, it is not ſufficient

ſufficient to adopt the firſt information which offers; every enquiry ſhould be made, and if no authentic materials can be obtained, the deſign ſhould be poſtponed until a more favourable ſeaſon. By adopting any other rule, Biography, inſtead of affording a genuine portrait, will only exhibit the coarſe traits of malignant ſatire, the dark offſpring of calumny and miſrepreſentation.

I am, &c.

H. M.

## THE MORALIZER.

NO. XCII.

" Our Hopes, like towering falcons, aim
At objects in an airy height;
But all the pleaſure of the game
Is, afar off, to view the flight.
So, while in tev'riſh ſleep we think
We taſte what waking we deſire,
The dream is better than the drink,
Which only feeds the ſickly fire." PRIOR.

" Why is a Wiſh far dearer than a Crown?
That Wiſh accompliſh'd, why the grave of bliſs?" YOUNG.

### ORIANDER.

IN the charming receſſes of the Levantine Valley Oriander led his flock, at the foot of thoſe mountains, and on the ſame delightful ſpot, where his predeceſſors had lived, in peaceful obſcurity, time immemorial.

Eaſy in mind, and ſecure in his retreat, he received his food from the hand of Nature, nor ſought other luxuries than thoſe which his native fields and vineyards ſpontaneouſly afforded:

" The Senate's mad decrees he never ſaw,
Nor heard at brawling Courts corrupted law."

Honeſt labour procured him the bleſſings of Sufficiency, Health, and Repoſe, and he paſſed his early years in the enjoyment of thoſe ſerene and blameleſs pleaſures, which can be truly reliſhed by thoſe only whoſe minds have never been contaminated by an acquaintance with the world.

Oriander had reached the age of maturity when a gradual melancholy took poſſeſſion of his heart: the ſunny plain, that had been the ſcene of his youthful ſports, the grove which had afforded him ſhade, and the dashing cascade, that had ſo often ſtruck his attention, and yielded a cryſtal beverage to his little flock, had loſt their various charms. Lonely and diſconſolate, he wandered along the ſides of the mountain; and as he plucked the purple cluſters, which bluſhed through their auburn foliage, he fancied their ſmell leſs fragrant, and their flavour inſipid.

As he was one day lamenting to himſelf that his lot was to waſte his years in obſcurity, and expreſſing a wiſh to launch out into the world, to experience the variety and the pleaſures which he conceived exiſted in public life, and of which he had formed the moſt enchanting ideas, a venerable old man, with hair white as ſnow, advancing through an avenue, approached, and, accoſting him with a look of filial concern, expreſſed a deſire to become acquainted with the cauſe of his diſcontent. They ſat down on an adjacent bank, and Oriander opened to him the ſecret anguiſh which wrung his heart.

The Old Man obſerved that his deſires were of a nature ſimilar to thoſe of all mankind. HAPPINESS was the object of his purſuit; and he fondly imagined that the poſſeſſion of that ineſtimable treaſure was inſeparably connected with the attainment of our wiſhes.

" Young man!" exclaimed the reverend Monitor, " under a ſuppoſition of the poſſibility of obtaining whatever you conceive eſſential to your felicity, tell me truly, do you believe you poſſeſs the power of *moderating* your deſires?"

Oriander declared he had no doubt to the contrary.

" Then know," rejoined the Old Man, " though it is not in my power to confer abſolute HAPPINESS, I have the ability to gratify your reaſonable deſires. Take this box as a pledge of my veracity, and

and regard it as a precious depoſit: it contains certain rules and directions, whereby you may attain the completion of your wiſhes; but if once you exceed the bounds of *moderation*, the total loſs of this treaſure will be the conſequence, and you will be involved in inevitable miſery. Be wiſe; act with circumſpection, and prize the bleſſing entruſted to your charge!"

At theſe words, the Old Man delivered a gold box, of curious workmanſhip, into the hands of Oriander (who received it with all the enthuſiaſm of gratitude), and retired into the vineyards, from whence he came.

His mind now felt unuſual agitation; he found himſelf labouring under ſo many wants of which he had lately no conception, that he knew not which firſt to gratify. His little flock became neglected; and his firſt experiment was to enlarge his poſſeſſions.

The daughter of an opulent trader had long attracted his attention. He ſucceeded in his addreſſes, and received her hand in marriage. "I will now," ſaid he to himſelf, "ſit me down and enjoy the comforts of domeſtic life."

In a ſhort time his pleaſures gave way to indifference; and the charms of his fair bride, which ſo lately kindled in his heart the flames of love, now ſerved only to awaken the bitter pangs of a groundleſs jealouſy.

His peace was, however, in a degree re-eſtabliſhed by the birth of a ſon, who had been granted to his wiſhes, and who ſhared the fondeſt affections of an indulgent parent.

Oriander now began to devote his time to ſtudy; and, by conſulting the contents of his box with ſtrict attention, ſoon found himſelf maſter not only of the living and dead languages, but of thoſe various arts and ſciences which confer honour and celebrity upon their votaries.

This ſedentary courſe of life, to which he had hitherto been unaccuſtomed, ſubjected him to a long train of nervous diſorders, which caſt a gloom over his intellectual ſunſhine, and imbittered all his ſolitary moments. He ſaw with concern the vanity of his acquirements—he found himſelf

"Without a rival, and without a judge."

His great abilities were hid in obſcurity; he had reached the ſummit of claſſical ambition, and looked down with contempt on the multitude beneath him; yet the world paſſed him by without notice, nor had the voice of Fame conferred thoſe honours, to which he conceived he had a claim.

More ſerious misfortunes now awoke his feelings: His only ſon, whoſe youthful talents promiſed a future diſplay of extraordinary genius, fell a victim to untimely death; and ere ye he had wiped the parental tear from his eye, the tender mother, unable to ſuſtain the ſhock, ſought a refuge from her troubles in the oblivious tomb!

Weary of the ſcenes which only ſerved to remind him of thoſe things which *once were*, "and were moſt dear" to him, he reſolved to devote himſelf to a military life, as the only method to divert his mind, and relieve him from that *ennui*, under which he had long been ſinking.

He wiſhed to know the uſe of the ſword, and adhering to the directions of his benefactor, inſtantly found himſelf a ſkilful proficient therein. In defence of his country he firſt took up arms, and ſignalized himſelf in many gallant actions. He had formed an intimate and particular acquaintance with a young man in the army, who was a deſcendant of one of the beſt families in Switzerland, and whoſe ſuperior accompliſhments and addreſs rendered him well worthy of the moſt exalted eſteem. At a convivial meeting, a very ſerious miſunderſtanding took place: a point of *falſe honour* oppoſed itſelf to all poſſibility of accommodation; a challenge on the part of Oriander was the conſequence; and, to adopt a modern phraſe, he had the horrid *ſatisfaction* of bathing his ſword in the blood of his deareſt friend!

The public indignation was roufed on this occaſion, and Oriander was obliged to ſeclude himſelf, in order to avoid the vengeance of the laws. He had, however, ſtill ſome truſty and powerful adherents, who warmly eſpouſed his cauſe, and, according to their own views, directed his meaſures. They long flattered, cajoled, and fermented his ambition, with the moſt dangerous and treaſonable projects. He was conſcious that he poſſeſſed the power of gratifying his ampleſt paſſions; but he foreſaw that, ſhould he gain the helm of ſtate, he could not, under the preſent circumſtances, inſure the general eſteem.

Prepoſſeſſed with this idea, he therefore conſidered it better to riſe to the ſummit of power, on which he had now bent his mind, rather by a regular gradation

dation than by a ſudden exertion. Under this impreſſion, he ſubmitted to the council of his friends; the reſult of whoſe deliberations were, that till the public prejudices ſhould ſubſide, he ſhould apply himſelf to merchandize; and when he ſhould have ſufficiently enriched himſelf thereby, and his party have gained ſufficient ſtrength and energy, they would inſtantly recal him, ſubvert the preſent order of things, and deliver into his hands the reins of Government.

Tranſported with this viſionary ſcheme, he immediately diſguiſed himſelf, retired into a maritime country, and, freighting a large veſſel at a prodigious expence, embarked himſelf on a voyage to Braſil. They had entered the great Atlantic, when they were overtaken by a violent ſtorm, which, baffling every human effort, ſoon rendered the veſſel a perfect wreck: not one of the crew eſcaped a watery grave, except Orlander, who was driven aſhore, breathleſs and faint, on a plank, and had barely ſtrength ſufficient left to ſecure himſelf amidſt the crags of the rocks from the fury of the waves.

During the raging of the ſtorm, he had loſt the power of recollection ſo far as to forget the invaluable charm which he carried about him, through the influence of which he might have eſcaped this fatal diſaſter. He felt in his boſom for the myſterious box; but his heart ſunk within him, when he found he no longer had it in his poſſeſſion!

The true ſenſe of his unhappy ſituation now ruſhed full upon his mind; he who a few hours ſince was forming the moſt romantic ſchemes of future aggrandizement, found himſelf bereft of every hope, a poor and wretched exile, for ever cut off from ſociety, and doomed to ſpend the remainder of his days beneath the fervors of a tropical ſun, on a ſavage and inhoſpitable iſland.

With a boſom aching with the bitterest reflections, he proceeded a little way up the country, the ſoil of which appeared parched and ſteril, but at a greater diſtance he diſcerned foreſts, which had never "reſounded to the woodman's ſtroke," from whence, as night advanced, the mingled howl of beaſts of prey ſtruck his ear, and filled his heart with terror. He ſaw no trace of human habitation, no ſign of mortal footſtep; but he had the good fortune to diſcover a ſpring of freſh water, at which he quenched the tormenting thirſt under which he had laboured; after which, he returned again to the beach, in hopes to ſecure ſomething from the wreck.

He paſſed the night in the cleft of a huge rock, which was only acceſſible by one narrow winding track. When morning began to gild the ocean, he ſtill maintained his poſt, though famiſhing with hunger, in hopes to ſee ſome veſſel from which there might be a poſſibility of obtaining aſſiſtance.

While he was indulging his melancholy reveries, in this precarious ſituation, he was ſurpriſed by the appearance of a boat under ſail turning a point of land, which projected into the ſea, on the South ſide of the iſland; and, as ſhe drew up on the beach, he was ſtill more aſtoniſhed to obſerve, among ſeveral other Europeans which compoſed her crew, the reverend Old Man from whom he had formerly received the myſterious box, whoſe loſs he had juſt been lamenting.

At his approach he was covered with confuſion; and the more ſo, when he found his benefactor perfectly recogniſed him, and ſilenced his complaints, which he began to make, by the following addreſs:

"Remember, young Man! the injunction I gave you, when I committed to you the greateſt treaſure I could confer. You placed a perfect reliance on the ſtability of your own reſolutions; and if you have turned the bleſſing into a curſe, to whom but yourſelf can you impute the blame?

"Your *firſt* ſtep towards HAPPINESS was wrong—in wiſhing to enlarge your poſſeſſions. Your *ſecond* was taken, rather from avaricious motives than from a principle of pure diſintereſted love.

"Your deſire of an *heir* proceeded from a wiſh rather to enrich your own family than to confer deſerved favours on objects of real compaſſion, and, out of your abundance, to relieve the wretchedneſs of your fellow creatures.

"In your thirſt for *learning*, you acted only under the impulſe of ambition; and, failing in this, you had recourſe to the *ſword*, to hew yourſelf out a paſſage to the temple of Fame. Hitherto, you had violated the conditions of treaty between us, and merited that ſeries of ill ſucceſs which you experienced; but your laſt act of ingratitude and diſloyalty is not only a flagrant breach of *Moderation*, but of all laws, human and divine. Hence you have forfeited all claim to the ineſtimable gift which you have now loſt; and are juſtly reduced to that ſtate of misfortune,

which

which I told you would be the conſequence of your miſconduct.

"See here the treaſure you have been deploring!" ſaid the Old Man, at the ſame time producing the fatal box; "it is now at your option to *accept* or *refuſe* it; but if you do the *former*, and again relapſe into error—obſerve!—I leave you to your fate!"

Orrander was agitated with ſhame and remorſe; and, acknowledging his frailty, begged that his fortitude might no more be put to the teſt. "I have ſeen," ſaid he, "that a man might be ruined by the accompliſhment of his wiſhes, and gratify his paſſions without adding to his felicity! I have now of my one favour to aſk—which is, that you will return me ſafe to the humble ſituation in which you found me, nor ſuffer me to become the victim of my own indiſcretions."

The Old Man, commiſerating his misfortunes, promiſed to grant his requeſt. The boat was ready to convey him to a ſhip, which now appeared in the offing; by which he was ſoon reſtored to his native country and former ſtate, in which he ſpent the remainder of his days in peace and content; having learnt by experience, that the Power who created knows beſt how to diſpoſe of his creatures; and when he leaves them to themſelves, they purſue their own deſtruction.

W. M.

*E. India Houſe, Feb.* 1, 1800.

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## *OBSERVATIONS*
### UPON
## THE POLITICAL CHARACTER OF CHARLES TALBOT,
### DUKE OF SHREWSBURY, &c.

HE was deſcended from an ancient and noble family; one of his anceſtors was ſummoned to parliament as a Baron by writ, 4 Edw. III. 1330, and the dignity of Earl of Shrewſbury was granted to another, 20th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1440*. Charles Talbot ſucceeded his father, in the title of Earl of Shrewſbury, 16th March 1667, being then in his minority. It was his great infelicity to have been educated in the errors and corruptions of popery: but being led into an inquiry concerning it by the diſcovery of the Popiſh plot, Sept. 1678, through the judicious inſtructions of Dr. Tillotſon, then Dean and afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury, he was happily led to make a public acknowledgment of the truth of the Proteſtant religion, 4th May 1679. He continued zealous in the profeſſion of it during the remainder of King Charles the Second's reign; and was ſo ſenſibly affected with the proceedings of King James, in order to eſtabliſh popery and arbitrary power, by his diſpenſing with the laws, ſubverting the conſtitution, and ſpreading the terrors of a ſtanding army, that he readily reſiſted every attempt of that pernicious Court and Miniſtry to ſeduce him from his attachment to the liberties of his country; he reſigned his regiment of horſe, mortgaged his eſtate for 40,000l. which was only four thouſand pounds a year; and not only carried that money with him to Holland 1688, in order to aſſiſt the Prince of Orange in the great affair of the Revolution, but alſo the inſtrument or engagement to encourage his expedition to England, which was ſigned by the moſt hearty friends to proteſtantiſm of the firſt character among the Lords and Commons.

This meaſure laid the foundation of the Prince's particular reſpect to him; and he appeared, upon repeated interviews and converſations, to have a temper and capacity equal to the great deſign, and juſtice to recommend him to ſuch a confidence. He was maſter of himſelf, wiſe, faithful, and ſagacious; diſtinguiſhed by a judgment and experience above his years, not eaſy to be impoſed upon, not confuſed even in the moſt apparent hurry of thought, his head was clear and ſedate; his mind capable of the moſt important reſolutions, and of building them upon juſt concluſions from a calm and attentive view of the circumſtances of thoſe times.

He accompanied the Prince of Orange in his expedition to England; had a participation in all the councils and meaſures which were taken in the purſuit of it;

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. page 328, 329. Dugdale's Summons. Dr. Birch's Life of Archbp Tillotſon, 8vo. page 57. Page 156, 435.

and

and was eminently diſtinguiſhed by places of the higheſt honour and truſt, which were ſo generouſly beſtowed upon him by that wiſe Prince after he was raiſed to the throne.

The Earl of Shrewſbury had indeed appeared with great advantage in the proceedings and debates of the houſe of peers, which introduced a parliamentary exclusion of the tyrant; founded upon the fulleſt evidence that he had endeavoured to ſubvert the conſtitution of this kingdom by breaking the ORIGINAL CONTRACT between King and people, and by the advice of JESUITS and other wicked perſons, had violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himſelf out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant.

Whether from prejudice or diſguſt, or particular views of intereſt, there were ſome noblemen, who though they had warmly embarked in concerting and encouraging the Prince's expedition, yet after his arrival, when the ſucceſs of it ſeemed ſo apparent, heſitated upon the propereſt meaſures for rendering that great work effectual, they were willing to accept of inſufficient ſecurities for preſerving the liberties of the nation, and even to truſt the intereſt of the Proteſtant religion ſtill in Popiſh hands, from whoſe rapacious and deſtructive aſſaults it had ſo lately eſcaped.

The oppoſite ſcheme Lord Shrewſbury zealouſly adopted and ſuſtained; and the King, as a grateful teſtimony of his eſteem, called him to his moſt intimate councils and confidence; and, upon his receiving the ſeals of principal Secretary of State, 14 Feb 1688-9, the King intruſted him with ſome of the moſt ſecret meaſures both of Government at home, and alliances abroad.

He continued Secretary of State with the eſteem and approbation of the Crown, and the general applauſe of the public, till 20 May 1690, when he thought proper to reſign the ſeals, which were given 26 Dec. following to Henry Sidney, Viſcount Sidney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; as Lord Shrewſbury could not entirely acquieſce in the meaſures which the Earl of Nottingham and ſome other Miniſters then in confidence with the King thought proper to eſpouſe. However, when the councils of the ſtate had been lately betrayed to the French by ſome perſons in Lord Nottingham's department, the Court found it expedient to recall Lord Shrewſbury to the direction of the Southern province; and he was made Secretary of State a ſecond time, 4 March 1693, in the room of Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, who was removed Nov. 1693, and never again employed during the remainder of that reign.

The Earl of Shrewſbury, in conjunction with Sir John Trenchard, Knt. appointed Secretary 23 March 1692, in the place of Lord Sidney, and Sir John Sommers, Knt. made Keeper of the Great Seal at that time, carried on the adminiſtration of public affairs with general ſatisfaction; and the King, as a particular mark of royal favour, created him Marquis of Alton and Duke of Shrewſbury, 30 April 1694. He was alſo in the commiſſion of the regency 1695, 1696, 1697, from the death of the Queen to the Peace of Ryſwick.

But ſoon after this important period, he was much diſguſted with the conduct of the new Miniſters whom the King thought fit to employ; with whom he found he could not proceed in the management of public affairs with as much ſatisfaction as before. He thought it his duty to oppoſe with an honeſt zeal the ambition of every man who appeared ſervile enough to ſubmit to the aſſuming encroachments of an imaginary Prime Miniſter. This uſurped ſupremacy among the ſervants of the Crown he could not brook, conſidering it as a ſpecies of deſpotiſm and tyranny, of a darker complexion, and more threatening tendency, than any real tyranny in the King himſelf; ſince the oppreſſions and mortifications which ſubjects bear from one another, are far more diſguſtful and inſupportable than thoſe which they receive from the Crown. The Duke was of opinion that all things ſhould proceed in the regular courſe of buſineſs, and no aſpiring favourite be allowed to dictate and preſcribe his own arbitrary and indigeſted ſchemes unapproved and unexamined by the reſt of the Miniſtry; that the King ſhould be fully apprized of every ſtep of importance which his Miniſters took in their reſpective departments, and be maſter entirely of his own councils; and that in the privy council every ſcheme ſhould be fairly repreſented, and every member of that moſt honourable connexion ſhould be allowed to adviſe, argue, and perſuade, as they ſaw cauſe, ſo that every important meaſure of the Adminiſtration might become the

act and deed of the King and Council. These convictions were so deeply rooted in his mind, that he thought it his duty to regulate his conduct conformably to them upon all occasions, where parties or persons attempted to make a property of their Prince, to besiege him with their favourites, and to engross the administration in their own hands, or in those of their servile adherents and abettors.

The principal obstructions he met with in the course of his ministry, he ascribed to the personal influence of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, a Dutchman; who by some particular incidents had gained such an ascendancy over the King, as embarrassed the measures of those Ministers who were not disposed with obsequious servility to obey his directions; and being fully persuaded that the management of public affairs hath always been most acceptable to the people of England when conducted without the interposition of favourites, and in the end most honourable and safe for the Ministers themselves, he was determined to act upon this plan, that all might have free access in all cases to the King, and fairly laying their several propositions before him, might happily avoid the censures and suspicions of the people, and be less liable to the envy and intrigues of one another.

When therefore the Duke saw that the King was determined to adopt the fallacious measure of governing by parties, just as the strength of parties increasing or diminishing should operate; he prudently and gradually retired from business, first resigning the place of Secretary 14 May 1699, and was succeeded in that office by the Earl of Jersey, a zealous Tory, and accepted the staff of Chamberlain of the Household, which Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, was obliged to resign, as the wisest expedient for preventing an address from the Commons to remove him, with which he had been threatened by his opponents.

This post of honour he thought proper to resign 1700, and chose to travel into foreign parts, France, Geneva, Italy, Germany, and Holland, for the re-establishment of his health, which had been much impaired.

He received no public mark of favour from Queen Anne after his return to England till the grand crisis of affairs happened, and the Whig ministry was discarded 1710. He then entered into very intimate connexions with Mr. Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, and Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain; who selected him as the properest instrument for countenancing and supporting the dangerous system he had adopted, the raising his own ascendancy in the councils and administration upon the ruin of the Duke of Marlborough, and sullying all the glories of a long continued and successful war, by treacherously abandoning the Queen's Allies, and making the most inglorious and pernicious concessions by a most ignominious peace.

The Duke of Shrewsbury was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household, 14th April 1710, in the room of Henry de Grey, Marquis of Kent, who was soon after created a Duke. 25th Nov. 1712, he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, in the room of the Duke of Hamilton, who lost his life in a duel with Lord Mohun; and the Duke soon after set out for that kingdom. In this station, he negotiated with the Ministers of that Court a most disgraceful and pernicious treaty of commerce, 31st May following, which, when it came under the examination and censure of Parliament, was deemed so iniquitous, that even the Tory faction in the House of Commons, headed by Sir Thomas Hanmer, rejected it with just contempt and abhorrence.

During his residence in France, he had the fullest conviction that he was rather considered as a mere puppet of state, than a Minister of real character and confidence—treated indeed in public he was with all the ceremony and compliment imaginable; but it was soon evident, that all the shew and pageantry attending his public reception, was little more than grimace—and the Duke found himself perfectly neglected. The French, now regarding those insignificant Ministers with derision and insult, whom they had duped into a peace which disgusted all our allies, and who stood in more need of their assistance to support the measures of their own party at home, than they were in before of their assistance to emerge out of the miseries and burden of an insupportable war; and having the English Ministry at their mercy, were not very solicitous to make any other concessions than they thought most conducive to their own advantage. All their conferences, and matters of real business with the Court of Great Britain, were managed by other agents; and dispatches sent directly to the French agents at London, without the participation of the

Duke

Duke of Shrewſbury, who ſtill ſuſtained the external character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Verſailles.

The Duke returned from France, 25th Auguſt 1713, full of reſentment againſt the French Court and Miniſtry, as well as the Lords Oxford and Bolingbroke, for deceiving and diſappointing him in the expectations he had formed.

But, to prevent the effects of a fatal breach with a perſon who was ſo much acquainted with their execrable projects, the week after his arrival he was, on 1ſt September, declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and, upon opening the ſeſſion of parliament in that kingdom 25th November following, it appeared, that he was now ſo thoroughly perſuaded of the profligate ſchemes of the Jacobites and Tories to defeat the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, that on ſeveral occaſions he took care to baffle their deſigns, as far as was conſiſtent with his own ſupport and ſecurity.

He returned from Ireland not long before the laſt ſickneſs and death of the Queen, when the miniſtry, by reciprocal artifices and intrigues, was quite ſubverted; and though Harcourt and Bolingbroke had prevailed with the Queen to remove Harley from being High Treaſurer, yet the Queen could not, by any intrigues of their faction, be prevailed upon to diſpoſe of the white ſtaff in favour of any they recommended. Matters being in the utmoſt ferment, and the Queen hurrying off the ſtage, ſhe was adviſed to give the white ſtaff ſhe had taken from Harley to the Duke of Shrewſbury, 29th July 1714.

Thus, at the time of the Queen's death, he was in poſſeſſion of three high employments, of Lord High Treaſurer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold. Upon the acceſſion of King George I. he was ſoon removed from the places of Lord Treaſurer and Lord Lieutenant — the firſt was put into commiſſion 13th October, and in the latter he was ſucceeded by Charles Spencer Earl of Sunderland, and, 19th June 1715, Charles Powlett, Duke of Bolton was appointed Lord Chamberlain. The Duke of Shrewſbury died 1ſt February 1717-18.

Perhaps the following reflections will give us a true and adequate idea of his political and moral character. More glaring inconſiſtencies have never been known, than thoſe which appeared throughout the greateſt part of his life. In the earlieſt ſeaſons of it, juſt and true notions of perſons and things, upright intentions, and the beſt inclinations, ſeemed to have the intire poſſeſſion of his ſoul. Thus, at his firſt engaging in buſineſs, he became the ſubject of much praiſe and eſteem. But degeneracy ſoon enſued, which gradually proceeded to a total depravity. He profeſſed great zeal for the Revolution-Settlement, and affectionate regard for its trueſt friends; and at the ſame time was in management and confidence with its greateſt enemies. A perpetual friendſhip had ſubſiſted between him and John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, before he went to Rome; and continued while there, and after his return. But, in the fatal year 1710, all the miſchief, which he had concerted with the ungrateful and perfidious Harley, was manifeſted. Till after the ſettlement of the peace, he concurred in all deſtructive meaſures: but when he came to his government of Ireland, and beheld the inſolence and aſſurance of the Jacobites, his authority was immediately employed for their diſcouragement, and to the reviving the abject ſtate of proteſtantiſm. This was amazingly inconſiſtent with his recent practices, and his known character. During the time of Dr. Sacheverel's trial, in all the infamous tranſactions of the Tory miniſtry, and in his embaſſy in France, he had been extremely officious in all thoſe meaſures which contributed to the ſupport of the Pretender's cauſe, and the power of the Houſe of Bourbon, which were mortifying to the faithful friends of the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick, prejudicial to the eſſential intereſt and commerce of Great Britain, and pernicious to the liberties of Europe. But his mind now ſeemed to be reſtored to a right ſenſe of things: his activity and vigour were intirely unexpected, and prodigiouſly ſurpriſing; for hitherto a languid indolence and political cowardice had been the ſignal diſtinctions of his character.

The ſkilful in the ways of men have obſerved, that, notwithſtanding his being remarkable for all the externals of gentleneſs, mildneſs, and modeſty, yet pride and reſentment were the ſtrongeſt ingredients in his compoſition, and that he was ever actuated by theſe in all the turns of his conduct. He now reflected with indignation on thoſe who allowed him to be a partaker in their evil deeds, but had never permitted him to have a due ſhare of credit and confidence. This oppoſition was in return for their contempt, and the beſt repriſals he could make upon

them in the ſituation he was in, as well as a probable method of retrieving his own reputation.

After the acceſſion of King George the Firſt, his hopes were ſoon diſappointed, and it was juſtly apprehended, that ſtrict inquiries would be made into all his criminal practices. He therefore reunited himſelf to all his Tory ſodalitates; and was, in all parliamentary debates, buſy and vehement, in a manner of which his natural temper ſeemed incapable.

His laſt exertions in parliament were againſt the Septennial Bill, April 1716; but theſe proving ineffectual, diſmality and dejection wholly occupied his thoughts. His particular offence was negotiating the French bill of commerce, after ſigning the articles of the peace of Utrecht; which bill was ſo evidently deſtructive, ſo odious and unpopular, that it was rejected, as before intimated, by a Tory Houſe of Commons, where every other bad practice had received an intire approbation *.

A day had been prefixed by the Miniſtry for his expoſure and proſecution: and though his Ducheſs's intereſt with the Princeſs of Wales had embarraſſed and ſilenced all zealous and effectual proceedings, yet when the day came, he gave himſelf up to wailing and weeping—he employed his truſtieſt friends in going perpetually to, and returning from the Houſe of Commons. If any thing had been moved, his fixed reſolution was to leave the kingdom immediately. For this purpoſe he had lodged fifteen thouſand pounds with his oilman, in whom, with good reaſon, he had fully confided; for though he gave the Duke no note, and his having ſuch a ſum was an abſolute ſecret, yet, after his Grace's death, he delivered up the whole to his executors.

Impriſonment or baniſhment, and his being amerced in double the ſum, would have been the juſt and reaſonable puniſhment of a man, who ſo heinouſly and wilfully offended againſt his better knowledge and judgment. His operations at the Court of France were the effect of genuine malignity; for there are no ſuſpicions of his having been bribed. Herein he recommended himſelf to the Tories, as an entire convert to their nonſenſe and folly, and gave them a conſummate proof of having entirely renounced all his original Whig principles and notions.

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## A SHORT ACCOUNT
### OF
## *THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF DESAUSSURE.*

BY A. P. DECANDOLE †.

HORACE BENEDICT DESAUSSURE was born at Geneva in the year 1740; his father, an enlightened cultivator, to whom the public is indebted for ſome Memoirs concerning Rural Economy, reſided at Conches, a country-houſe ſituated on the banks of the river Arve, half a league from Geneva. This habitual reſidence in the country, together with an active education, was undoubtedly the cauſe which developed in Deſauſſure that natural ſtrength of conſtitution ſo neceſſary to the practical cultivator of Natural Hiſtory. He went every day to the town, in order to profit by the advantage of public education. Reſiding at the foot of the Salève, a mountain he has ſince rendered famous by his reſearches, it was an entertainment to him to climb its ragged paths. Living thus ſurrounded by the phenomena of nature, and poſſeſſing the advantage of ſtudy, he became attached to Natural Hiſtory, without imitating thoſe learned men who form theories without leaving their cabinets, nor thoſe men of mere practice, who being continually ſurrounded by natural ſcenes, become incapable of admiring their beauty.

His firſt paſſion was for botany. A varied ſoil, producing numerous different plants, invited the inhabitant of the borders of the Leman lake to cultivate this agreeable ſcience. This taſte of Deſauſſure led him to form a connection with the great Haller. He paid him a

* More enlightened times have ſeen the folly of theſe prejudices. The commercial treaty entered into by Mr. Pitt is one of the wiſeſt, moſt popular, and meritorious acts of his adminiſtration. EDITOR.

† Decade Philoſ. An vii. 327.

viſit

visit in 1764, during his retirement at Bex, and gives an account in his travels of his admiration for this surprising man, who excelled in all the natural sciences. Desaussure was still more excited to study the vegetable kingdom by his connections with Charles Bonnet, who had married his aunt, and who soon perceived the value of his nephew's increasing talents. Bonnet was then employed on the leaves. Desaussure also studied these organs of vegetables, and published the result of his enquiries under the title of "Observations on the Bark of Leaves." This little work, which appeared soon after the year 1760, contains some new observations on the epidermis of leaves, and in particular on the miliary glands which cover them *.

About this time the place of Professor of Philosophy became vacant. Desaussure, then just in his twenty first year, obtained it. Experience proves, that if very early recompences extinguish the zeal of those who exert themselves merely for the sake of reward, on the contrary, they increase the industry of those who are in search of truth. At that time the two Professors of Philosophy taught by turns natural philosophy and logic. Desaussure filled these two offices with equal success. He gave a practical, we may say an experimental, turn to the science of logic. His course, which began with the study of the senses, in order to arrive at those general laws of the understanding, shewed that he was even then a close observer of nature.

Natural philosophy being the object of his attachment, led him to study chemistry and mineralogy; and soon afterwards he recommenced his travels in the mountains, not only to examine the plants, but to observe the mountains themselves, whether he considered their composition or the disposition of their masses. Geology, a science then scarcely known, gave a charm to his numerous walks in the Alps. Here it was that he discovered himself to be a truly great philosopher. During the fifteen or twenty first years of his professorship he was employed in performing the duties of his office, and in surveying the mountains in the neighbourhood of Geneva. He extended his excursions on one side as far as the banks of the Rhine, and on the other to Piedmont. About this time he made a journey into Auvergne, to examine the extinct volcanoes; and another to Paris, Holland, and England, and afterwards to Sicily. These voyages were not merely excursions from one place to another. They had only one object, namely, the study of nature. He never travelled without being provided with every instrument that might be useful to him; and always before he set out, he sketched the plan of the experiments and observations he intended to make. He often mentions in his works, that he found this method of great utility to him.

In 1779 he published the first volume of his Travels in the Alps. We there find a complete description of the environs of Geneva, and an excursion to Chamouni, a village at the foot of Mont Blanc. Natural Philosophers will read with pleasure the description of his magnetometer. The more he observed the mountains, the more he perceived the importance of mineralogy. In order to study it to greater advantage, he learned the German language, and in the last volumes of his Travels, we may easily perceive how much new mineralogical knowledge he had acquired.

During his numerous excursions among the Alps, and even in the midst of the political troubles of Geneva in 1782, he found opportunities to make his experiments on hygrometry, which he published in 1783 under the title of "An Essay on Hygrometry." This work, the best he ever wrote, completed his reputation as a Natural Philosopher. We are indebted to him for the invention of an hygrometer. Deluc had already invented an hygrometer of whalebone, on which subject a dispute was maintained between him and Desaussure, which was even attended with a considerable degree of earnestness.

In 1786 Desaussure resigned the place of Professor, which he had held for nearly 25 years, to Pictet, his disciple and colleague, who performed with reputation to himself the difficult task of succeeding this great Philosopher.

Desaussure being called upon by his office to attend to public education, made it a particular object of his attention. He presented a plan for reforming the course of education at Geneva. He proposed to teach children very early the natural sciences and mathematics; he was even attentive to their physical education; and, that it might not be neglected, proposed the adoption of gymnastic

* He resumed this subject eighteen months before his death.

exercises,

exercises. This plan excited great attention in a town where every one is aware of the importance of education. It found both admirers and cenſurers. The mediocrity of their pecuniary reſources was a great obſtacle to every important innovation. They were apprehenſive that in changing the form they might loſe ſight of the principle; and that an alteration, even for the better, might deſtroy the good they poſſeſſed. The Geneveſe were attached to their form of education, and they had cauſe, for it had not only introduced general information among them, but had given the firſt ſpring to the talents of ſeveral diſtinguiſhed Mathematicians * and Natural Philoſophers †.

Public education did not alone claim the attention of Deſauſſure. He attended himſelf to the education of his two ſons and his daughter, who have ſhown themſelves worthy of ſuch an inſtructor. His daughter unites to the accompliſhments of her ſex an extenſive knowledge in the natural ſciences. His eldeſt ſon is already known by his works in natural philoſophy and chemiſtry.

The ſecond volume of his Travels was publiſhed in 1786. It contains a deſcription of the Alps which ſurround Mont Blanc. The author conſiders them as a Mineralogiſt, Geologiſt, and Natural Philoſopher. It contains, in particular, ſome very intereſting experiments on electricity, and a deſcription of his electrometer, which is one of the moſt complete we poſſeſs. We are likewiſe indebted to him for ſeveral inſtruments of meaſurement, his cyanometer, deſigned to meaſure the intenſity of the blue of the heavens, which varies according to its elevation; his diaphanometer, or his method of meaſuring the diaphaneity of the air; and his anemometer, in which, by means of a kind of balance, he weighs the power of the wind.

Some years after the publication of his ſecond volume, Deſauſſure was received as a foreign aſſociate of the Academy of Sciences, and Geneva could boaſt of having two of its citizens in theſe ſeven eminent ſituations. Deſauſſure not only honoured, but was deſirous of ſerving his country. He founded the Society of Arts, to which Geneva is indebted for that proſperity it has gained through its induſtry within the laſt thirty years. He preſided in this Society to the very laſt; and it was one of his principal objects to ſupport that uſeful eſtabliſhment.

He alſo ſhowed his zeal to ſerve his country while he was member of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the National Aſſembly. It was from his aſſiduous labour in that Aſſembly that his health firſt began to fail; and in 1794 a paralytic ſtroke deprived him of the uſe of one ſide of his body. However painful his ſituation might then be, he loſt nothing of the activity of his mind; for it was after this accident that he drew up the two laſt volumes of his Travels, which appeared in 1796. They contain an account of his travels in the mountains of Piedmont, Switzerland, and in particular of his aſcent to the ſummit of Mont Blanc. Theſe two laſt volumes, ſo far from appearing to partake of the weakneſs of his condition, offer a conſiderable maſs of important facts and obſervations in natural philoſophy.

He gave the laſt proof of his attachment to ſcience in publiſhing the Agenda, which completes the fourth volume. Here this great man has ſurpaſſed himſelf. He conducts the young Naturaliſt amidſt the mountains, and teaches him to obſerve them to advantage. This Agenda is a proof of his genius, and the ſtrength of mind he preſerved amidſt all his ſufferings. During his illneſs he alſo publiſhed his Obſervations *on the fuſibility of Stones with the Blowpipe*; and he directed the *experiments on the height of the bed of the Arve*. When he was at the baths of Plombieres for his health, he obſerved the mountains at a diſtance, and procured ſpecimens of the ſtrata he perceived in the moſt ſteep rocks. He had announced to the public, that he intended to complete his Travels by his ideas on the primitive ſtate of the Earth; but the more new facts he acquired, and the more he meditated on this ſubject, the leſs could he determine with regard to thoſe great revolutions which have preceded the preſent epoch. In general, his was a Neptunian, that is to ſay, he attributed to water the revolutions of this globe. He admitted it to be poſſible that elaſtic fluids, in diſengaging themſelves from the cavities, might raiſe mountains.

Though his health was gradually impaired by degrees, he ſtill retained the

* Ahauzit, Cramer, L'Huder, F. Trembley, &c.

† Jalabert, A. Trembley, Bonnet, Leſage, Deluc, Senebier, Prevoſt, Pictet, and Deſauſſure himſelf.

hope of re-eſtabliſhing it. The French Government having appointed him Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the ſchool of Paris, he did not deſpair of poſſeſſing that honourable office at ſome future day; but his ſtrength failed him, and a general [illegible] ſucceeded the activity he had formerly enjoyed. His ſlow and embarraſſed pronunciation no longer diſplayed the activity of his mind, but formed a ſtriking contraſt with the agreeable vivacity which formerly diſtinguiſhed him. It was an affecting ſight to behold this great man ſo worn out at a time of life when the mind is moſt active in meditation, or at leaſt when he ſhould have enjoyed the fame and knowledge he had acquired.

It was in vain he tried all the remedies which medicine, aſſiſted by the natural ſciences, could offer. Life and ſtrength abandoned him by ſlow and painful degrees, and towards the end of the 6th (republican) year, his decay became more evident; his memory failed, and at length, on the 3d of Pluvoſe, in the 7th year, at the age of 50, he completed his brilliant career, much regretted by a family who loved him, a country to which he was an honour, and Europe whoſe knowledge he had increaſed.

By his ſide, and at the ſame moment, a violent death robbed the ſciences of a young man whoſe induſtry and talents had afforded the moſt flattering hopes. (Qu.?)

I muſt here conclude this ſhort account; and it may eaſily be perceived that I am very far from making the eloge of my illuſtrious countryman. I had neither the neceſſary materials, nor ſufficient means; that intereſting taſk is reſerved for one who has been the companion of his travels and labours, and who, by living habitually with him, has had the advantage of obſerving his manner of acting and thinking.

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THE

# LONDON REVIEW,

AND

# *LITERARY JOURNAL,*

## FOR FEBRUARY 1800.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

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Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, undertaken by Order of the Old Government of France. By C. S. Sonnini, Member of ſeveral Scientific and Literary Societies, and formerly an Officer and Engineer in the French Navy. Illuſtrated by Engravings. Tranſlated from the French. Royal 4to. Debrett.

THOUGH the commencement of theſe very curious and important Travels bears ſo remote a date as the year 1777, yet they contain a more accurate and recent account of the country than any hitherto publiſhed, and the time of their appearance from the French Preſs renders them more highly intereſting than they would have been if the author had given them to the public at a much earlier period.

In his preface he aſſigns ſubſtantial reaſons for delaying the publication till the ſeventh year of the French Republic, which ſhall be laid before our readers in due time *. Suffice it then for the preſent to inform them, that the delay hinted at has furniſhed the author with a fair

* Some authentic Memoirs of the Author, with an elegantly engraved Portrait, are in great forwardneſs, and will occupy the firſt pages of a future Magazine.

opportunity

opportunity to introduce into his work an account of the political views of the Republican Government of France in planning and carrying into execution their well known expedition to Egypt, independent of the hoſtile attempt to extend their conqueſts to the Britiſh ſettlements in India. Though it is not openly avowed, we find, in the courſe of the narrative, ſtrong preſumptive proofs that Sonnini had a conſiderable ſhare in advising the Directory to undertake this expedition. It, however, is our duty to apprize them that he is a zealous Republican, and, conſequently, that he gives a moſt favourable but partial and exaggerated repreſentation of the numerous advantages which the uncivilized natives and other inhabitants of Egypt will derive from the invaſion of their country, and the ſuppoſed permanent ſettlement of a colony of Frenchmen on its fertile and luxuriant ſoil.

Setting aſide the ſtrong bias of Republican zeal, our author merits the applauſe of the learned of every country for the information he communicates to the public on a variety of curious and uſeful ſubjects that have no connection with politics. In *Ornithology*, in *Ichthyology*, in *Zoology*, in *Botany*, and in *Chemiſtry*, he exceeds all the travellers to this country, his predeceſſors; and finally, as a moral Philoſopher, his remarks are judicious, energetic, and ſo worthy of attention, that we ſhall be ſurpriſed if the modern ſyſtem of literary pillaging is not practiſed, to form a ſelection from this Volume of ſentences under the title of *Sonniniana*.

Having thus noticed theſe miſcellaneous beauties, diſperſed throughout the work, and ſome of which we mean to produce in our concluding Review, we find ourſelves under an indiſpenſable neceſſity to inform our readers, that there are two Tranſlations into our language of theſe intereſting Travels; that the firſt publiſhed was by Dr. Henry Hunter, a Diſſenting Miniſter, printed for Stockdale, contrary to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom with the London Bookſellers of high reputation, after the Tranſlation of the Quarto Volume, now under conſideration, had been advertiſed by Debrett, in moſt of the Daily and Evening Newſpapers, as being then at the preſs, and after the moſt eminent Engravers had been engaged to execute the curious Plates annexed to it, which, including the Portrait of Sonnini and the Map of Egypt, are no leſs than *Thirty*. It appears by a note in our Tranſlator's preface, that his advertiſements announcing his intention to publiſh with all poſſible ſpeed, were continued through the month of June 1799, and that on the 20th of Auguſt following, Dr Hunter's octavo, then *Stockdale's* octavo impreſſion was publiſhed, notwithſtanding the forward ſtate of the before-mentioned very expenſive Plates, and the conſiderable progreſs made in the printing. This conduct on the part of Dr. Hunter and his aſſociate Stockdale has excited a conſiderable degree of reſentment on the part of our Tranſlator, and his ſevere animadverſions occupy a large portion of the preface, and ſeveral pages of addenda, to the Volume, under the title of *Hunteriana*. The latter, we think, had much better have been omitted, as it was ſufficient to have pointed out in the preface the incompetency of his antagoniſt's knowledge of the French language, to produce an accurate tranſlation of a work in which a great number of technical and other appropriate terms of ſcience occur, not eaſily to be underſtood: he would have found the ſupport of the *literati* of this country upon a fair compariſon of the two tranſlations with the original, and might have ſpared himſelf the diſagreeable taſk of diſſecting Dr. Hunter in an unmerciful manner.

Let us now proceed to a candid analyſis of a work of the firſt order of merit in the original, and which we affirm and can maintain to be correctly tranſlated. Our countryman Bruce travelled in Upper and Lower Egypt much further than Sonnini, and he employed more time, for he ſet out in the year 1768, and did not return till 1773, whereas Sonnini failed from Toulon in the ſpring of the year 1777, and finiſhed his travels in 1780: yet, in this ſo much ſhorter period of time, he collected more general information, and extended his reſearches to a far greater variety of uſeful ſubjects, Mr. Bruce having but one principal object in view—the diſcovery of the Source of the Nile.

The delay of the publication of Sonnini's Travels has likewiſe been attended with advantages which give them a deciſed preference to all prior deſcriptions of Egypt; for he had an opportunity to reviſe and correct his manuſcripts, and, in that moſt uſeful and very curious part of his work, which relates to Natural Hiſtory in its different branches, he had the

the advice and aſſiſtance of the celebrated *Buffon*, with whom he reſided for a conſiderable length of time after his return to France. The expedition of Bonaparte likewiſe contributed to redouble his attention to make his account of a country, which from that event had become a popular topic of converſation and of anxious enquiry in his own country, as accurate and as ample as his materials would admit. And moſt aſſuredly it muſt afford ſtill greater ſatisfaction to the Britiſh reader to be made familiarly acquainted with thoſe ſituations in Lower Egypt, which have been the ſcenes of heroic actions that have added freſh laurels to the intrepid heroes of Britain in the courſe of the preſent war.

Alexandria, Roſetta, and Cairo, were the principal places which Sonnini repeatedly viſited, and in which he occaſionally reſided during his travels. He debarked at Alexandria, and that city naturally attracts his firſt notice, but as it was in the offing of Roſetta, at the Mouth of the Nile, where it diſembogues itſelf into the Mediterranean, that our immortal Nelſon gained a victory over the French fleet, unparalleled in the annals of our own or any other country, we ſhall, for the preſent, travel with our author from Alexandria to Roſetta; confining our Review for this month to the entertaining and intereſting deſcription given by our author of that town and its inhabitants.

It is the cuſtom, as Sonnini obſerves, to perform the journey from Alexandria to Roſetta by night, in order to avoid the inconveniences of a burning ſun; and, accordingly, he conformed to the uſage in his firſt excurſion, being then in the company of the famous French Engineer Tott, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf afterwards at Conſtantinople by the military tactics he introduced into the Turkiſh army, when the Sublime Porte was engaged in a war with the late Empreſs of Ruſſia: but in a ſubſequent journey, he preferred travelling in the day-time, being convinced that there is never too much light for a traveller who is in ſearch of information. It is eſtimated a twelve hours journey; and as there are no carriages in the country, mules are made uſe of, which are hired both at Alexandria and at Roſetta, at a fixed and moderate price. Roſetta is a handſome and populous town, built in a ſimple but agreeable manner: it is modern, and if it does not contain any ſtriking edifices, there is nothing at leaſt in it to excite regret. The Nile waſhes its walls on the Eaſtern ſide; weakened by the water with which it ſupplies the canals and meadows in its courſe, and reſtrained by the bar which ſeparates it from the ſea at its mouth, it has not the impetuoſity of great rivers: it beats tranquilly upon its boſom the riches of three quarters of the world, and diſpenſes fertility to its banks. Its neighbourhood is not to be feared, and its overflowings are a benefit to the circumjacent country.

An immenſe ſpace of cultivated land extends North of the city: it is laid out in gardens, which are not divided by diſmal walls; odoriferous hedges encircle bowers ſtill more fragrant. Nor muſt we there ſeek thoſe regular walks, nor thoſe beds, nor compartments methodically ranged; monuments which art erects in our monotonous incloſures. Every thing ſeems to grow by chance; the orange and the lemon trees intertwine their boughs, and the pomegranate hangs by the ſide of the *awoka*. In a climate where winter is unknown, their bloſſoms exhale at all times a perfume, which the ſweet ſmell of the cluſters of the *henné* renders ſtill more delightful. Eſculent vegetables grow beneath this balmy ſhade. The lofty Palm, raiſing its head above all the other trees, takes away all appearance of uniformity. No tree, no plant, has its particular place; every thing is varied; every thing is ſcattered about with a kind of diſorder, which has no other rule but abundance, and which is ſeen every day with new pleaſure. Is not this confuſion, in fact, the ſymmetry of Nature? Scarcely can the rays of the Sun penetrate theſe tufted groves, which are interſected by winding paths; while meandring ſtreamlets convey thither coolneſs and the aliment of vegetation. It is there that the liſtleſs Turk, ſitting all day long with his pipe and his coffee, ſeems to meditate deeply, and thinks of nothing. He would be far more worthy to enjoy theſe charming retreats, if he had the heart to ſhare them with ſome beloved female; but neither the example of the birds, nor the innocent cooing of the turtle-doves, which animate theſe natural bowers, is able to tune his ſoul to love, nor to awaken him from his cold apathy and gloomy inſenſibility. He flies from, he deſpiſes a ſex, whoſe preſence would give new charms to the moſt enchanting ſpot; and, guided by proud indifference, he would reject the hands

hands of the Graces, ſhould they attempt to erect there an altar to happineſs. The ferocious Muſſelman at leaſt reſpects what he diſdains to imitate: theſe turtle-doves, the emblem of fidelity and love, live near him in perfect ſecurity; he never diſturbs them; he is pleaſed to ſee them aſſociate with him, and conſiders them as ſacred birds. The European alone dares to violate this aſylum. "I have ſeen him, regardleſs of the murmurs of the inhabitants, take a pleaſure in carrying diſmay and death into the midſt of a winged race of lovers; a barbarous amuſement, which the pretence of exerciſing his ſkill, or a ſlight motive of utility, cannot excuſe; as theſe birds, being accuſtomed to man, do not avoid a ſtranger; and as their fleſh, at the ſame time, is very indifferent eating."

If we caſt our eyes on the other ſide of the river, we diſcover a plain which has no other boundary but the horizon; it is the *Delta*, a delightful country ſprung from the boſom of the water. The yellow harveſt is ſucceeded in the ſame year by green fields. Groves, ſimilar to thoſe in the vicinity of Roſetta; clumps of trees always green; others ſcattered about; and flocks of every kind vary the view, and animate this rich and verdant part of Egypt: towns and numerous villages add to the beauty of the landſcape. Here, through charming viſtas, we behold the high and ſlender turrets of cities; there, we diſcover lakes and canals, a ſource of inexhauſtible fecundity; and every where, we perceive the ſigns of eaſy culture, with perpetual ſpring, inceſſantly renewed, and conſtantly diverſified."

"There is no town in Egypt where public tranquillity is ſo little diſturbed as at Roſetta. Thoſe inſurrections, diſorders, and that reſtleſs agitation ſo uſual in the other towns, were there unknown. A foreigner was in ſafety, and might walk about freely, without being obliged to change his European dreſs; a thing impoſſible in any other part of Egypt.

"I made excurſions into the country; penetrated into the incloſures; croſſed them in all directions; and trod under foot the growing plants, without any one being offended. In the courſe of theſe charming walks, which I took a pleaſure in repeating, the huſbandman or the gardener uſed to invite me to come into his hut, and take coffee. With the ſame manners, the ſame cuſtoms, the ſame ignorance, and the ſame fanaticiſm, the inhabitants of Roſetta would have remained like thoſe who dwell among the ruins of Alexandria, or like thoſe who reſide at the foot of the barren rocks of Upper Egypt, the moſt barbarous people in the world; but placed in a fertile and delightful country, the verdure and productions of which temper the heat of the climate and the dryneſs of the atmoſphere, they have aſſumed greater mildneſs of manners, and laid aſide the ferocity of their character: a change due to the happy diſpoſition of Nature and the influence of Agriculture, which, ſtill more than Commerce, is the firſt inſtitution of Nations, and the moſt ſure means of raiſing them from a ſtate of barbariſm, and of conducting them to civilization with a rapid and ſteady pace."

Notwithſtanding theſe high encomiums on the face of the country, and the hoſpitable conduct of the peaſantry, our author gives a very different, and in ſome points a very diſguſting and indecent account of the manners and cuſtoms of the opulent inhabitants of the city of Roſetta.—"If they be leſs barbarous than thoſe of the other parts of Egypt, they are not leſs ignorant, leſs ſuperſtitious, nor leſs intolerant. We find among them, although with ſhades more ſoftened down, the ſame roughneſs of character; the ſame implacable averſion towards the nations of Europe; the ſame revengeful diſpoſition; in a word, the ſame treachery; and they are addicted to the ſame ſhameful vices. It is true, that at Roſetta Chriſtians do not ſuffer ſuch degradation, oppreſſions, and vexations, as at Alexandria and at Cairo, but they are ſtill ſubject to occaſional inſults, for the prejudices of the populace in every country will break out in ſome ſhape or other. The fooliſh and ridiculous pride which perſuades the Mahometans that they are the only men whom God has adopted; the only men to whom he is to open his boſom; a pride, which the Lawyers or the Prieſts, the moſt vain and intolerant of all, took great care to foment, was the principal cauſe of the unpleaſant occurrences. A Turk never deſignates an European but by the name of *Infidel*: an Egyptian Muſſulman, ſtill more brutal, never calls him any thing but *Dog*. With him, *Chriſtian* and *Dog* were two ſynonimous terms, ſo much in uſe that they were no longer noticed; and we were often ſaluted with them, and hooted at in the populous quarters of the town." It would diſgrace our highly-favoured Magazine, patronized by an indulgent public, amongſt other cauſes, for

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its steady attachment to true religion and sound morality, if we were to enter into the detail of the enormous crimes of these Egyptians; but we cannot omit remarking, that if the horrid picture he has drawn of their depravity be not overcharged, they ought to be exterminated; no matter whether by pestilence, fire, or the sword.

Let us drop the curtain then on those disgusting scenes, and turn to the most delightful descriptions of animate and inanimate nature, as she is exhibited by the masterly pencil of our intelligent author, who, as a natural historian, may vie with *Pliny* amongst the ancients; and hold the first rank with *Buffon*, *Linnæus*, and other celebrated moderns, who have distinguished themselves by their published labours in the same extensive and variegated fields of science, explored by natural philosophy.

Rosetta and its environs afford Sonnini an abundance of objects for contemplation and description; to extract the most novel and the most important, would be a manifest injustice, which we shall ever most carefully avoid: and therefore, it is with pleasure that we close our present Review with pointing out, and recommending to the perusal of the admirers of the works of nature, under the all-creating and preserving hand of the God of nature, in whatever region they are to be found, the following Chapters of this elaborate work:

In Chapter XI. The Natural History of the *Gerboise* or *Jerbo* of Egypt, an extraordinarily curious animal; to which is annexed some useful remarks on Natural History in general. Chap. XVII. Description of the Dogs and Cats of Egypt, and other domestic animals—of the *Ichneumon*, *Crocodiles*, and a species of *Tortoise* of the Nile, an enemy to the Crocodile. Chap. XVIII. Of the *Howbow* or Egyptian *Cuckoo*—the *Hoopoe* or *Dunghird*—*Turtle Doves*, *Little Owl*, and other birds—together with a variety of uncommon trees, shrubs, and plants, and curious insects, continued through this and the succeeding Chapter. *Alexandria* and *Cairo* afford him other subjects of inquiry and description, particularly the Antiquities of the former, which will pass under review in our next.

M.

(*To be continued.*)

Public Characters of 1799-1800. To be continued annually. 8vo. Phillips. 1799. 9s.

ACCOUNTS of eminent persons, when they are compiled from authentic information, dictated by candour, and divested of party prejudices, will be always received with satisfaction, and entitled to applause. This is intended as the second volume of a work with a similar title published in a preceding year, and appears to have been composed with more care, from better materials, and in general with a better spirit, than its predecessor; though still not without an inclination to the defence of Jacobine principles. "The Memoirs in the present," says the Editor, "as well as the former Volume, have been communicated by the persons whose initials or assumed signatures are affixed to them. These persons in general have an immediate knowledge of the individuals respecting whom they write, and are able to bestow on their respective articles a due degree of authenticity and copiousness. It results, however, as a consequence of this necessary arrangement, that the work contains much variation of style, and considerable inequality of literary merit. Thus, while some articles only recommend themselves as containing a simple statement of facts; others, communicated by Gentlemen of distinguished literary attainments, abound in moral and critical observations, and combine with unquestionable authenticity the graces of elegant composition."

The inequality here admitted is very apparent. Some of the accounts are meagre and scanty; in several circumstances, which might easily be pointed out, inaccurate and erroneous; and some biassed apparently by party prejudices. The Volume, however, is on the whole so much superior to its predecessor, that we are not disposed to cavil at slight faults. The authenticity of many of the facts requires nothing more than the declarations of anonymous authors to obtain a ready assent.

The following are the persons celebrated in the present Volume, viz. Lord St. Vincent, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Erskine, Dr. Parr, Dr. Hutton, Lord Hawkesbury, Dr. Milner, Dr. Obbirne Bishop of Meath, Mr. Parish, Sir Francis Bourgeois, the Duke of Richmond, Mrs. Abington, Mr. Saurin, Dr. Arnold,

Lord Bridport, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir John Parnell, Mr. Robert Southey, Dr. Duigenan, Mr. George Ponsonby, Mr. Granville Sharp, the Hon. Thos. Pelham, the Duke of Grafton, Mr. Secretary Cooke, Major Cartwright, the Duke of Leinster, Mrs. Archbald, Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Graves of Claverton, Mr. Fuseli, Sir George Yonge, Dr. Garnett, Lord Dillon, Lord Cattlereа, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Mr. Hayley, the Countess of Derby, Mr. Pratt, Dr. Harrington, the Duchess of Gordon, Dr. Currie, the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Cowper, Miss Linwood, Lord Kenyon, and Mr. Hastings.

The following account of a very amiable man will be read with pleasure by those who either are or are not acquainted with him.

"It is now nearly forty years since the public were first acquainted with the subject of this memoir, as the intimate friend and correspondent of the late Mr. Shenstone, of the *Leasowes*. From that period, he has grown into more extensive notice, in the literary world, as the Editor and reputed *Author* of several amusing publications which have been well received by the public.

"Mr. Graves is a younger son of the late Richard Graves, Esq. of Mickleton, in the northern extremity of the county of Gloucester, where he was born in the year 1715. His father was esteemed a very learned man, and a good antiquary, being honoured with the appellation of 'Gravesius Noster' by Mr. Thomas Hearn, the Oxford antiquary, and Mr. Ballard, who wrote the lives of 'The Learned Ladies,' speaks highly of him, in a manuscript letter *, preserved in the Bodleian Library, as 'a gentleman endowed with every good quality, admirably skilled in the Roman and British antiquities, an excellent historian, antiquary, and medalist;' and adds, 'that he had made vast collections towards the history and antiquities of that part of the vale of Evesham, where most of his estates lie, which he had collected, at great pains and expence, from Doomsday-Book and from the manuscripts and records in the Tower and divers other places. Those papers, after his death, came into the hands of his friend, James West, Esq. late President of the Royal Society, at whose decease they were sold, in 1772, to the Earl of Shelburne.' He died in September, 1729, and has an elegant epitaph in the church at Mickleton, written by his friend Mr. West †.

"The Rev. Richard Graves, the subject of this article, received the first part of his classical education under a Mr. Smith, the curate of the parish, who, probably to please his father, made him read Hesiod and Homer at twelve years of age, and at whose house he reckoned among his school-fellows Mr. Howard Hastings, the father of the celebrated Governor-General of Bengal.

"At about the age of thirteen, Mr. Graves was sent to Abingdon, in Berkshire, then a public school; thence, when he was turned of sixteen, he was chosen scholar of Pembroke College in Oxford.

"Soon after he went to reside at College, he was invited to a small and sober party of young men, who amused themselves in an evening in reading Greek, and drinking water ‡. Here he continued six months; and they read over Epictetus, Theophrastus's Characters, Phalaris's Epistles, and such other Greek authors, as are seldom read at school. After shifting from one party or set of company to another, in which Colleges are usually divided, Mr. Graves became attached to Mr. Shenstone and a Mr. Anthony Whistler, an ingenious young gentleman of a good family and genteel fortune in Oxfordshire. These three met almost every evening; and, as he says, read plays and poetry, Spectators and Tatlers, and other works of easy digestion, and 'sipped Florence wine the whole summer §.'

"But as a scholarship of Pembroke afforded a very small supply towards the expence of an University-education, Mr. Graves tried his fortune at All Souls' College, where he was elected fellow in 1736, by the interest chiefly of Mr. Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex, then likewise a fellow of the College; and who, last year, celebrated his *ninetieth birth day*, but is since dead.

* "See Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire, Vol. I. p. 299."

† "Mr. James West, Mr. Graves, and a few more, contributed greatly to bring the study of the Saxon and English antiquities into vogue at that period."

‡ "At the head of this party was Dr. Dumaresque, afterward Chaplain to the Factory at Petersburgh, and now, in his eighty-eighth year, settled on a Living in Somersetshire."

§ "See 'Recollections,' printed for Dodsley."

"Here

"Here he became particularly intimate with Sir William Blackstone, who followed him, within two or three years, from the same College.

"Soon after Mr. Graves was chosen at All-Souls, instead of pursuing his theological studies, as he had intended, he conceived the idea of studying physic, which he thought a more *genteel* profession; and, as preparatory to that study, went through two courses of anatomy, in London, with that celebrated anatomist Dr. Nicholls. But, at the end of the second course, he was attacked by a nervous fever which had been some time coming upon him. After the lecture, the Doctor took him into his study, and read to him his case in Hoffman. 'There (says he), now go to bed, and *sweat* there these six weeks.'—This he literally did; but in spite of *assafœtida valerian*, 'and all the *cordial* medicines of the shops,' nature was so far exhausted, that if another physician, who was called in, had not ordered him a glass of jack every day and a toast, he could not have survived the experiment.

"This severe discipline, the effects of which he never thoroughly recovered, left him in so languid a state, that he thought fit to relinquish the medical line, and resume the study of divinity; and, in 1740, took orders. Mr. Graves's elder brother was acquainted, at the Temple, with Mr. Fitzherbert, the father of the late Sir William Fitzherbert and of Lord St. Helen's, who was going to settle on his estate at Tissington, in Derbyshire; and, having a donative in his gift, wished to have a clergyman with him in the house as a companion: of this offer Mr. Graves gladly accepted.

"As Mr. Fitzherbert was a man of the most amiable manners, Mr. Graves had an opportunity of enjoying the highest pleasures of society in his house, where Mr. Charles Pratt (afterwards Lord Camden) and many other young men of distinguished rank and abilities were frequent visitors.

"When Mr. Graves had been about three years in Derbyshire, he was coming by turn into office in the College, and therefore wished to get a curacy nearer to Oxford. But before he left his situation with Mr. Fitzherbert, he went with Mr. Seward (the father of Miss Anna Seward and the publisher of Beaumont and Fletcher) to make the tour of the North; and while at Scarborough, walking in the street, he was accosted by an old clergyman, with an immense beaver and a long cravat, who, after surveying him with great attention, asked him if his name was not Graves; and, being answered in the affirmative, told he had been making inquiries after him for these three weeks; that his brother had told him, he wanted a curacy near Oxford, which he had procured for him; but that, if Mr. Graves did not wait on the gentleman, near Newbury, in Berks, within a week or ten days, it would be otherwise disposed of. The old gentleman, who thus interested himself in Mr. Graves's behalf, was Dr. Samuel Knight, a distant relation, the author of the Life of Erasmus and Dean Colet, and then Archdeacon of Berkshire, who, four or five years before, had taken Mr. Graves to the Chaplain's table at St. James's; but, as he had hardly ever seen him, except at that time, he did not recollect his person.

"We have been the more minute in relating this trifling event, because on this apparently-fortuitous meeting depended the future condition of Mr. Graves's whole life. As the parsonage-house on this curacy was very indifferent, and Mr. Graves found it very uncomfortable living there alone, he prevailed on a gentleman-farmer to take him as a boarder. The farmer had daughters grown up: the youngest was not yet fifteen, very handsome, good natured, and unaffected. A fellowship of All-Souls is so desirable a thing, and Mr. Graves was so far from entertaining any thoughts of marrying, that he had, a very few years before, declined accepting a proposal, which he had reason to suppose would have been agreeable to each family, of a young lady whose portion was a good living and an agreeable situation.

"Being, however, now off his guard, the artless simplicity of this young nymph gained insensibly upon his affections; and, before he was aware, he became so fasci-

* "Perhaps none of the friends or biographers of Sir William was better qualified to speak justly and accurately of his comprehensive genius than Mr. Graves, or is better able to offer more honourable testimony to the erudition, genius, and judgment, of this great man in every branch of science as well as the law. The familiar friendship, indeed, which subsisted from the earliest period of their lives to the death of that illustrious judge, made him competent to speak of every useful regulation, in which he was engaged, in every department of the College and the University."

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mated by her attractions, that, however indiſcreet ſuch a proceeding really was, he married, and reſigned his fellowſhip. He had now thrown himſelf on the wide world, with a ſlender younger brother's fortune, and a curacy of fifty pounds a year; which, with a very neat but ſmall houſe, was offered him by an acquaintance, a moſt worthy and reſpectable man, of a good private fortune, near Reading, but in Oxfordſhire.

"As Mr. Graves had highly diſpleaſed his elder brother by reſigning his fellowſhip, and by ſo imprudent a match, he had at this time no proſpect of bettering his condition. A ſeries, however, of unexpected and highly improbable incidents counteracted the effects of his indiſcretion.

"After about two year's reſidence on this curacy, he was informed that a living in the neighbourhood was vacant, and was adviſed to apply to his friend Sir T. H——, of Langley, to procure it for him. Although Mr. Graves had no reaſon to think that Sir T. for particular reaſons, would apply to the Chancellor, in whoſe gift the living was, yet he did not fail to make him a viſit on the occaſion, which terminated as he expected. About a month afterwards, however, Sir T. meeting a friend of his *, Mr. Skrine, who had then a vacant living in his gift, and was diſtreſſed for a proper perſon to be preſented to it, fortunately recollected Mr. Graves's requeſt, and propoſed him accordingly; and Mr. Graves having been formerly known to Mr. Skrine at Oxford, he found no difficulty in obtaining the preſentation. This living was the rectory of Claverton, in Somerſetſhire, where Mr. Graves came to reſide in 1750, and from which he has never been abſent a *month*, at *one* time, in a period of forty-nine years. This little piece of preferment contributed ſo much to Mr. Graves's happineſs, that he ſeldom mentions the ſubject without expreſſing a grateful ſenſe of the ſuperintending care of Providence, in directing this ſeemingly fortuitous concurrence of circumſtances to ſo deſirable an event.

"As Mr. Graves was under the neceſſity of educating his own children, he took under his care other young gentlemen, and continued that employment above thirty years; and ſome of his pupils have ſince made a very reſpectable figure in the world.

"In the year 1763, Mr. Graves was preſented to the living of Kilmerſdon, in addition to that of Claverton, through the intereſt of Ralph Allen, Eſq. of Prior Park, who alſo procured him a ſcarf from Lady Chatham. When he waited on her Ladyſhip, at Hayes, on that occaſion, ſhe condeſcended to examine the preſent Lord Chatham and Mr. Pitt, in French, before him. The latter was then about five years old, and anſwered every queſtion in a manner that aſtoniſhed the viſitor, and gave ſtriking marks of thoſe ſplendid talents which now diſtinguiſh our Prime Miniſter.

"While Mr. Graves was in town, he received the news of Mr. Shenſtone's death, and that he was, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Dodſley, appointed one of his executors. Mr. Shenſtone's will was very ſhort and clear; but, on conſulting a country attorney on the ſubject, he ſtarted ſix or ſeven queſtions to be laid before counſel. The principal was, that, having left his houſekeeper an *annuity* of thirty pounds, *to be paid half yearly*, it was *doubtful* whether it meant thirty pounds every half-year, or only thirty pounds in the whole; though ſhe herſelf, and every one, knew the teſtator's intention. The executors, therefore, were adviſed to put the affair into Chancery in an *amicable way*, where, after bills of ſurvivor and other impediments, they obtained a decree in a little more than a ſpace of ſeven years. Mr. Graves is now living at Claverton, in his eighty-fourth year, healthy and active, unleſs what he ſays of himſelf is only a poetical flight.

'A wight there was, ſcarce known I ween to fame,
Who day by day to Bath's fam'd city came;
Meagre and ſwarthy ruſtic were his looks,
He ſeem'd as he had fed on nought but books:
His old great coat, "which he could ne'er forſake,
Hung half before and half behind his back."
Full threeſcore ſprings had bloſſom'd o'er his head,
Yet nimble as a roebuck was his tread;
For, in his youth, he ne'er did heat his blood
With liquors hot, or high and luſcious food;
Therefore his age, like froſty winter pale,
Hoary, but hale and healthy to the laſt.

* "Mr. Skrine, father to the accompliſhed Lady Clarges."

"What

"What! walk to Bath, Sir?" cries some gouty man:—
"No, Sir," quoth he, "I did not *walk*, I *ran*."
He ſtrolled about, and travers'd many a ſtreet,
Eſtſoons ſome friend or dainty nymph would greet;
With ſcornful looks, by empty fops ſurvey'd,
By ſcornful looks or ſneers, he, undiſmay'd,
On matters deep or muſed or ſeem'd to muſe;
Then made a halt, then read or heard the news;
Bought ſome old book or print perchance, and then,
*Small buſ'neſs* done, he travell'd home again.
Such is the life of man, with buſy face,
On trifles bent, he ſtrolls from place to place;
With various ſcenes of happineſs amus'd,
By turns applauded, and by turns abus'd.
To Sorrow's ſchool ſent weeping *from* the womb,
Spends his ſhort ſpan, then haſtens to the tomb.
Life's but a morning lounge, unleſs confin'd
To duty's path, and uſeful to mankind."

REVERIES OF SOLITUDE.

"As he looks upon *repletion* as the principal cauſe of moſt, if not all, the diſeaſes incident to mankind, his antidote is not merely temperance, but rigid abſtinence, and even faſting on frequent occaſions. *Exercije*, he thinks, is expedient, but *temperance* is *indiſpenſably* neceſſary.

"Mr. Graves's firſt publication was, 'The Feſtoon, or a Collection of Epigrams, with an Eſſay on that Species of Compoſition.' The fate of which Eſſay is remarkable. A ſilver medal having been announced, for the beſt Eſſay on that ſubject, by the proprietors of a periodical work, a journeyman-apothecary in Bath did Mr. Graves the honour of adopting this Eſſay as his own, and had the medal adjudged to him for the performance. On the plagiariſm being diſcovered, however, the medal was ſent to Mr. Graves.

"In 1786, came before the public a work, in one volume, called "Lucubrations in Proſe and Rhyme." This was given under the feigned name of the *late* Peter of Pomfret; ſo the author called himſelf, on account of his family coming in the laſt century from Yorkſhire. Both the foreign and domeſtic critics ſpoke of his production with deſerved reſpect.

"In 1772, Mr. Graves was the *editor* of the Spiritual Quixotte, of which he gives the following account:—That, although the editor was not the beſt of all poſſible preachers, yet his pariſhioners were ſo well ſatisfied with his doctrine, that they regularly attended the ſervice every Sunday. But, after a little time, a journeyman ſhoemaker, from Bradford, came into his pariſh, and brought with him a large congregation, and preached and ſang pſalms in a large old houſe; and, thenceforth, he found his church almoſt deſerted, and his flock ſeemed to treat him with much leſs reſpect than they had before done.

"On Mr. Graves's going to the meeting, and reminding the preacher, that, as the houſe was not licenſed, he was liable to a penalty of 20l. he deſired to preach there for half a year, that it might be ſeen which could convert moſt drunkards and ſinners of every deſcription. He then aſked Mr. Graves what was his definition of faith? and behaved with very great inſolence and impertinence, but never repeated his viſits more.

"The author of the Spiritual Quixotte acknowledges that he was actuated by ſome degree of ſpleen in commencing that work; and (as he ſays) he by no means thinks "*ridicule* the *proper teſt of truth*;" but, the more he reflected on the pernicious tendency of ſuch irregular proceedings to ſociety, the more he thought himſelf warranted in his endeavours to expoſe thoſe itinerant teachers, who aimed at rendering the regular clergy contemptible in the eyes of their pariſhioners, and their inſtructions uſeleſs. His next publication was, 'A Tranſlation from the Italian of *Galateo*, or a Treatiſe on Politeneſs, by De la Caſa, Archbiſhop of Benevento.' He then publiſhed '*Columella*, or the diſtreſſed Anchoret,' which he calls 'A Colloquical Tale,' to ſhew the probable ill conſequence of a young man, deſigned by his education for ſome uſeful profeſſion, or more elevated ſituation in life, retiring in the vigour of youth to ſolitude and indolence in the country.—Having now gained ſome degree of celebrity, he was encouraged by Mr. Dodſley to publiſh two volumes of poetical pieces (which went through two or three editions), under the title of 'Euphroſyne.' Mr. Graves makes many apologies in his writings for this habit of 'rhyming,'

and says, it is as hard to be subdued as a habit of swearing or drinking; and is almost inclined to think, man is a rhyming as well as a reasoning animal *. He imputes this, in some measure, to his intimacy with Mr. Shenstone in his youth, and the seductive charms of Lady Miller's Bath Easton Myrtle in his maturer years.

"As to the 'Sorrows of Werter,' of which Mr. Graves has been said to be the editor, we understand he only gave Mr. Dodsley the manuscript at the request of a particular acquaintance, and that he does not even know who was the translator, though he suspected the translation to have come from the pen of a very ingenious person of his friend's acquaintance.

'Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Vale,' a narrative of real facts somewhat embellished.

'Recollections' † of some particulars in the life of Mr. Shenstone, in a series of Letters to W. Seward, Esq. F. R. S. 1788.

'Plexippus on the Aspiring Plebeian,' by the same author.

'The Rout,' in a letter from a young man in town to his friend in the country.

'Fleurettes,' a translation of Archbishop Fénelon's Ode on Solitude, and other French authors. Inscribed to Mrs. Montague.

'The Life of Commodus,' from the Greek of Herodian.

'Hiero,' on the condition of royalty, from Xenophon.

'The Meditations of Antoninus, from the Greek. Inscribed, by permission, to the late Honourable and universally lamented Edward James Eliot.'

'The Reveries of Solitude.' Consisting of Miscipula, and other pieces in verse. Printed by Mr. Cruttwell, in Bath; and sold by Mr. Dilly, in London.

'The Coalition, or Rehearsal of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus.' Inscribed to the Hon. Miss Tracy.

"Mr. Graves has also very lately, we find, published a small octavo volume of Sermons on various Subjects, inscribed to Sir Walter James, Bart, with a preface, in which 'he thinks it necessary, from a mere regard to decency, after publishing so many volumes of a merely amusing kind, to give this proof (such as it is) that he has not been totally inattentive to his profession.' We do not find that Mr. Graves has published anything else, except a small poem, called 'The Farmer's Son,' as a counterpart to Mr. Anstey's 'Farmer's Daughter,' a most affecting tale, in the ballad metre.

"In a brief summary account (comprehending at once a list and character of pieces), which has been furnished us by

* "See Reveries of Solitude, p. 160."

† "Recollections, &c.—These letters Mr. Graves published in 1788, in consequence of what Dr. Johnson says 'that Mr. Shenstone had not a comprehensive mind, or active curiosity, or any value for those branches of knowledge which he himself had not cultivated;' than which nothing can be further from the truth. See page about 180; for we have not the book at hand.

"We recollect, however, two or three remarkable traits in Mr. Shenstone's character. One is, that even at the age of eighteen, nothing could have bribed him to depart from the dignity of his deportment so far as to join in a country dance. Another was, that he refused to transport a man, with five children, for robbing his fish-pond, suggesting the *policy* of substituting some intelligible mark of *infamy* in the place of capital punishments, which was an original idea in him, having never read Beccaria, or any book on the subject.

"The following lines were written when very young, and were never before printed.

While round, in wild rotations hurl'd,
Their tittering forms I view,
Methinks the busy restless world
Is pictur'd in a few.
So may the busy world advance,
Since thus the Fates decree;
It still may have its busy dance,
Whilst I secure with thee §.

"The principal object of the little volume of Shenstonian anecdotes, which Mr. Graves publish'd under the name of 'Recollections,' was, as we have observed, to vindicate him from the unjust censure of Johnson, and from Grey's ridicule, which Mason, who was jealous of him as a gardener, so successfully published."

§ "Meaning the ingenious Smith, whose ms is the subject of his fourth Elegy."

A fem ible

A ſenſible correſpondent who has the honour to be acquainted with Mr. Graves, and the merit to deſerve it, it is truly obſerved, that his 'Love of Order' is his longeſt and moſt methodical poem; and the 'Invitation to the Feathered Race' one of the moſt ſweet; that his Epigrams have great point; his Epitaph for Quin elegantly turned and truly moral; and the 'Hogs of Briſtol,' with much ſatire, mingles an equal ſhare of pleaſantry *. The compliment to the late Archdeacon of Bath has never been excelled. Wiſhing to retire to ſome of the villages near Bath, from the heat of the weather and buzz of company, to ſeek a retreat for himſelf and his Muſe, he ſays,

'At Kelſton, ſhe would wiſh to ſing,
And play whene'er I teaze her;
Still by the penſive Muſe I'm told,
Thoſe woods were made for *Cæſar* †.

At Newton, ſhe would wiſh to ſing,
Good rector! but, I fear,
Regard for you, a crowd will bring,
And make a city there ‡!'

"The converſation of this venerable man is agreeably zeſted with that epigrammatic turn which points his writings of the lighter kind; and, being accompanied by conſtant good humour, renders him every where an acceptable companion, his colloquial impromptus being frequently as happy as the *jeu d'eſprits* of his pen, while both are the unmeditated effuſions of a ſtill ſportive fancy and guileleſs heart.

"His perſonal figure is very happily caught by the annexed etching; and, even at this comparatively-patriarchal age, he has the eaſy air, light ſtep, and briſk movement, of a ſtripling. He has, indeed, always been remarkable for his activity, and was generally to be ſeen in a compromiſe pace betwixt a walk and a run; which occaſioned the late well-remembered Mr. Thickneſs to ſay pleaſantly, that 'Mr. Graves would be one of the moſt agreeable men in the world, if *he had but time*; for want of which he only came to ſee you, to let you know he could not ſtay with you a ſingle moment!'

"Mr. Graves ſtill reſides at his Claverton retirement, and is the laſt of the bright aſſociation compoſed of the Jagos, Shenſtones, Whiſtlers, and Somervilles, of the day.—Long may the *corner*-ſtone of the building ſtill remain to remind us, that

———'Such men were,
And were moſt precious to us.'

P."

* This repreſentation has occaſioned the following letter to be inſerted in the Bath Herald:

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR—The Conductors of the annual Publication of Living Characters having, from ſome erroneous information, mentioned an Epigram of Mr. Graves's as containing a vulgar ſarcaſm on the inhabitants of Briſtol; it is thought adviſeable to refer the readers to the original, as it was publiſhed in the Feſtoon about 30 years ſince—which runs thus—

THE HOGS OF HOG—W—K—

King Bladud once obſerved ſome hogs
Lie wallowing in the ſtinking bogs,
Whence iſſued forth thoſe ſulph'rous ſprings
Since honoured by more potent kings.
Vex'd at the brutes *alone* poſſeſſing
What ought to be a *common* bleſſing;
He drove them thence in mighty wrath,
And built the ſtately Town of Bath.
The Hogs—thus baniſh'd by the Prince,
Have liv'd at H—gs—w—k— ever ſince.

As Mr. Graves has ſome relations, and he truſts many friends in Briſtol, he certainly would not ſpeak with any diſreſpect, much leſs in ſo illiberal a manner, of a City [illegible] for its hoſpitality and civil reception of ſtrangers.

Some officious friend, with no bad intention I truſt, has alſo ſent a Caricature of Mr. G. from Bath—which, at beſt, repreſents him in the character of a Jockey—which, at his advanced age, is truly laughable—But, "*Valeat res ludicra*"—Hor.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant, A. B.
EDITOR.

† "Sir Cæſar Hawkins."
‡ "See Euphroſyne, 2 vol."
§ A village near Bath—where Mr. G. fancied himſelf rather unpolitely treated.

The Natural Daughter, with Portraits of the Leadenhead Family. A Novel, by Mrs Robinson. 2 Vols. 12mo. Longman and Rees.

*Motto on the Title page.*

"Can such things be,
"Without our special wonder!"
SHAKSPEARE.

INDEED, fair Lady, they cannot! and sorry we are to find a genius, capable of soaring to the sublimest subjects in Poetry, and whose former productions, even in the Novel line, communicated innocent amusement and salutary instruction to youthful readers of both sexes, descend to the adoption of that vitiated taste for the marvellous and improbable, which was unfortunately revived in this country by the author of The Monk and The Castle Spectre. In the present performance, every characteristic of a moral Novel is wanting. The title is a misprision of treason against common sense; for every page of the work demonstrates that it ought to have been The *Unnatural* Wife, Daughter, and Sister; and as to the natural daughter, she is only an infant fly in the cobweb texture of this wonderful and woeful story; of which the following is the outline:

Mr. Alderman Bradford, a wealthy, proud, surly, and capricious citizen, has a wife and two daughters, who make a conspicuous figure in the motley group of the most extraordinary personages that were ever held up to public view as models of existing characters. Part, however, of the sentimental portrait of the Alderman has a degree of merit, which makes some atonement for the absurdity of the plot; and as the colouring may be aptly applied to a great number of similar portraits, we exhibit it as the choicest *morceau* in the prose composition of the two Volumes:—"His luxurious life had been the bane of his constitution, and his enormous fortune had deprived him of almost every felicity! Those who have too much power to gratify their inclinations, are no less wretched than those who have too little. Satiety is a more uneasy sensation than necessity; and the greatest blessings of life, when fully appreciated, tend most to shorten our existence. Wealth produces indolence, indolence is the parent of fastitude, and fastitude incapacitates the mind for every innocent enjoyment. Mr. Bradford was wealthy, without being happy; he was surly, though not laborious; he was sad without cause for sorrow, irritable without being crossed in his inclinations; ostentatious without being generous, haughty though not dignified, indefatigable in the toil of disobliging; and, though he lived only for the world, he followed every propensity of his perverse nature in defiance of the world's opinion."

The two daughters, the principal heroines of the fable, are thus delineated: Martha, the eldest, was giddy, wild, buxom, good natured, and bluntly severe in the tenor of her conversation. With a face full of dimples, she talked gaily and laughed heartily. She had been educated at a country boarding school, because she was gay, robust, and noisy. Julia, small in stature, fair, delicately formed, humble, obedient, complacent, and accommodating: therefore she was permitted to pass her hours of study under the care of a French Governess at home. Thus prepared for the great world, the sisters started upon society: the gentle Julia admired as a model of feminine excellence, and the unsophisticated Martha considered as a mere masculine hoyden.

Yet, contrary to the usual course of human actions in a civilized country, the gentle Julia, in the career of life, commits crimes that make human nature shudder at the bare recital. Whilst the giddy, wild, good-natured Martha, represented as bluntly sincere in her conversation, withholds from her husband, from a spirit of pride and obstinacy, a secret which, if revealed, would have entitled her to the highest applause, but which, concealed, ruins her reputation in society, separates her from her husband, plunges her into extreme penury, conducts her to the verge of despair, and terminates in the tragical death of her husband, and her subsequent marriage to an admirer of her amiable qualities, to whom she had imparted the wonderful secret refused to the repeated importunities of the husband—this is no more nor less than the adoption of the *natural daughter*, an infant whom the accidentally meets with in a cottage near her husband's mansion, in the arms of its unknown mother. The husband, exposed to jealous phrenzy by Julia, suspects the child to be the unlawful fruit of an intrigue between Martha and her paramour,

during

during his absence in a foreign country: and the child, in the sequel, proves to be the daughter of her lover and second husband's sister, who had been fraudulently married at Paris, *a la mode revolutionnaire*, to her first husband, and by him abandoned; so that, after all, she proves to be his own daughter—and, horror of horrors! he has had another by Julia, and has murdered it. In fine, the chief characters meet together in the strangest manner in different parts of Europe: from Tunbridge they have accidental rencounters at Spa—and the catastrophe closes, all the interested parties being present, in the Mountains of Switzerland!

We regret that the author will not confine her labours to Poetry, in which she superiorly excels, and has given fresh proofs of it in this Novel, where the reader will find an Ode to Pity, on the death of a soldier slain in battle; another on the flower called the Blue Bell; and two more on different subjects. We must likewise inform the curious, that memoirs of herself, in some trying situations, are introduced into these Volumes, under the fictitious character of Mrs. Sedgley.

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*A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, containing a Detail of the various Crimes and Misdemeanours, by which public and private Property and Security are at present injured and endangered: and suggesting Remedies for their Prevention. The Sixth Edition. By P. Colquhoun, LL.D.* 8vo. 1800. Mawman. 10s. 6d.

In our Volumes 29 and 30, we gave a very copious account of this important publication, a publication which has been already productive of great benefit to the public, and will, we doubt not, furnish hints both to the Magistracy and the Legislature of still greater advantage. To the present edition, much new matter is added; and those who wish to be acquainted with the police of the metropolis, and the various devices of the unprincipled part of society, in order to guard against them, will here meet with ample information.

*A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.* 8vo. Edinburgh printed. 1799. 5s. Vernor and Hood.

The Compiler of this Sketch professes it to be his object to exhibit the progress of discoveries at this period in North and West Africa, by combining a delineation of the appearance of the country, an account of its native productions, a description of the peculiar manners of the African tribes, with a detail of the adventures of the travellers by whom these researches were accomplished. These, as far as his materials have extended, have been successfully performed; and his work is both instructive and entertaining. It may be also recommended as containing a great quantity of information at a more moderate price than is usually to be found in the publications of the present day. A map of the country described is wanting.

*St. Godwin; a Tale of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Century. By Count Reginald De St. Leon.* 12mo. Wright. 1800.

On the publication of Lloyd and Colman's two burlesque Odes on Mason and Gray, the latter had the good humour to acknowledge that tolerable good fun was made with him, where he understood the burlesquers; and Mr. Godwin, whose tale of St Leon is here the object of ridicule, unless he possesses more irritability than fell to Mr. Gray's share, will acknowledge in the same manner, that in the present publication more than tolerable good fun is made with his Tale of the Sixteenth Century. The Tale before us is in truth an admirable satire on the New Philosophy attempted to be inculcated by Mr. Godwin. The author has ingeniously extracted, and happily exposed the affected and irreconcileable sophisms of the writer on *Political Justice*. We feel ourselves indebted to him for an hour's rational mirth, and prescribe the perusal of St Godwin as an antidote to the immoral and blasphemous principles held forth in the volumes of certain modern philosophers.

*Copies of Original Letters from the French Army in Egypt. Part III.* 8vo. Wright. 1800. 4s

"Never," says the Editor of this important Collection, "did the public in this country, never perhaps did the world, receive information more interesting and important than is communicated in these papers. Never was there a moment in the affairs of this country, or of the world, a

which such information could have been received so opportunely." It is indeed an important collection, and discloses to the world proofs of fraud and duplicity, sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced reader of the little dependance to be placed on French faith, while that country is governed by its present rulers. "The lesson, which is to be derived from these papers, affords a full confirmation of the observations which were offered to the public in former periods of the Egyptian expedition; though accompanied in many respects with different sensations."

*The Villager's Friend and Physician, or, a familiar Address on the Preservation of Health, and the Removal of Disease on its first Appearance; supposed to be delivered by a Village apothecary; with cursory Observations on the Treatment of Children, on Sobriety, Industry, &c. By James Parkinson.* 12mo. H. D. Symonds. 1800.

Mr. Parkinson assumes the character of a Village Apothecary, who, after thirty years of severe labour of body and mind, had resolved to abandon his profession, and devote the remainder of his life to some rustic employment; convinced that he should then suffer much less distressful fatigue. He therefore, as a farewell, offers some suggestions to his neighbours, to enable them to preserve and restore their health. The topics treated of respect both the mind and the body, and are such as promise to answer the ends proposed by the author. In a village, at a distance from medical advice, this pamphlet may be consulted with considerable advantage. The precepts inculcated appear to be suggested by skill and experience.

*The Importance of Religion considered, and the relative Duties it inculcates. With Meditations, occasional Prayers, and Hymns, designed for the Instruction of Youth.* 12mo. Scatcherd. 1799.

Pious without enthusiasm, and such a performance as may be placed in the hands of youth, without danger of contaminating the principles of true religion.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JAN. 21.

THE RING; or, LOVE ME FOR MYSELF, a Musical Entertainment; was acted at Drury Lane. The principal characters by Messrs. Kelly, Caulfield, Maddocks, Suett, Webb, and Bannister, jun. Miss Stephens, Miss De Camp, and Mrs. Bland.

This piece was altered from THE PAVILION, noticed in our Magazine of November last. (See Vol. XXXVI. p. 319.) The story as follows:—The Caliph of Bagdad, in pursuit of a woman of strict virtue, who is capable of loving him for himself, finds at Balsora a Persian lady, whom he entrusts with a ring, which he tells her has power, while she remains constant, to secure her from man's oppression. The fair one is frequently betrayed; but her virtue proves triumphant, and the Caliph, having in every respect satisfied himself of the fidelity of her love, rewards her constancy and honour by making her the partner of his throne. The manner in which the piece was constructed gave but little interest to the representation; and, notwithstanding the decorative aid of some beautiful scenery, and the support of Linley's music, it met with such an unfavourable reception, that no attempt has been made to give it a second representation.

25. ADELAIDE, a Tragedy, by Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow.

| | |
|---|---|
| King Henry II. | Mr. AICKIN. |
| Richard, his son, | Mr. KEMBLE. |
| John, ditto, | Mr. BARRYMORE. |
| Clifford, son of Henry by Fair Rosamond, | Mr. C. KEMBLE. |
| Roman Legate, | Mr. GRAY. |
| Adelaide, | Mrs. SIDDONS. |
| Comp. to Adelaide, | Miss HEARD. |

FABLE.

The fable is drawn from that remote part of the history of this country which comprises the close of the reign of Henry the Second, whose last days were so much embittered by the disobedient and unnatural conduct of his sons. The scene is laid in France. The interest arises chiefly from the love which exists between Richard and Adelaide, the sister of Philip, King of France, who is sent to the court of Henry to have their nuptials solemnized. The two lovers are ardently solicitous to have the agreement carried into effect; but Richard having previously taken the cross to embark in an expedition to the Holy Land, the Pope's Legate sternly insists that he should

ſhould acquit himſelf of his vows and obligations to the Church before he reſigns himſelf to the arms of any other miſtreſs. The artifices of the perfidious Prince John are alſo employed to defeat the wiſhed-for union, by his giving his father to underſtand, that, as ſoon as the marriage ſhould be conſummated, it was determined that he ſhould be depoſed and impriſoned, and Richard ſeated on the Engliſh throne. He at the ſame time contrives to inflame the rage and jealouſy of Richard, by perſuading him that his Adelaide was unfaithful, and liſtened to the more aggrandizing propoſals of the amorous old King, who had become his rival. The ſcene in which Richard reproaches his miſtreſs with infidelity, and is reclaimed and reconciled by her pure and noble ſentiments, is, perhaps, the moſt intereſting of the whole. Richard determines to fly to the court of Philip, and redreſs himſelf by arms, but here Adelaide's virtue riſes ſuperior to her love, and ſhe refuſes to accompany him in an expedition where his valour was to be diſplayed againſt his father and his country. John, by his pretended filial piety, obtains the command of an army from his father, with which he treacherouſly joins the ſtandard of his brother. This unexpected defection breaks the heart of the aged Monarch. Richard, returning in triumph, is introduced to the corpſe of his deceaſed father, and receives the affecting admonitions of Adelaide, who, by previouſly taking the veil, had oppoſed an inſuperable barrier to the accompliſhment of his wiſhes. The piece concludes with ſentiments of remorſe on the part of Richard, and his reſolution to expiate his own offences by the blood of the Infidels in the Holy Land.

In the conſtruction of this piece very little ingenuity is diſplayed. The ſolemnity of the ſtory is continued from ſcene to ſcene, without any varying incidents to ſurpriſe or keep alive the intereſt; and, although it is in ſome parts juſtified by hiſtoric facts, yet there are many deviations for which we are at a loſs to diſcover even a poetic neceſſity. The character of Richard is that on which the author has beſtowed the moſt attention; and the good and bad qualities that twined the diſpoſition of this Prince afforded an excellent ſcope to mark the paſſions with effect. Ambition was certainly the leading feature of Richard's character; an admitted quality that ſhould not, in our opinion, have been wholly blaſted by the haſty effuſion of love. Mr. Pye has made him more of the braggart than of the hero. His vaunting of his own renown, and his confidence of ſucceſs, has ſomewhat too much of egotism; and, however we may deteſt the general proceedings of John, to whoſe vices alone is imputable the grievous loſs of continental territory which afterwards diſtinguiſhed his reign, yet we conceive that the means to which he is made to have recourſe in this drama are too groſs for credulity to ſanction, and too abrupt for the ſerious contemplation of the rational mind. Indeed, the ſtory altogether is by no means a favourable one for the Stage: the author, in adopting it, had many difficulties to contend with; and it is but juſtice to obſerve, that, in his endeavours to ſurmount them, he has diſplayed ſome ability. The language is claſſically chaſte, and in more than one inſtance bold and nervous; and although in ſome parts it is languid and heavy, yet, on the whole, it is creditable to the taſte of its author. Some of the ſcenes ſuffer from the tediouſneſs of the dialogue, particularly thoſe between Adelaide and her companion, and Henry and Clifford, in the laſt act. An excellent ſcene, however, takes place between Richard and the Legate; and the manly burſt of freedom and national independence againſt the licentious encroachments of Papal tyranny were received with the moſt lively applauſe.

The following Addreſs to the Tragic Muſe, written by William Sotheby, Eſq. was ſpoken by Mr. C. Kemble.

OH Thou! around whoſe Throne, in awful ſtate,
By Fear and Pity ring'd, the Paſſions wait!
At whoſe commanding call, from every age,
Hoſts ſwept by death, from Nature's changeful ſtage;
Chiefs, and ſtern Patriots, and the ſcepter'd train,
Riſe from the tomb, and glow with life again!
Before th, lifted eye, th' Hiſtoric Muſe
Preſents the pageant of her paſſing views;
And, on the column of recording Time,
Points ſculptur'd groups of Virtue, Woe, and Crime.
Tamer of Man! beneath thy boundleſs reign
Wild Fancy ſhapes her viſionary train,
Embodies airy beings all her own,
And rules, with wizard wand, the world unknown,
Leagues the weird Siſters where the night-ſtorm raves,
Drags howling ſpectres from reluctant graves;

Bids

Bids fear with icy dew drops, freeze the frame,
When horror broods o'er "deeds without a name,"
From realms of tortur'd spirits lifts the veil,
And half reveals th' unutterable tale

Yet, sov'reign of the soul! thy sway refin'd
Charms while it awes, affrights, yet soothes the mind
Guardian of moral sense, and fearing shame,
Firm guide of Virtue, mask'd in Pleasure's name;
Lo! on Guilt's glowing cheek, strange drops appear,
Where burns, like mo'ten lead, the new-born tear!
Lull'd by thy voice, the painful throbs cease,
Mild Melancholy breathes returning peace,
Repentance forms a wish to be forgiven,
And Angels wait a pray'r half breath'd to Heav'n.

Oh! while thy fateful strokes at will controul,
Or tender touches humanize the soul!
Send Terror forth, the vengeful goddess guide,
Tame the mad insolence of earthly pride;
Each dire vicissitude of life reveal,
Till trembling Tyrants fear what wretches feel;
Send Pity forth, and while her fusive pow'r
Allures to woe the lucky-pleasing hour;
To cold Prosperity's strange gaze expose
The painful image of unnotic'd woes;
Nurse the soft sense, that man to man endears,
And soothes the sufferer in the vale of tears.

Fix'd on this base, our Poetress his claim,
And woos, in your applause, the voice of Fame;
On English Annals builds Historic Rhymes,
And calls the spirit forth of Feudal Times;
Such, as of old, to Syria's shouting Coast
Led Lion hearted Richard's Christian Host;
When England's King the Red-cross Flag unfurl'd,
And darken'd all its shade the Pagan World.
Such, as of late, in Heav'n's appointed hour,
Gaul's vaunted hill drove from Acre's Tow'r,
When Cross and Crescent in just league combin'd,
Smote, in his pride, the murderer of mankind;
While Albion's Naval Hero tyrant most trod,
Scatter'd the Host that scorn'd the living God,
And Asia, rescu'd from th' Oppressor's might,
Hail'd *Allah's* name, and crown'd the "*Christian Knight.*"

An Epilogue, by Mr. Taylor, was spoken by Miss Mellon.

FEB. 1. OF AGE TO-MORROW, a Musical Piece, said to be adapted to the stage from Kotzebüe, by Mr. Bannister, jun. was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Frederick, | Mr. BANNISTER, j. |
| Baron Pillberg, | Mr. SUETT. |
| Hans Molkus, | Mr. WEWITZER. |
| Hair Dreller, | Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH. |
| Servant, | Mr. CHIPPINDALE. |
| Lady Brumbeck, | Mrs. WALKER. |
| Sophia, | Miss SEPHERS. |
| Maria, | Miss DE CAMP. |

The texture of the fable is but slight.—Frederick, a rich young fellow, who is *of age to-morrow*, falls in love with Sophia, who is kept in close confinement by a rigid aunt. He makes his way into the house, first in the disguise of a hair-dresser, and afterwards in the garb of an old wounded officer. Their stratagems, and the arts which he practises, in conjunction with Maria, such *confidante*, in order to impose on the old Lady, the Baron, her lover, and his German valet, constitute the business of the piece. In the end he prevails on Sophia to elope, the aunt offers half the fortune of her niece to anyone who should produce her; Frederick overhears, takes her at her word, and thus accepting the young lady with her *half fortune*, all parties are satisfied.—The other characters consist of an old Bear hunter, who makes love to the old Lady, and Maria, an arch, lively girl, maid to Sophia.

A Prologue, by Mr. Andrews, was spoken by Mr. Bannister, jun. in which it was stated, that to excite a titter by plain, broad farce was the author's sole aim; nor has it proved unsuccessful.—The music, by Mr. Kelly, is light and pleasing; and the piece received every advantage from the exertions of the performers.

FEB. 2. SIR ROBERT THE PLOUGH, a Comedy, by Mr. Morton, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Farmer Ashfield | Mr. KNIGHT. |
| Sir Philip Blandford | Mr. POPE. |
| Mornington | Mr. MURRAY. |
| Sir Abel Handy | Mr. MUNDEN. |
| Young Handy | Mr. FAWCETT. |
| Henry | Mr. H. JOHNSTON. |
| Gerald | Mr. WADDY. |
| Evergreen | Mr. DAVENPORT. |
| Dame Ashfield | Mrs. DAVENPORT |
| Susan Ashfield | Miss MURRAY |
| Lady Handy | Mrs. DIBDIN |
| Emma Blandford | Mrs. H. JOHNSTON |

FABLE

FABLE.

Sir Philip Blandford, after a long abſence on the Continent, whither he was inſluced to ſpan from a train of domeſtic calamities, the nature of which is afterwards brought forward, returns to the family caſtle in Hampſhire with his daughter Emma, whom he propoſes to unite with Bob Handy, a ruſtling but well-diſpoſed young fellow, ſon to Sir Abel Handy, a whimſical old Baronet, immerſed intirely in impracticable projects for patent tweezers, tooth-picks, machines for making deal boards of lavender, cleaning rooms by means of ſteam engines, &c. One of his favourite inventions was a patent plough, which he propoſes to make trial of amongſt the Hampſhire farmers, with a gold medal for the prize, which was won by Henry, who had received from his infancy with Farmer Athfield, to whom a very ſmall pittance was conveyed for his maintenance by ſome unknown hand, and the youth was meſſantly tormented with the wiſh of diſcovering his parentage, which was hitherto concealed from him. On receiving the prize medal from Emma, a mutual paſſion is excited, which ſo inflames Sir Philip againſt the youth, to whom he was before an enemy, that he threatens Athfield with ruin if he does not immediately drive him from the houſe. At the ſame time, in order to diſſuade his daughter from harbouring any farther notions of this contract, he acquaints her, that, when after the death of her mother he was induced to travel, he fell into the company of ſharpers and other diſſolute companions, who plundered him of all his fortune, that at the bottom of this conſpiracy was one who never perſonally appeared, a ſubtle villain, of the name of Morrington, who held bonds of his to the value of his whole eſtate, which, for ſome unaccountable reaſons, he had never thought forward, and, finally, that, as he was indebted to Sir Abel Handy for ſome incumbrances he bought up, the only tenure he could have in the remnant of his fortune was by her union with Young Handy, the ſon of his benefactor. The plot then goes on to deſcribe the diſtreſs in the family of Athfield, in conſequence of his return to drive the deſtitute Young Henry from his doors, till they are relieved by the appearance of Morrington, who gives Henry a bond of Sir Philip's for 2000 l. to pay off his demand upon the former. In a ſubſequent ſcene Sir Philip ſhews his friend Young Handy the picture of his brother in the caſtle's angle of the caſtle; and informs him, that in the chamber behind it was depoſited the myſtery of his hatred to Henry, and of the griefs with which his heart was agitated. (This part of the converſation is overheard by Henry.) He then proceeds to relate the love he bore his brother, with whom he voluntarily divided his fortune after the death of their father. They lived together as one man, till Sir Philip's heart was touched by the charms of a young lady, to whom he paid his addreſſes, with the conſent of his brother. On the morning when they were to be united, while he was fondly carving her name in the bark of a tree, he was aſtoniſhed at beholding an interview between his miſtreſs and his brother, folding each other with careſſes, and ready to embark in a veſſel which lay prepared for that purpoſe. In an agony of diſtraction, he drew his knife from the tree, ſtruck his brother to the heart, and had his corpſe conveyed away in the veſſel which was prepared for his elopement. The faithleſs miſtreſs died ſome time after in bringing a child into the world, the fruit of her perfidious amour, which proved to be Young Henry. Sir Philip engages his friend to remove from the chamber the fatal and bloody knife which ſtill remained concealed in it, but this trouble is ſaved him by the exploſion of materials from which Sir Abel was making experiments to diſcover a ſubſtitute for gunpowder, and which ſet fire to the caſtle. The utmoſt confuſion enſues, in which Henry, at the hazard of his life, reſcues Emma from the midſt of the flames, and, with ſtill greater hazard, paſſes in again to explain the myſtery of his birth. He finds the knife which he underſtands to be ſtained with the blood of his father, whoſe murder he is about to revenge, till prevented by the interference of Emma. Morrington ſoon afterwards appears, and proves to be the ſuppoſed murdered brother, who conſtantly attended Sir Philip's ſteps in diſguiſe, and between whom an affecting reconciliation takes place, which brings on the union of the two lovers, and the concluſion of the piece.

With this is connected an under-plot ariſing from the marriage of Sir Abel with Nelly, the ci-devant ſervant of Farmer Athfield, who domineers over him in a moſt inſolent, deſpotic manner, but from whoſe tyranny he is relieved by the appearance of a previous huſband who

was

was ſuppoſed to have been dead. Sir Abel, in the overflow of his heart, tranſported with joy at his deliverance, gives his conſent to join the hands of his ſon Bob and the virtuous and ſimple daughter of Farmer Aſhfield, whoſe hearts had been already united.

In the conſtruction and language of this piece Mr. Moreton ſeems to have taken for his model the poetic ingenuity and ſentimental refinement of the celebrated Kotzebue. From the ſucceſs with which the various productions of that author have been attended on the Engliſh ſtage, the emulative genius of Moreton naturally led him to the attempt of proving that genuine pathos was not the excluſive characteriſtic of the German Drama. In this commendable taſk he has not failed. In the progreſs of the ſcene we occaſionally meet with incidents neither ſtrictly within the pale of probability, nor directly ſanctioned by the rules of dramatic legitimacy, but, wherever theſe limits are overſtepped, it is to furniſh an agreeable treat of merriment and laughter, and, though the ſituation is forced, we find ourſelves compelled to approve the comic effect that is thereby produced. There is alſo a great portion of refined and moral ſentiment, admirably calculated to rouſe the pureſt feelings, and excite the nobleſt emotions of the human breaſt.

The language is nervous, pathetic, witty, and pointed. The characters are well drawn, and the incidents are introduced in ſucceſſion, without violence or force. The ſerious and the comic are happily blended. The performers, particularly Mr. Pope, Mr. Knight, Mr. Murray, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. H. Johnſton, Miſs Murray, Mrs. Davenport, and Mrs. H. Johnſton, did complete juſtice to their ſeveral characters; and the whole was received with great applauſe.

A Prologue, written by Mr. Fitzgerald, was ſpoken by Mr Betterton; and an Epilogue, by Mr. Andrews, was delivered by Mr. Fawcett.

19. TRUE FRIENDS, a Muſical Entertainment, by Mr. Dibdin, jun. was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Durano | Mr. MURRAY. |
| Juan | Mr. DAVENPORT. |
| Carlos | Mr. INCLEDON. |
| Father Dominico | Mr. J. JOHNSTONE. |
| Olla Podrida | Mr. EMERY. |
| Binnacle | Mr. TOWNSEND. |
| Jacomio | Mr. SIMMONS. |
| Theodora | Mrs. H. JOHNSTON. |
| Beatrice | Mrs. DIBDIN. |
| Blondella | Mrs. DAVENPORT. |

True Friends, like the other productions of Mr. Dibdin, jun. abounds with humour and whimſical alluſion. The plot is very ſimple:—Durano and Juan, two intimate friends, who had embarked together on a voyage with their families, are ſhipwrecked. Durano ſaves himſelf, with the daughter of Juan, and Juan preſerves the life of Durano's ſon. They each think themſelves the only ſurvivors of their families and friends, but meet unexpectedly, and the union of their children takes place. This fable, which is rather of the grave caſt, is, however, very much enlivened by the jealous temper of Olla Podrida, a Spaniſh Cook, the humour of Father Dominico, an Iriſh Friar; and the blunt good nature and loyalty of a weather-beaten Engliſh Tar.

The muſic was partly compoſed, and partly compiled, by Mr. Attwood; it was light and pleaſing, and the piece promiſes to take its turn at the theatre with ſucceſs equal to the generality of ſuch performances.

## CHELMSFORD CHURCH.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS Church dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſtately Building, ſituated at the further or Weſt end of the Town. Both Church and Chancel have North and South Iſles leaded. A lofty ſquare Tower of ſtone ſtands at the Weſt end; with Battlements and Pyramids at each corner. On the top is a large Lanthorn, with a Shaft leaded. It has a ring of ſix bells *, a ſet of chimes, and a clock.

It was re-edified about the year 1424, as appears by the following inſcription

* It is ſaid to have had a peal of eight bells; but that the pariſhioners gave two of them to Writtle, in exchange for their chimes, which were accordingly brought here.

in

Engraved by W. Ro

in ſtone-work in relievo on the outſide wall of the South Iſle, juſt under the battlements, in Gothic characters, each letter being about nine inches long:—"Pray for the good Eſtate of all the Townſhipe of Chelmysford that hath beene liberal willers and procurors to thys Worke and for . . . them that firſt Begin and longeſt ſhall contenowe it . . . In the yere of our Lorde Thouſand IIII hundred XXIIII." The intermediate ſpaces are filled with Parts laid in hard mortar.

The Eaſt window of the Chancel was very fair and curiouſly painted with the hiſtory of Chriſt, from his conception to his aſcention, untouched (as ſuppoſed) from the firſt foundation of the Church; and, to perpetuate the memory of the tranſaction, in the vacant places were placed the eſcutcheons and coats of the ancient Nobility and Gentry who had contributed to the building and beautifying of that ſacred Temple.

About 1644, the abſurdity of Popiſh practices being made the pretence for taking away all *ſuperſtitious* ornaments of Churches, the zealous reformers took away the pictures of the Virgin Mary and of Chriſt on the Eaſt, ſupplying the place with white waſh. But the moſt notable thinking this not rough reformation enough, a great number of them aſſembled on the 5th Nov. in a tumultuous manner, and with long poles and ſtones beat down the whole window; whereby the memory of the pious benefactor is loſt, as Mr. Holme obſerves. Dr. Michaelſon, the rector, was alſo barbarouſly uſed by them †.

In a Chapel on the North ſide of this Church which was in all probability erected by ſome one of the Chantries, is a Monument given by John Kitchin Eſquire, LL.D. a native of this town, and a Clerk of Spelthorne in this county, to the memory of his Parents. The Circumſtances relating thereto

Here are two Monuments, one of which is very ſtately, erected and juſtly conſecrated to the memory of the Earl of Fitzwalter, who died Feb 29, 1756, aged 56. It is about twenty feet high, and ſixteen broad. In a niche of curious grey marble, in the centre, ſtands a ſpacious urn, on each ſide of which is a pair of elegant pedeſtals, with entablatures of the Corinthian Order. Adjoining to them are ſeen, ſtanding on pedeſtals, two cherubims, one with a torch reverſed, the other in a melancholy attitude. Over the top the arms of this noble family are diſplayed in white marble.

The other is in the North-Eaſt corner, and ſo near to the former, as to be incloſed together with it in the ſame iron palliſadoes. It is an ancient monumental tomb of ſtone, curiouſly carved, but defaced by white waſh.

On the North ſide of the Chancel is a Chapel, which ſerves for a burial place for the noble family of Mildmay.

Patron Benj. Earl Fitzwalter, 1739.

Morant.

The body of the Church was ſupported by pillars of a light conſtruction, yet of excellent workmanſhip. The pews were much decayed, and the floor but indifferent. The windows Gothic and curious. At the Weſt end, adjoining to the belfry, was a vaulted, which ſeems originally to have been deſigned for an organ, as the ſituation is very fit for that purpoſe. There was a good veſtry, for the uſe of the Clergyman, and another for the tranſaction of the pariſh buſineſs. On one ſide the Porch, a place in which were kept two fire engines, for the benefit of the town and pariſh.

On the North and South ſide of the belfry, places ſeparated from the body of the Church by deal partitions, were the twelve Apoſtles painted upon wood; they ſeem to be antique, and not deſpicable in point of figure or drapery. Some of them are ſtill remaining perfect, though ſome defaced or otherwiſe damaged.

The Church yard is ſpacious, and kept clean. The walks through it are neatly gravelled, with rows of ſtately trees, which grow on each ſide. A few years ſince, the tops of the large ones were cropt, but they have ſince branched out afreſh, and in ſummer exhibit a moſt beautiful and picturesque appearance.

The living is at the gift of Sir John Henry Mildmay, and the preſent incumbent is the Rev. John Morgan.

Mr. Talbot conjectured that Cæſaromagus or Chelmsford, and Dr. Stukely was poſitive of it, that he fixed the Temple of Vagdhus to the ſite of the preſent Church.—Gough's Camden, Vol. 2. P. 53.

On Friday, the 17th January, 1800, the roof and great part of the body of this venerable pile gave way, and with a moſt tremendous crash fell to the ground. The damage received, and the appearance

* A phraſe of the times.

† Mercurius Rufticus, 1646 22.

now [redacted] are thus described in an extract from a private letter, dated January 19:

"On Friday last, soon after ten o'clock at night, the whole roof and body of our fine old Church gave way in an instant, and with a most tremendous crash fell to the ground! My reflections confuse my ideas, so as to prevent my giving you such a description as my imagination suggests. You have beheld the majestic ruins of the world's wonder and glory; but I think I may venture to affirm, this sudden and most awful event, which has crumbled in an instant this antient and noble structure, would fill your mind with sensations you never before experienced. I should receive great pleasure had I the ability to give you such a description as my mind dictates; but alas! language is too weak to paint a scene of such splendid horror as the first view of this sudden devastation presented.—Figure to yourself the immense and lofty roof, with all those noble pillars that supported it, and nearly the whole of the exterior walls and battlements, lying in majestic confusion, mingled with the remains of the shattered pews, pulpit, brake and dispersed into a thousand angles, forming various masses of confusion; in one part a prodigious beam accidentally fallen so as to support a huge piece of the remaining aisle at the East end, the Communion table and part of the Chancel remaining, from which scite, through a vista of the broken arches, you behold the old tower and steeple stand unsupported, and under its battlements the fine organ, over part of the front of which hung an immense sheet of lead, like a curtain, waving in terrific grandeur with the wind, and threatening destruction to what remained beneath: on each side hung tottering fragments of the children's galleries, through the back of which appeared broken lights from the South and North apertures of the remaining tower; which, together with the vast mass of light that illumined the bulk of this stupendous ruin, form together a scene of awful and magnificent destruction that surpasses the power of description, and which must be seen to be conceived—Happily no lives were lost."

This unfortunate accident happened by means of some bricklayers, who, in digging a vault, penetrated below the base of two of the columns which supported the middle aisle; the whole of which, with the roof of the South aisle, is fallen. The North aisle, Chancel, and Tower, still remain, the monuments are uninjured; but the beautiful gallery in front of the organ is nearly destroyed. The organ itself, however, is unhurt; as is the King's arms, a much-admired painting, by the late eminent artist Mr. Johnson.

# POETRY.

## ODE TO MARY,

ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

WHAT tho' no more the vernal bloom
Irradiates Nature's changeful face:
What tho' amidst drear winter's gloom,
No leafy vestige now we trace:

What tho' rude gales tempestuous blow—
The[illegible] tremendous beat:
What tho' it bounds the drifting snow,
And gusts bear up the drifly sleet:

Fell storms, beat on in fury dire;
Ye Boreas blasts, *still* ruthless howl;
Ye ne'er can check th'attemper'd fire,
That warmly thrills *Affection*'s soul!

Now, o'er the desolated scene,
See! see the wretched trav'ller fly!
No friendly cot his frame to screen;
Rude whirlwinds send the livid sky!

Now, o'er the trackless plain he bends,
And fears the dubious course to tread;
Ah, Night creeps on! no *hope* befriends,
Nor points a shelter for his head!

In horror gazing o'er the waste,
See his num'b limbs now tott'ring creep,
In vain he looks—no gleam is traced,
He's sinking on the snowy heap!

When ah! a glimmering he sees,
Nor more he heeds the furrows trod;
But falling on his trembling knees,
Now *mutely wrapt*, *adores* his God!!!

Tho' still the storm infuriate blows,
His fears a *thousand thrills* beguile!
'Tis *thus* my bosom fondly glows,
When warm'd by *Mary*'s genial smile!!!

What tho' the vernal season's o'er,
Tho' Phœbus sheds no fulgid glare;
What tho' exhaling sweets—nor more
Soft odours fill the ambient air.

What

What tho' no more the lambent rill
In murmuring course meanders by,
Nor sucking beams cerulean fill
With tinges soft the ruffled sky?

Tho' the bleak tempest raging high,
Each roseate beauty quick disarms;
Ah, *William's* fond impassion'd eye
*Still* finds them live in *Mary's* charms!

For *her* I'd court the Lybian plain,
Or brave the chill of Greenland's shore,
Or dauntless face th' embattled train,
Or Afric's deserts wild explore.

And should the touch of her sweet hand
My fond solicitude repay;
My flutt'ring soul would soft expand,
As flow'rets 'neath the orient ray!

How oft thus fondly do I dream,
Till chilling thought my peace destroys;
*Fate* rends my bosom's ling'ring gleam,
And points the barrier to my joys.

Yet when my fond, my tender gaze
Meets the soft glance of *Mary's* eye,
My flutt'ring heart *love's* throb betrays,
It feels it would—but *dares* not *sigh!*

*Dec.* 1799. W. F.

## THE ROYALIST SONG.

Translated from the Chevalier T. I. D'Ordre's "Matche des Royalistes."

I.

SOLDIERS! who, our call obeying,
Seek the foe with ardent eyes,
Say, can he feel death dismaying,
Who for Gallia's freedom dies?
Comrades, No—Death's utmost anguish
Nought can daunt your matchless might,
But if e'er your spirits languish—
'Tis to vindicate your right.
The banners wave; advance, ye brave;
Our arms are open to receive and save.

II.

Amnesty the foe-men proffer,
To ensure us more their prey;
Spurn their ign'minious offer,
Hah!—They parley to betray.
Butchers, thus, their victims sung,
Captivate with plausive hands,
Slaughter soon those hands embruing:
Mercy vainly reprimands!
The banners wave, advance, ye brave;
Our arms are open to receive and save.

III.

Nurst in crimes, and train'd to treason,
From the cradle to the grave,
Tho' for Liberty they reason,
For Equality they rave.
Tho' the Rights of Man they cherish
On their glib obsequious tongues,
Never heed them—lest ye perish,
Fetter'd, tortur'd, drench'd with wrongs.
The banners wave; advance, ye brave;
Our arms are open to receive and save.

IV.

From your breasts fell vengeance throwing,
Bid the foe in you discern
Souls with loyalty o'erflowing;
Bid them joy at your return.—
Frenchmen, wherefore should we hurt you?
Turn, and join our righteous cause;
Join a Prince, the friend of virtue;
Join Religion and the laws.
The banners wave; advance, ye brave;
Our arms are open to receive and save.

V.

Heroes bold, the throne maintaining,
In your Monarch's cause advance:
Victory with Peace enchaining,
Give great Louis back to France.
As she writes the gallant story
Of your prowess for your King,
Fame shall waft your names to glory,
Future worlds your praise shall sing.
The banners wave; advance, ye brave;
Our arms are open to receive and save.

W. B.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Lines, from the Abbé de Lille's *Gardens*, being the close of his description of Vaucluse, the residence of Petrarch, are considered as remarkably beautiful. In consequence of a request, I have attempted to translate them. If you think the Translation not unworthy of a place in your poetical corner, it is at your service for that purpose.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c. E. P.

*Rempstone, Jan.* 20, 1800.

MAIS ces eaux, ce beau ciel, ce vallon enchanteur,
Moins que Petrarque et Laure intéressoient mon cœur.
"La voilà donc," disois-je, "ou, voilé par la rive,
Que Petrarque charmoit de sa lyre plaintive
Ici Petrarque à Laure exprimoit son amour
Voyoit naître trop tard, mourir trop tôt le jour.
Retrouverai-je encore, sur ces bords solitaires
De leurs Chiffres unis les tendres caractères?
Une Grotte écartée avoit frappé mes yeux.
"Grotte sombre! dis moi si tu les as heureux!"

M'écriois-je. Un vieux tronc bordoit-il le rivage;
Laure avoit reposé sous son antique ombrage.
Je redemandois Laure à l'Echo du vallon;
Et l'Echo n'avoit point oublié son doux nom.
Partout mes yeux cherchoient voyoient Petrarque et Laure,
Et par eux ces beaux lieux s'embellissoient encore.

YET less affect these lakes, these lawns, this sky,
Than the soft scenes they bring to Mem'ry's eye.
Here Petrarch oft, to fan love's ardent flame,
Taught ev'ry breeze to whisper, Laura's name.
Oft on these banks he touch'd his plaintive lyre,
And mix'd with love-sick strains poetic fire.
Thus while to Laura's praise he tun'd his song,
The day too short he thought, the night too long,
See, on each lonely rock, their names entwin'd,
The emblem sweet of hearts in union join'd.
Tell, me, sequester'd grot! did'st thou attest
The sacred vows, which made the lovers blest?
Tell me, ye oaks! whose tops with age now fade,
Has Laura e'er repos'd beneath your shade?
Sweet Echo! say, dost thou remember still
Fair Laura? "Laura" sounds from hill to hill.
Where'er I turn, the lovely pair I trace,
And still their presence seems to charm the place.

## VERSES,

Addressed to a young Lady at Brighton, with a Translation from Ovid's Epistles.

SWEET Ovid! by thy numbers led,
Oft would my careless childhood rove,
Till twilight's sable shadows spread,
And deeper darkness veil'd the grove.

While thus I roam'd where sad, alone,
Surrounded by the trackless deep,
Fair Ariadne made her moan,
By perjur'd Theseus left to weep.

Transplanted now from native bowers,
In homelier garb appear thy lays;
For me I cull thy fairest flowers,
To emulate my Daphne's praise.

Oft would I rove unconfin'd,
Like thee, o'er empires bearing sway,
Embody phantoms of the mind,
And call new wonders into day.

Then would I sing of Ocean's joy
Whene'er the lovely Daphne lave;
How Nereid forms their arts employ,
And spread their tresses o'er the wave!

How, when my Daphne moves along
With graceful ease, Creation's pride,
The Sea-nymphs join the festive song,
And sportive shoot along the tide.

From coral groves in Ocean's cave,
How Amphitrite rears her head;
But sees a brighter Goddess love,
And sinks desponding on her bed.

Stern Neptune sounds his silver shell,
His subjects bend the suppliant knee;
O'erjoy'd to quit their secret cell,
To hail her—Goddess of the Sea!

Sweet Ovid! by thy numbers led,
Still may my careless footsteps rove,
Till twilight's sable shadows spread,
And deeper darkness veil the grove.

Fly, hapless Ariadne, fly!
Thy sorrows now are lost in air;
No sympathetic breast is nigh,
No Theseus heeds thy amorous pray'r.

See Daphne comes in beauty bright,
Soft while the waves of Ocean roll;
Thine are the charms that please the sight,
But her's the grace that wins the soul.

S.

## VERSES,

Written by a BRITISH OFFICER, on passing the Grave of Major André, at Tappan, on the Hudson River, North America.

OFT shall Remembrance, o'er th' Atlantic wave
Waft me, to where the Hudson rolls its tide;
Or murm'ring glides by many an hero's grave,
Who nobly bled, his country's honest pride.

There Britain's genius, bending o'er the spot,
Where gallant André's sacred ashes lie,
Mourns—tho' exulting in her soldier's lot,
Whose great example teach her sons to die.

No more shall War her crimson standard raise,
Or with her shouts affright the peaceful swains;
A long succession of far happier days
Shall crown with plenty Hudson's smiling plains.

There Industry, with Commerce hand in hand,
Shall guide the plough, or hoist the swelling sail,
And Ceres' blessings gladdening all the land,
Diffuse content o'er every hill and vale.

The

The charm of Sophistry, th' infidious slav,
The murderous Gaul shall usefully employ;
*Britons united*, to his guilty frame,
Will reign triumphant, and his spells destroy.

## STANZAS,

One viewing the Ornaments of TIPPOO SULTAUN's Throne, exhibited in the Treasury at the India House.

*Sic transit Gloria Mundi.*

ARE these the *Toys of Greatness*—these
The spurious charms which Fortune gives?—
The Coon, which narrow minds can please,
Which *shines*, which *flatters*, and *deceives!*

Ah! what avails the golden ore?
The ruby's, or the diamond's flame,
When Heav'n's high hand protects no more,
And grandeur is an empty name?

Yet shall those *gems* of lust'rous mould,
That deck'd an EASTERN MONARCH's throne,
To Potentates * a mirror hold,
And teach what fate *may* be their own!

W. H.

## SONNET.

### PENMAN-MAWR.

PRODIGIOUS Penman-Mawr! whose stature fills
With wild delight the wond'ring mind of man!
Monarch of beetling rocks and rugged hills,
Vast buttress of the main—thou land Leviathan!
O'er thy bleak brow, when Iris, colour-proud,
Far from the wave hath wrapt her crescent warm,
(The vaulted sky thy roof, thy cap a cloud,)
The seaman's morning sign, that soon shall rise the storm.
How have I seen thee, when the vengeful wave
Split its white fury 'gainst thy Druid face,
Mock its proud might, 'till it hath ceased to rave,
And the spent surge of foam ran rippling down its base.
So stands stern TRUTH, in better'd grandeur bold,
Tho' mad'ning MALICE roar, and fretful FALSEHOOD scold.

G. D. HARLEY.

*Holyhead, Nov.* 12, 1799.

## A WISH!

Translated from the Latin of

WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

YE healthful lakes, that from the bending thorn
Shake orient pearls, strew'd by the rosy morn,
Ye woods, and herbs that on the grassy hills
Imbibe rich moisture from the murm'ring rills;
Ye groves, whose shades imbrown the lowly vale,
Whose balmy fragrance scents the vernal gale:
Oh! could I now, as once, enjoy each charm
Ye lent my youth on my paternal farm;
Charms, far from art and fear of change remov'd,
Which blest the leisure I have always lov'd!
How could I wish, that whilst with healthful force
The stream of life pursues its silent course;
By my own hearth, where no rude cares engage,
To wait the slow approach of placid age;
And, to eternity's unbounded sea,
When time hath roll'd my happy years away,
To lie beneath a sod, unknown to fame,
Or a flat stone, that tells my humble name.

W.

*Queen's Coll. Jan.* 1800.

## COOSOHATCHIE †.

DEEP in the bosom of a lofty wood,
Near Coosohatchie's slow revolving flood,
Where the lone owl, with melancholy sound,
Reveals his woes, that from the groves resound;
Where the grim wolf, at silent close of day,
With hunger bold, comes near the house for prey;
Where the soft fawn, and not less timorous hind,
Beset by dogs, outstrip in speed the wind;
Where the lone traveller crosses in his way
The serpent, glist'ning in the summer's ray,

* The Author has, by this expression, no allusion to any thing but the *instability of human greatness*.

† The village of Coosohatchie is situated about half way on the road from Charleston to Savannah.

Or, at the covert of ſome ſhady brake,
With terror hears his fatal rattles ſhake;
Where the blithe mocking-bird repeats the lay
Of all the tribe that warble from the ſpray;
Where not a hill diverſifies the land,
Which to the eye preſents a waſte of ſand;
Along the road, near yonder fields of corn,
Where the ſo't dove reſorts at early morn,
There, on the borders of a graſs grown pool,
Remote from noiſe, I kept my little ſchool:
There would my breaſt with love of nature glow,
And oft my thoughts in tuneful numbers flow;
While friendly GEORGE, by ev'ry Muſe be-lov'd,
Smil'd his aſſent, and all my lays approv'd.

## EPITAPH FOR ELEANOR.

NEAR GANGES' ſtream my right to birth I claim,
At DACCA's walls, and ELEANOR my name;
Early devoted to the tuneful throng,
All praiſe I ſcorn'd but that I got from ſong!

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## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 8, 1799.

THE Preſident of the United States came down to the Repreſentatives' Chamber, where, both Houſes being aſſembled, his Excellency delivered the following Speech:—

*Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I meet the ſixth Congreſs of the United States of America. Coming from all parts of the Union, at this critical and intereſting period, the members muſt be fully poſſeſſed of the ſentiments and wiſhes of our conſtituents.

The flattering proſpects of abundance, from the labours of the people, by land and by ſea; the proſperity of our extended commerce, notwithſtanding interruptions occaſioned by the belligerent ſtate of a great part of the world, the return of health, induſtry, and trade, to thoſe cities, which have lately been afflicted with diſeaſe; and the various and ineſtimable advantages, civil and religious, which, ſecured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired; demand of the whole American people ſincere thanks to a benevolent Deity for the merciful diſpenſations of his providence.

But, while theſe numerous bleſſings are recollected, it is a painful duty to advert to the ungrateful return which has been made for them, by ſome of the people, in certain counties of Pennſylvania, where, ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, they have openly reſiſted the law, diſputing the valuation of houſes and lands. Such defiance was given to the civil authority as rendered hopeleſs all further attempts, by judicial proceſs, to enforce the execution of the law; and it became neceſſary to direct a military force to be employed, conſiſting of ſome companies of regular troops, volunteers, and militia, by whoſe zeal and activity, in co-operation with the judicial power, order and ſubmiſſion were reſtored, and many of the offenders arreſted. Of theſe, ſome have been convicted of miſdemeanors, and others, charged with various crimes, remain to be tried.

To give due effect to the civil adminiſtration of government, and to enſure a juſt execution of the laws, a reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem is indiſpenſably neceſſary. In this extenſive country it cannot but happen, that numerous queſtions reſpecting the interpretation of the laws, and the rights and duties of officers and citizens, muſt ariſe. On the one hand, the laws ſhould be executed; on the other, individuals ſhould be guarded from oppreſſion: neither of theſe objects is ſufficiently aſſured, under the preſent organization of the judicial department, I therefore earneſtly recommend the ſubject to your ſerious conſideration.

Perſevering in the pacific and humane policy, which had been invariably profeſſed and ſincerely purſued by the Executive Authority of the United States; when indications were made, on the part of the French Republic, of a diſpoſition to accommodate the exiſting differences between the two countries, I felt it to be my duty to prepare for meeting their advances, by a nomination of Miniſters, upon certain conditions, which

which the honour of our country dictated, and which its moderation had given it a right to prescribe. The assurances which were required of the French Government, previous to the departure of our Envoys, have been given, through their Minister of Foreign Relations, and I have directed them to proceed on their mission to Paris. They have full power to conclude a treaty, subject to the constitutional advice and consent of the Senate. The characters of these Gentlemen are sure pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honour or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith, or friendship to any other nation, will be stipulated.

It appearing probable, from the information I received, that our commercial intercourse with some ports in the island of St. Domingo might safely be renewed, I took such steps as seemed to me expedient to ascertain that point. The result being satisfactory, I then, in conformity with the Act of Congress on the subject, directed the restraints and prohibitions of that intercourse to be discontinued on terms which were made known by proclamation. Since the renewal of this intercourse, our citizens trading to those ports, with their property, have been duly respected, and privateering from those ports have ceased.

In examining the claims of British subjects by the Commissioners at Philadelphia, under the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain, a difference of opinion on points deemed essential in the interpretation of that article has arisen between the Commissioners appointed by the United States and the other Members of that Board, from which the former have thought it their duty to withdraw. It is sincerely to be regretted that the execution of an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice should have been thus unavoidably interrupted.—It is, however, confidently expected that the same spirit of amity and the same sense of justice in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations. In consequence of the obstacles to the progress of the commission in Philadelphia, his Britannic Majesty has directed the Commissioners appointed by him under the seventh article of the treaty relating to British captures of American vessels, to withdraw from the board sitting in London, but with the express declaration of his determination to fulfil with punctuality and good faith the engagement which his Majesty has contracted by his treaty with the United States, and that they will be instructed to resume their functions whenever the obstacles which impede the progress of the Commission at Philadelphia shall be removed. It being in like manner my sincere determination, so far as the same depends on me, that, with equal punctuality and good faith, the engagements contracted by the United States in their treaties with his Britannic Majesty shall be fulfilled, I shall immediately instruct our Minister at London to endeavour to obtain the explanations necessary to a just performance of those engagements on the part of the United States. With such dispositions on both sides, I cannot entertain a doubt that all difficulties will soon be removed, and that the two Boards will then proceed, and bring the business committed to them, respectively, to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Act of Congress relative to the Seat of Government, of the United States, requiring, that on the first Monday of December next, it should be transferred from Philadelphia to the District chosen for its permanent seat, it is proper for me to inform you, that the Commissioners appointed to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and the President, and for the public offices of the Government, have made a Report of the state of the buildings designed for these purposes in the city of Washington, from which they conclude, that the removal of the Seat of Government to that place at the time required will be practicable, and the accommodations satisfactory. Their Report will be laid before you.

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

I shall direct the Estimates of the Appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, together with an Account of the Revenue and Expenditure, to be laid before you. During a period in which a great portion of the civilized world has been involved in a War unusually calamitous and destructive, it was not to be expected that the United States could be exempted from extraordinary burthens. Although the period is not arrived, when the measures adopted to secure our country against foreign attack can be renounced, yet it is alike necessary to the honour of the

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Government, and the ſatisfaction of the Community, that an exact economy ſhould be maintained.

I invite you, Gentlemen, to inveſtigate the different branches of the Public Expenditure. The examination will lead to beneficial retrenchments, or produce a conviction of the wiſdom of the meaſure to which the Expenditure relates.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

At a period like the preſent, when momentous changes are occurring, and every hour is preparing new and great events in the political world—when a ſpirit of War is prevalent in almoſt every nation with whoſe affairs the intereſts of the United States have any connection, unſafe and precarious would be our ſituation were we to neglect the means of maintaining our juſt rights. The reſult of the miſſion to France is uncertain; but, however it may terminate, a ſteady perſeverance in a ſyſtem of national defence, commenſurate with our reſources, and the ſituation of our country, is an obvious dictate of wiſdom. For remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and deſirous as we are, by doing juſtice to all, to avoid offence to any, nothing ſhort of the power of repelling aggreſſions will ſecure to our country a rational proſpect of eſcaping the calamities of war, or national degradation.

As to myſelf, it is my anxious deſire ſo to execute the truſt repoſed in me, as to render the people of the United States proſperous and happy. I rely with entire confidence on your co-operation in objects equally your care, and that our mutual labours will ſerve to increaſe and confirm union among our fellow-citizens, and an unſhaken attachment to our Government.

JOHN ADAMS.

*United States, Dec. 3 1799.*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*Philadelphia, March 6, 1799.*

SIR,

I enclose a commiſſion conſtituting you, in conjunction with Chief Juſtice Ellſworth and Patrick Henry, Eſq. of Virginia, Envoys Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary to the French Republic. By the Preſident's direction, I enclose, for your information, copies of his meſſages to the Senate of the 18th and 25th of March, by the latter of which you will ſee the motives inducing the nomination of a *commiſſion* for the purpoſe of negotiating with France, inſtead of reſting the buſineſs wholly with you. This will doubtleſs be agreeable by reſieving you from the weight of a ſole reſponſibility in an affair of ſuch magnitude.

It is the Preſident's deſire that you by letter to the French Miniſter of Foreign Relations, inform him, "That Oliver Ellſworth, Chief Juſtice of the United States, Patrick Henry, late Governor of Virginia, and yourſelf are appointed Envoys Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, with full powers to diſcuſs and ſettle by a treaty, all controverſies between the United States and France." But "that the two former will not embark for Europe, until they ſhall have received from the Executive Directory, direct and unequivocal aſſurances, ſignified by their Secretary of Foreign Relations, that the Envoys ſhall be received in character to an audience of the Directory, and that they ſhall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a Miniſter or Miniſters of equal powers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned to treat with them."

The anſwer you ſhall receive to your letter you will be pleaſed to tranſmit to this office.

You will alſo be pleaſed to underſtand it to be the Preſident's opinion, that no more indirect and unofficial communications, written or verbal, ſhould be held with any perſons whatever, agents on behalf of France, on the ſubjects of difference between the United States and the French Republic. If the French Government really deſire a ſettlement of the exiſting differences, it muſt take the courſe above pointed out, unleſs the Executive Directory ſhould prefer ſending a Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States.

I have the honour to be,
Very reſpectfully, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

*William Vans Murray, Eſq. Miniſter of the United States, at the Hague.*

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Mr. Murray applied to the French Directory, in conformity to the above inſtructions, and Talleyrand wrote an anſwer agreeing to all the conditions required reſpecting the reception of the Miniſters, &c.

JOURNAL

# JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 61.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

LORD Montford took the oaths and his ſeat, upon his acceſſion to the title.

The Order of the Day for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage having been read,

Lord Grenville ſaid, that although the preſent queſtion was as important as any which ever came before the Houſe, it would be unneceſſary for him to dwell upon many particular points, as they had ſo often been diſcuſſed, recognized, and approved. The Correſpondence, however, alluded to in the Meſſage, rendered it requiſite for him to enter ſomewhat at large into a review of the conduct of our enemy, to ſhew how far any reliance could be placed upon profeſſions, or whether we were likely to obtain any advantages or ſecurity by a Peace. In the firſt place, while the ſame principles were perſevered in which had actuated every ſet of men who had been in power from the commencement of the Revolution, which principles went to overturn every regular form of Government, it was impoſſible we could be benefited by a Peace; and as the firſt Note profeſſed to originate from men of different ſentiments from the former Directors, he thought the official Note ſent in anſwer gave them an opening to prove they profeſſed different principles alſo, and thereby to make one fair ſtep towards a Negotiation; but inſtead of this, their ſecond Note was a complete attempt to juſtify every action, even of the moſt abandoned of their Revolutionary Governments, and to throw the odium of the War upon this country, when even the man who now was their Miniſter, and wrote this juſtification, knew the contrary to be the fact; and he would prove this beyond bare aſſertion.—The much talked of Treaty of Pavia was a glaring forgery. and he poſitively knew not of any Convention at Pilnitz; at leaſt none was ever ſigned or countenanced by the Britiſh Cabinet: indeed directions to prevent any ſuch Treaty had been ſent over to our Miniſter there. Of this Monſ. Talleyrand was perfectly aware; for it was a curious fact, that he at that time acted in conjunction with Monſieur Chauvelin; nay, he was named in the commiſſion ſent over by the unfortunate Louis as the Biſhop of Autun ſo to do, and actually brought over the Meſſage wherein that unfortunate Monarch was made to expreſs his thanks to our Sovereign, whom he then poſſibly began to look upon as a protector, for his declining to take any part in ſuch a Convention: and yet this ſame Talleyrand attempts to defend now what he then knew to be falſe. In this ſecond Note a Suſpenſion of Arms is propoſed, but that he thought more objectionable than even the entering into a Treaty: to France indeed ſuch a meaſure would be of the greateſt advantage—it would immediately open all her ports, and thereby aſſiſt her Commerce; it would enable her to receive a ſupply of naval ſtores, to remove her fleets to ſuch places as ſhe ſhould conſider the moſt advantageous for the renewal of hoſtilities, and even to provide ſuccours for her armies. But of what benefit could it be to England? Her fleets were not blocked up in ports; we were in no dread of attack; we had no invaſion to apprehend, our Commerce flouriſhed, and our merchants' ſhips were no longer captured. France might therefore with to ſuſpend our hoſtility, while from her we had no miſchief to apprehend. In examining their ſincerity, his Lordſhip obſerved, they had always profeſſed a great regard for Peace; and yet it was a fact, that ſince the Revolution, they had been at War with every Power but two, Sweden and Denmark, in Europe; and even towards thoſe they had acted with ſuch repeated aggreſſions, that their Miniſters had at this time been ordered to quit Paris. It was by her Treaties and Suſpenſions of Arms that they had been enabled to ſpread their devaſtation, both of which they broke through the moment they ſaw it would be

be to their advantage. This led him to trace through the different Treaties which the Directories had entered into, from a list of them which had been published lately in France. Having strongly animadverted on these, his Lordship again adverted to the papers on the table, in the second of which, he said, what was there translated, "Assailed on all sides, the Republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence," gave by no means a full idea of the French phrase, which he considered as conveying, in the French idiom, a more diabolical principle than any suggested by the vilest and rankest Jacobin; for the meaning went to this effect, that if they were assailed by one man, they were authorized to wreak their vengeance on the most innocent, so that, in fact, if they were at Peace with England, should they meet with any aggression in Turkey, they would feel themselves warranted to retort upon this country; a principle the most vile that ever could enter into the mind of man. From this, his Lordship took notice that the principal leading feature held out as security for the Peace, was "the many proofs the First Consul had given of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of War, and his rigid observance of all Treaties concluded."—This remark rendered it highly necessary to investigate a little the character of the man upon whom so much reliance was to be placed. First, as to the personal conduct of Bonaparte—As to his disposition for Peace, and his peculiar love for maintaining Treaties, it was not sufficient to take this merely on the assertion of the party himself, which requires the evidence of facts, and the result of experience. Look back to his history! Here is a man who has borne a distinguished part in all the transactions of the last three years, and let us see whether he is a man who desires the restoration of Peace, and a disposition to preserve Treaties—It was at the mouth of the cannon that he enforced the Constitution of the third year, that very Constitution which he has now at the point of the bayonet abolished. The moment he was placed at the head of the Army, the most atrocious attacks of the French Republic were made upon Piedmont by this very man.—If the King of Sardinia is attacked, it is by Bonaparte: if Tuscany be invaded, if Leghorn be seized and laid under contribution; the armistice broken; Parma ravaged; if Venice be first dragged into the War, and afterwards compelled to receive terms of Peace, and then bound hand and foot, and delivered over to Austria (though, to protect her from that Power, was an ostensible reason for entering her dominions); who, he would ask, was the principal promoter of these events, but the present First Consul of France? If that respectable old man the Pope was hurried from his country and connections, we know by whose authority and influence they acted who were the chief agents in this event. By whom also was the Constitution of Genoa overthrown? By whom was the Invasion of Switzerland prepared and executed: but by the General selected by Bonaparte. Even the violation of the Treaty of Peace made with the Cisalpine Republic was promoted under the same auspices. If we pass from Italy and the Continent of Europe, and follow this *Observer of Treaties* to Malta, there he is seen stedfast to his plan of making unprovoked seizures; from thence invading and taking possession of Egypt. What his conduct has been in that quarter is well known. Passing over the injustice of the original attack, it is sufficient to contemplate the horrible cruelty of the massacre at Alexandria. At the very moment when he was seizing upon Egypt, he declared to the Ottoman Porte that he had no desire of invading that country, whilst to his own Generals he declared quite the reverse. Need to all this be noticed his vile apostacy, blasphemy, his profession of the Mussulman Faith in his Manifesto, where he stated, "We Frenchmen are true Mussulmen," and which is followed by the most horrid blasphemy against the Founder of the Christian Faith. We have seen him, in the Intercepted Correspondence, advising his General (Kleber), to amuse the Ottoman Porte with proposals for Peace, in order to gain time, without any intention of fulfilling the conditions which might be entered into. In the instructions given to this General, we find him saying "you may sign the Treaty, but do not execute it; of such importance is it to retain the possession of Egypt."—This Treaty shall either be executed or not at a time according to circumstances. And now we find Negotiations attempted with England, first to amuse England, and then, if listened to, calculated to give offence to the Allies of this country. Such is the line of conduct which Bonaparte has uniformly adopted. During the recent transactions, Bonaparte has done nothing to redeem his character. He trusted that

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he was not too ſlow of heart to believe, if he heſitated to give full credit to the aſſertions of ſuch a man, eſpecially, when he found how his principles were identified with thoſe of the former Rulers of France, and that he took ſo large a ſhare in the former political tranſactions of that country; and he could not ſuppoſe that he had wholly abandoned his former principles. But it might admit of another enquiry, whether ſecurity in negotiating a Peace could be found in any regard he might have for his own intereſt? Perſonal intereſt and ambition were, he acknowledged, powerful ties; but had this country even ſuch ſecurity in the preſent inſtance? It had, indeed, been ſaid that this conſideration alone ought to balance all the diſtruſt which other circumſtances may create, and might obtain complete ſecurity. But he found but little ſecurity from obtaining a Negotiation, unleſs it led to Peace. He had ſhewn that Bonaparte had an intereſt in the concluſion of a Suſpenſion of Arms. It might be a contrivance to ſave the effuſion of Republican blood, but not to prevent that of Engliſhmen. By opening a Negotiation, the ſpirit of this country would ſink; it would infuſe diſtruſt and jealouſy into thoſe Powers who looked up to this country, and it would diminiſh our means of future exertion. His Lordſhip concluded a ſpeech of three hours by obſerving that he had heard it aſſerted out of doors that it was advilable to enter into a Negotiation, for ſomething might be gained, and if it broke off, you were but where you began; but ſuch doctrine, he truſted, would not be maintained in that Houſe, becauſe it was by no means the fact, as he had already ſhewn, by the advantages France might at this moment obtain by a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. Taking it, therefore, in every point of view, he truſted their Lordſhips would conſider the anſwer as perfectly agreeable to the circumſtances, and unite with him in an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty; (which Addreſs was, as uſual, an echo of the Meſſage).

The Duke of Bedford began by obſerving, that if he had not felt the preſent queſtion of the utmoſt importance to the country, he ſhould not have troubled the Houſe, but feeling as he did, he could not do leſs than give the Addreſs which had been moved his moſt decided negative. His Grace then went into a general reply to the arguments uſed by Lord Grenville; obſerving, however, that he did not mean to defend the conduct of the Rulers of France ſince the commencement of the Revolution:—as ſoon would he undertake to defend the conduct of the Partitioners of Poland, or that of his Majeſty's Miniſters.—The reflections upon Bonaparte he thought ill-timed, and he was rather ſurpriſed at their having been made, becauſe they could not poſſibly anſwer any good purpoſe. He treated the idea of re-eſtabliſhing the ancient line of Monarchy in France, as the moſt chimerical idea that ever entered the mind of man; it went to nothing ſhort of an eternal War; for did their Lordſhips conſider that there were now near 2,000,000 of perſons in that country that held their poſſeſſions for a tenure of a date not antecedent to the Revolution; of courſe, if the return of the ancient Royal Family was to be attended with the return of the ancient Nobleſſe, what an intereſted and ſtrong oppoſition muſt continue to be made to it. Was it not poſſible, if Royalty ſhould be their choice, that another family might have the preference?—The whole of the reaſons adduced by the Secretary of State againſt entering into a Treaty of Peace at preſent, his Grace contended, applied at the time his Majeſty's Servants ſent a Miniſter to Liſle, and another to Paris; and therefore, if they were ſerious then, they could not have any rational reaſon for declining at the preſent moment. Having noticed the leading obſervations of Lord Grenville, his Grace ſaid, that during the little time he had taken a part in the diſcuſſions in that Houſe, he had found that all his efforts had been exerted in vain, and he could not even flatter himſelf that he ſhould be more ſucceſsful on the preſent occaſion: there was every appearance that their Lordſhips would be againſt him as they had been before, and he muſt ſuppoſe the People were ſo alſo, becauſe, although, as he had ever contended, they had been deprived of many of their privileges, yet they poſſeſſed the power to addreſs his Majeſty and Parliament; and as no ſuch addreſſes had appeared, it was his duty to believe they were ſatisfied: but if that was really the caſe, he muſt believe they were ſo from an implicit confidence; and therefore he muſt entreat their Lordſhips to pauſe, before they came to a reſolution; for equal to the confidence of the People muſt be the reſponſibility of that Houſe:—it was poſſible that another mite might be drawn from their hard earnings; but it ſhould be recollected that they were now beat

down with the heavy burthens of taxation, and it was incumbent on that Houſe to preſerve them from falling, for it might be beyond their power to raiſe them again; and, in his opinion, they would then either ſink into ſlavery, or a Revolution would be the conſequence; and France was too recent an inſtance of the dreadful effects of a People aſſuming to themſelves the power of governing: for his part, ſhould he find he had been, as uſual, unſucceſsful in obtaining any weight with their Lordſhips, he ſhould retire from troubling them any more, and endeavour to beſtow thoſe comforts in the ſmall circle of his connections, which it would have been his ambition to have procured for the country at large. Before, however, they decided againſt what he ſhould propoſe, he wiſhed them to look at their means for carrying on the War: the old mode of raiſing money had for two years been abandoned, a new ſyſtem had been then adopted, the firſt plan was rejected, and he underſtood the ſecond was to be more ſtrongly enforced. Thoſe of their Lordſhips who went into the country, muſt be ſenſible what would be the effects of ſuch a meaſure: at preſent, you could not go into a wood without tracing the depredations of neceſſity, and if you paſſed through a village, you were beſet by the cries of children, the diſtreſſes of their parents not being able to teach them to bear want in ſilence: beſides this, thoſe who acted as Magiſtrates muſt have frequently met with a very common caſe of an appeal from a luſty countryman againſt the pariſh officers, for not granting him relief—they ſay he is ſtrong and healthy, and ought to work for his family—what is his reply?—It is true I am ſtrong and healthy, and it is equally ſo that no man works harder than I do; but inſtead of getting comfort after my day's work, I am diſtreſſed by the cries of my children, my earnings not procuring ſufficient to ſatisfy their wants. Such, he ſaid, were his principal inducements to give his decided negative to the Addreſs moved by the Noble Secretary of State, and to propoſe that which ſhould have Peace for its immediate object. His Grace then offered an Amendment, which, from his exhauſted condition (having ſpoken nearly an hour and a half), was read by Lord Holland. The Amendment ſtated the various declarations of his Majeſty's readineſs to treat with the enemy at ſeveral periods ſince the War, and concluded by expreſſing it as the opinion of the Houſe, that there was, in the preſent inſtance, no objection ſufficient to prevent our entering into a Negotiation with the French Republic.

The Earl of Carliſle ſpoke to order. He thought it unprecedented that one Noble Lord ſhould read in part the ſpeech of another Peer.

The Duke of Bedford denied that it was part of his ſpeech which had been read. It was merely the Amendment which he offered to the Addreſs.

The Lord Chancellor admitted that what had been read was no part of the ſpeech of the Noble Duke.

Lord Boringdon then roſe. A great part of what had fallen from the Noble Duke, he contended, was either irrelevant or had been anticipated by the obſervations which had fallen from the Noble Secretary of State. The queſtion was, in his opinion, ſimply, Whether we ſhould continue the War until we were perfectly aſſured of our ſafety? The late extraordinary Revolution had certainly veſted the ſupreme power of France in the hands of a moſt extraordinary man; but as his power was recent, it was uncertain how long it might be retained. We ſhould not therefore riſk, by any haſte or impatience, the placing of ourſelves, perhaps, at the mercy of ſome new Uſurper, or ſome new faction. Our firſt anſwer to the Letter of Bonaparte contained an intimation "that we ſhould not treat but in concert with our Allies," but to this he had not deigned to return any anſwer. Let it be ſuppoſed, then, that we had actually concluded a Peace with the exiſting Power in France, we may afterwards find that we had left the flames of War alive on the Continent—that we had infuſed diſtruſt and deſpondency into the minds of our Allies—and that we had hazarded all our preſent advantages only for the purpoſe of expoſing ourſelves to ſome new Jacobin inſult. The perſonal character of the new Conſul, he muſt alſo obſerve, formed no ſmall part of the preſent queſtion. That character was perfectly underſtood in this country. Was it to be ſuppoſed that the attainment of ſupreme power could of itſelf change the nature of Bonaparte? Could it be thought that it could make him more regardful of the expenditure of human blood, ſuppreſs the treachery of his diſpoſition, or cure him of his ambitious projects? He had been but a month inſtalled in his new powers; was it not right to wait until we ſaw to what uſe they were converted, and to attend

until we were better aſſured of their ſtability?

Lord Romney declared that he ſhould not vote on the preſent queſtion.

The Earl of Carliſle ſpoke in favour of the Addreſs.

Lord Holland was for the Amendment.

The Earls of Carnarvon and Liverpool, and Lord Auckland, ſupported the Addreſs; when the queſtion being called for,

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, he ſhould take the ſenſe of the Houſe upon the Noble Duke's Amendment. The queſtion being put, the Houſe divided,

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The queſtion upon the Addreſs, as moved by Lord Grenville, was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

Adjourned to Monday next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

MR. Nepean brought up a variety of accounts from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The ſeveral financial papers moved for by Mr. Tierney were brought up by Mr. Long.—Ordered to lie upon the table, and to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Long, the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage was put off till Wedneſday next, on account of the indiſpoſition of Mr. Pitt.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

A Meſſenger from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms preſented accounts of prohibited Eaſt India Goods, Naval Stores, &c. &c.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Steele preſented an account, ſhewing how the 2,500,000l. voted laſt year for the Extraordinaries of the Army, had been diſpoſed of.

A Petition from the Priſoners confined for Debt in the county gaol of Derby was preſented by Mr. Charles York.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bragge moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify the Holders of Public Offices who had neglected to qualify themſelves according to Act of Parliament.

Mr. Abbot complained that ſeveral accounts, which, from a motion of his laſt Seſſion, had been laid before the Houſe, were extremely unſatisfactory. He then moved for the production of an account of the total Amount of the Monies which would have been applicable to the Expences of the Civil Liſt, from the 5th of January, 1777, to the 5th of January, 1800, had the hereditary revenues of the Crown enjoyed by the late King been enjoyed by his preſent Majeſty—the Amount of the Annuities granted by Parliament in lieu of the ſame—the Sums voted at different periods to pay the Arrears of the Civil Liſt—and the Difference made by this arrangement to the Public.—Ordered.

He then prefaced a motion for the production of various other documents, by ſaying that it was his intention, in the preſent Seſſion, to move for the adoption of the method practiſed in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, of making money bear intereſt after it had lain in the hands of the Officers of Revenue beyond the legal time. Preparatory to this, he moved that there be laid before the Houſe a Liſt of all the Accountants who had, on the 5th of January, 1800, given in their Accounts to the Commiſſioners for auditing Public Accounts, ſpecifying their names, ſervices, places of abode, the ſums paid in, and the balance due, the amount of the arrears due by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, the Diſtributors of Stamps, the Receivers-general of the Land Tax, the General Poſt Office, the Penny Poſt Office, the Deputy Poſtmaſters in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies, and the balance due to Government by the Receivers of the Revenues of the Crown Lands. All theſe papers were ordered to be laid before the Houſe.

Lord Sheffield moved for an Account of the quantity of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye, imported into Great Britain from the 1ſt of January 1794, to the preſent date, as far as can be made up.—Ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

Petitions were preſented from the Debtors confined in the county gaols of Kent and York, praying for relief.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Maſter of the Rolls preſented a petition from the pariſh of St. John, Hampſtead, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for empowering the Overſeers, &c of that pariſh to build a new workhouſe.—Referred to a Committee.

Mr. Long moved, that the conſidera-

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tion of the King's Meſſage ſhould be further poſtponed till Monday next, as Mr. Pitt's indiſpoſition ſtill continued. He was aware that Mr. Sheridan's motion for an Enquiry reſpecting the Expedition to Holland ſtood for that day; but that Gentleman had agreed to defer his motion to Monday ſe'nnight.

After ſome remarks from Mr. Tierney, Lord Belgrave, Mr. Hobhouſe, and Mr. Perceval, Mr. Long's motion was agreed to.

MONDAY, FEB. 3.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, after reprobating the indecent conduct of field preachers and certain licenſed religious orators, gave notice that he would avail himſelf of a future opportunity to bring forward a motion reſpecting Proteſtant Diſſenters. He ſaid that what ſuggeſted the neceſſity of this meaſure to him was, that he found himſelf, in his capacity as a Magiſtrate, lately obliged to licenſe a young man of 17 years of age as a Preacher of the Goſpel.

Mr. Whitbread wiſhed to know whether it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring forward any motion this year for the improvement of the Poor Laws; and, being anſwered in the negative, he gave notice that he ſhould take an early opportunity of making a motion on that ſubject.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE

Mr. Dundas moved the Order of the Day for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage, and the communications referred to therein, reſpecting a Negotiation for Peace, as tranſmitted from France. The Meſſage being read, Mr. Dundas commented on the ſeveral points nearly in the ſame manner as Lord Grenville had done in the Houſe of Lords, and concluded by moving an Addreſs, which was (as is cuſtomary) merely an echo of the Meſſage.

Mr. Whitbread replied to Mr. Dundas, and, amongſt other arguments, ſaid, that in the ſtyle and manner of the Note tranſmitted to this country from Bonaparte, there was nothing offenſive or derogatory to the rights of nations, nor any thing incompatible with the language of one *Crowned Head* to another. (*A loud laugh.*) The termination of this Negotiation, he continued, would ſhew France and the world that there was a decided negative to any Negotiation for Peace on the part of this country. As to the reſtoration of the Houſe of Bourbon, it was an object for which not a ſhilling of Britiſh money ought to be expended; for with reſpect to this country, that Family ever ſhewed an ambitious perfidiouſneſs that involved us in repeated Wars, and finally loſt us America. He concluded by quoting the words of Mr. Fox, "That rather than not treat for Peace with France, he would treat with any Government."

Mr. Canning ſpoke in favour of the Addreſs.

Mr. Erſkine next ſpoke. He took a general view of the ſubjects of both Notes, with their reſpective anſwers, and diſcuſſing each, paragraph by paragraph, commented and animadverted on each; from which he drew this concluſive interrogatory, viz. Was the final anſwer of his Majeſty's Miniſters wiſe, prudent, or juſt?—On each of theſe attributes he argued with his uſual ability, and after many cogent and eloquent obſervations, concluded with oppoſing the Addreſs.

Mr. Pitt then roſe. The French Revolution, he ſaid, he had ever conſidered as a phenomenon which had ariſen for the purpoſe of putting the piety and patriotiſm of every man to a trial. It was one which by its blighting influence, required the utmoſt efforts to replace the hopes and the happineſs of man. After making ſome ſevere remarks on Mr. Erſkine's ſpeech, he took a comprehenſive view of the origin and progreſs of the War, and obſerved that the conduct of Great Britain had been marked throughout by moderation and precaution. When Italy was overrun by the French in 1796, we were ſo far from being engaged in unrelenting hoſtility that we were actually treating with France. We had at that time obtained three of our great naval victories. We had deſtroyed the commerce of the enemy, and doubled our own. We had taken his colonies, without ſuffering any diſmemberment on our part, yet we offered to ſurrender a part of our conqueſts in order to obtain ſome reſtoration to our Allies. But this treaty was broken off with inſult! An Hon Gentleman ſaid, it was broken off on account of Belgium; but it was, in fact, on account of a monſtrous principle laid down by the enemy—that no part of their conqueſts ſhould by any negotiation be ſeparated from the Republic, One and Indiviſible. In 1797, when Auſtria made Peace, we were told that we could no longer reſiſt, and that another

effort ſhould be made. In this inſtance, we did not require any ceſſion of territory from France. All we aſked was, that we might retain thoſe conqueſts which we had made from Spain and from Holland, then ſubjected to the French Republic, whoſe colonies we at the ſame time offered to reſtore. It was at this very criſis that France, liſtening to nothing but her ambition, carried her arms into Switzerland, where an armiſtice was, as uſual, the prelude to her treachery. That country, the Ally of France, whoſe innocent manners had conciliated the affection of Europe, and which was regarded as the ſacred Aſylum of Freedom, was expoſed to the ſevereſt afflictions, and added to the catalogue of her victims. This ſhewed the danger of French friendſhip, and how ſtrong a barrier was required againſt her devaſtating ambition. The attack made upon America was of a different kind; it was ſordid, mercenary, and degrading. The invaſion of Egypt was covered by the ſame perfidy and hypocriſy; as they uſed the names of their dead King, and of the Grand Seignior, to cover their treacherous purpoſes. This country was not only to form their road to India, but to be ſeized on as the territory of one which they conſidered as a fallen Power. In India their agents were already buſy. They had declared war againſt all the Monarchs of Europe; but *Citizen Tippoo*, it appears, was to be admitted into their fraternity. In all theſe movements was to be ſeen their inſatiate love of aggrandiſement, and the reſtleſs ſpirit of their ambition—a ſpirit which had "grown with their growth," and did not decline even with their misfortunes. This ſpirit belonged to all the nation, but in particular to Bonaparte, who wiſhed to obtain the title of a *general* Pacificator, though he had formerly made only a ſeparate treaty with Auſtria, and his ſecond attempt was to make a *ſeparate* Peace with England. On the former occaſion, when announcing the Treaty of Campo Formio, his Meſſengers were ordered to ſtate to the Directory, "that the French Republic and the Engliſh Government could not exiſt together!" How did this man keep his faith with his own country? He had ſworn fidelity to the Conſtitution of the third year, which he himſelf had lately deſtroyed at the head of his grenadiers. After dwelling a conſiderable time on theſe points, Mr. Pitt concluded by declaring it to be his decided opinion, that no Peace which could now be made would prove either ſolid or durable.

Mr. Fox replied at great length to Mr. Pitt. He argued very much againſt this country expending its treaſure to reſtore the Houſe of Bourbon, and concluded in nearly the following words: However contrary to the wiſhes of ſome Gentlemen, I moſt earneſtly implore the Houſe to paule before it gives a ſanction to the proſecution of a War upon the grounds now offered. If it were inſiſted by the Miniſter that it would be wiſe to purſue the conteſt until what he called military deſpotiſm ſhould be overturned, and ſuch he contended was tantamount to the language he had uſed this night, I beg the Houſe to recollect the military deſpotiſm of Auguſtus Cæſar—a power which originally was an uſurpation, but laſted 7 or 800 years! Much had been urged relative to the character and diſpoſition of Bonaparte. He was charged with inordinate ambition, an inordinate love of fame and glory, perhaps however he had a right conception of glory, and thought the trueſt glory conſiſted in giving peace to mankind. This General was ſaid to have aſſerted in his diſpatches to the French Directory, when negociating the Treaty of Campo Formio, that the Government of England and the French Republic could not exiſt together. If ſuch an abſurd opinion had appeared in his writings, or if he really entertained this monſtrous doctrine, I am inclined to think that no other man will be found to ſecond that opinion—the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) alone excepted. It was confined, he ventured to affirm, to theſe two illuſtrious perſonages. When talking of Generals and great men, he could not help lamenting the virulent abuſe which that Houſe had frequently poured forth on the beſt and moſt worthy characters, whoſe praiſes were afterwards readily acknowledged by the very ſame perſons who had ſo erroneouſly and wantonly calumniated them. I am no advocate for Bonaparte; but ſuch a change of opinion may, perhaps, in future operate in his favour. To illuſtrate, however, this obſervation, I believe I may inſtance the caſe of Gen. Waſhington, one of the greateſt and beſt men of the age in which he lived. That Illuſtrious Perſonage is now no more—he lives, however, in the heart of every

good

good man, and my humble panegyric can add nothing to his immortal fame.—Gen. Waſhington, it may be well remembered, particularly by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) was at one time branded with every harſh and infamous epithet for his perſeverance in the cauſe of Liberty and his Country; and yet, after ſucceſs had crowned his efforts, he was hailed as the Saviour of America, and the Pacificator of Mankind. The Right Hon. Secretary may imagine, that American Liberty is not a bleſſing—I differ from him very widely. Had a Negotiation been then propoſed to Waſhington, it would have immediately been ſaid—"What! Treat with an American Rebel!" No. But Fortune had completely operated a different opinion, and his memory was now the ſubject of univerſal praiſe.—Much emphaſis had been laid on the conduct and zeal of the Chouans, and on the propriety of ſupporting them. I believe that in the heart of France, where theſe people appear, there exiſts a conſiderable attachment to Royalty—how the Government of France could contrive to compromiſe with that ſpirit, I cannot pretend to conjecture; but I beg leave to call to the memory of the Houſe the once formidable inſurrection of the Hugonots, and the policy of Henry the Fourth, by which they were conciliated. If Bonaparte ſhould attempt ſome ſimilar arrangement with the Chouans, he can meet no great obſtacle to ſucceſs in their attachment to this country, for what has our Government told them? "We will aſſiſt you whilſt you can contrive to annoy the French Government, but we will not make a common cauſe with you." Such is the language held to them, and what reliance can ſuch profeſſions of intereſted, temporary, and precarious aſſiſtance induce them to place on us? Let me ſtate what has been repreſented to me as a fact, and the truth of which I hope Miniſtry will inveſtigate, that a ſtain may be removed from our national character. It is ſtated, that a party of Neapolitans who had joined the French, were beſieged in Caſtel de Nuova by a detachment from the Royal Army of Naples, to whom they refuſed to ſurrender, but demanded that a Britiſh Officer ſhould be brought forward, and to him they capitulated inſtantly; with him they did make terms, he promiſing them their perſonal ſafety and property. But, dreadful to relate! this property was ſold, the priſoners murdered, and the cruel and diabolical monſters who had captured them, eat the very fleſh of their miſerable victims!!!—When were theſe horrors to ceaſe?—Why not Peace now?—Are the bowels and property of Engliſhmen nothing?—Are we, to pleaſe the Members of the preſent Adminiſtration, to wage a perpetual War? I am ſorry that they are inſtigated by hatred and animoſity, by rancour and revenge, and, indeed, by every paſſion that leads to the extinction of civilization and humanity. But they are not, they ſay, to be checked in their deſolating progreſs till the Bourbons are reſtored. We had before boaſted of ſucceſsful campaigns—we were repeatedly told of the capture of Valenciennes, Queſnoy, Conde, &c. which prepared ſome Gentlemen for a march to Paris, but ſtill more ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs are now conceived than at that period: where then was the expectation of Peace? Since ſucceſs leads only to War, the War may now be *ad infinitum*. Good God! what a lamentable proſpect was this for the country—for a mere ſpeculation, or a raſh experiment, we are to perſiſt in ſpilling of blood, in exhauſting our treaſure, in ſwelling the black catalogue of human miſeries. Let Gentlemen ſuppoſe themſelves in the heat of battle, and contemplate the horrid conſequences of implacable warfare. Had they been at the Battle of Blenheim, and aſked the ſoldier what he fought for, he would anſwer it was to reſtrain the ambitious projects of Louis XIV.; but if at one of the deſperate conteſts which may enſue from the deciſion of this night, the ſoldiers would anſwer ſuch a queſtion, that they were wading through blood to ſee if the people of France would give Bonaparte a better character, that we may negotiate with him. Why not tell Bonaparte at once, in a bold and manly manner, that you cannot make Peace without including your Allies?—I appeal to the feelings of every man who hears me—I moſt earneſtly implore him to aid me in checking the calamities of War. I hope that thoſe who would have voted for the Addreſs had the Overtures of the Enemy been accepted, will aid me in oppoſing that of this evening, which pledges the Houſe for the Proſecution of the War.

The queſtion being called for, a diviſion took place,

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Addreſs, | 265 |
| Againſt it, | 64 |

Majority in favour of Miniſtry, 201

FOREIGN

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7, 1800.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. George Buckley, Collector of the Customs at Newhaven, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th inst.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that I yesterday received information that a small vessel of a suspicious appearance was lying near the Harbour; on which I immediately went to Mr. Bound, Mate of the Nox Cutter, who, with one of my boatmen, and some of the crew of the Nox, manned the Custom-house Boat, who, together with Mr. S. Cooper, Master of the Unity, of this place, assisted by some of the Coast Artillery (which I command), and other persons who volunteered their services on this occasion, manned four other boats, and proceeded in pursuit of her; when, after a chace of about two hours we came up with her, and after a short resistance she struck, and proved to be Le General Brune, of Dieppe, burthen about 30 tons, commanded by Citizen Fleury, manned with 15 men, and armed with two carriage guns, not mounted, and a quantity of small arms. The vessel and her papers are in my possession, and I have to observe that Mr. Bound, Mr. Cooper, and the whole of the persons who volunteered their services on this occasion, deserve the greatest credit.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. BUCKLEY.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 11.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Hosier, Commander of the private Schooner of War the Revenge, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Viana, 6th of Dec. 1799.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 4th inst. at five A. M. in Vigo-Bay, I was attacked by four Spanish privateers, two schooners, a brig, and a lugger, mounting from four to fourteen guns. The wind being southerly, I kept up a running fight till I got clear of the Islands to the northward, which lasted about 15 minutes, when one of the schooners having lost her mizenmast, gave up the chace, and the other three immediately hauled their wind; having suffered very much in our rigging and sails, it was not in my power to chace them to the windward, I therefore made sail to the N. W. At two P. M. saw a schooner to the Westward, gave chace; at three got close alongside, saw she had Spanish colours flying, desired them to strike; on making no answer gave them our broadside, which they returned, and a smart fire was kept up on both sides about an hour, when she blew up close alongside. Our boat being very much shattered, it was some time before I could get her ready to hoist out, and I am sorry to say I was enabled to save but eight of the crew, who informed me she was the new privateer Brilliant, Ramo de Castillo, Master, of eight guns, six and twelve pounders; had, when she began the action, 63 men; had sailed from Pontevedra that morning on a cruise off Oporto, which I am happy in having prevented, as there are at this time 50 sail of vessels off that Bar, who cannot get in, owing to the badness of the weather.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Queen Charlotte, at Gibraltar, Dec. 22, 1799.*

SIR,

In justice to the intrepid behaviour of Lieut. Bainbridge, I cannot resist reporting, for their Lordships' information, that last evening an English cutter (the Lady Nelson) was seen off Cabrera Point, surrounded by French privateers and gun-vessels, all firing. I ordered the boats from the Queen Charlotte and Emerald to row towards the enemy, in hopes it might encourage the cutter to resist until she could get under our guns, but she was boarded and taken in tow by two of the French privateers, in which situation Lieutenant Bainbridge, in the Queen Charlotte's barge, with 16 men, run alongside the cutter, and after a sharp conflict, carried her, taking seven French Officers and 29 men prisoners; six or seven [illegible] were killed or knocked

overboard in the ſcuffle: the privateers cut the tow-ropes and made off cloſe under the guns of Algaziras, purſued and attacked by Lord Cochrane, in the Queen Charlotte's cutter, which had by this time got up. Had not the darkneſs of the night prevented the boats acting in concert, all the privateers would have been taken. Lieut. Bainbridge is ſeverely wounded on the head by a ſtroke from a ſabre, and ſlightly in other places, but I truſt he is not in danger.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

KEITH.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 13th Inſt.*

SIR,

I beg leave to encloſe, for their Lordſhips' information, a letter from Capt. Baker, of his Majeſty's ſhip Nemeſis, acquainting me with his having captured (in company with the Savage ſloop) the Renard lugger privateer, of fourteen guns and ſixty-five men; and that the Savage had re-captured the Atlas, an Engliſh brig, her prize. I alſo encloſe a letter from Mr. Butcher, Maſter of the Nile (third) lugger, (Lieutenant Whitehead being ſick on ſhore, but has ſince rejoined her) acquainting me with his having captured the privateer mentioned in Capt. Baker's letter.

The Nemeſis, Savage, and Nile, with the prizes, have anchored in the Downs.

I am, &c.

SKEFF LUTWIDGE.

*Nemeſis, Downs, Jan. 13.*

SIR,

You will be pleaſed to hear of my having boarded and taken the French privateer lugger Le Renard, mounting 14 four-pounders, two ſwivels, with 65 men, Jean Jacque Fourmantin, Maſter. She ſailed from Boulogne yeſterday morning in company with ſix other luggers, and had captured a brig called the Atlas, from Lisbon off Dungeneſs, but fortunately the Savage was in company with me, and Capt. Thompſon quickly complying with a ſignal I made him, retook the ſaid brig, which I was obliged to paſs in chace of the lugger. I have alſo to inform you, that ſoon after I had taken poſſeſſion of Le Renard, two other luggers came from leeward. We inſtantly chaced them, and came up with La Modere, a French privateer lugger that the ſaid hired armed cutter was in the act of boarding. I beg therefore to refer you to the Maſter of her for any information you may require, as I had then no opportunity of queſtioning him, my time being taken up in placing the force, accidentally in company with me, in ſuch a ſituation to retake any other captures that might have been made from the Narciſſus's convoy as ſhe paſſed up Channel.

I accordingly gave Lieut. Guyon, of the Union hired armed cutter, orders to poſt himſelf off Boulogne; the Maſter of the Nile lugger off Calais; and Capt. Thompſon, a choice of either of thoſe ports his judgment beſt approved. The Stag cutter likewiſe joined me during the night, and I thought proper to give the Maſter of her directions to watch thoſe ports narrowly till morning.

The two luggers and re-captured brig being under my charge, and having, I hope, ſufficiently provided againſt the enemy's depredations, I thought it moſt prudent to repair with them to the Downs, where I have the honour to inform you I arrived at five o'clock this morning.

T. BAKER.

*Nile, (third) Downs, Jan. 13.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you (Lieut. Whitehead being ſick on ſhore) that his Majeſty's hired lugger under my command, at 11 A. M. captured Le Modere French lugger of four four-pounders, and 42 men, belonging to Boulogne; ſhe only ſailed about ſix hours previous to her being captured, and had not taken any thing.

I am, &c.

STEPHEN BUTCHER, Maſter.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain D'Auvergne Prince of Bouillon, of his Majeſty's Ship Bravo, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Jerſey, 8th inſt.*

SIR,

Having had occaſion to ſend his Majeſty's hired armed brig Ariſtocrat on immediate ſervice, and Lieut. D'Auvergne, her Commander, having repreſented to me that he had very particular private buſineſs to ſettle, I committed the execution of the ſervice to Lieut. Wray, Firſt of the Bravo: on his return from the execution of it he met a privateer, of Saint Maloes which he captured.

captured. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a copy of his report of the circumstances for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.
D'AUVERGNE Prince of Bouillon.

*Aristocrat, Plymouth, Jan. 2.*

SIR,

I have the pleasure of informing you, that after having executed your orders, in returning to Jersey on the 30th ult. I discovered a schooner to windward that had the appearance of an enemy: after a chace of five hours took possession of her, Seven Islands bearing E.S.E. nine leagues. She is called L'Avanture French privateer, of 14 guns, four and two pounders, and 42 men, out ten days from Saint Maloes, without having captured any thing. The number of shot I was obliged to fire before she would strike very much shattered her rigging, and damaged her gaff, which prevented her getting to windward. A heavy gale of wind in the night; not having the least prospect of reaching the Island, I made the best of my way to this port.

I have the honour to be, &c.
NICH WRAY.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Edward Leveson Gower, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Castor, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Cork, Dec. 30, 1799.*

I sailed from the Tagus on the 21st of November, with eight vessels bound to Oporto, and five to England; the former I left off the Bar the 25th ult. with a favourable wind and tide for entering that harbour. I there captured the Santo Levirata y 'Animas, a Spanish privateer of two guns and 38 men.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 18.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Abergavenny, in Port Royal Harbour, the 25th of Oct. 1799.*

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Philpot, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Echo, stating as gallant and daring an enterprise, under the command of Lieut. Napier, of the said sloop, as has been executed by any one Officer in the service during this war, when it is known that the two boats employed on this service were manned with 16 men only, Officers included; and that, from the confession of the Officers of the brig, they were in expectation of being attacked, and had held themselves in a state of preparation for two days and two nights. Being well assured there needs no further comment from me to induce their Lordships to pay attention to men of such distinguished merit as Lieutenant Napier appears to have had on such a hazardous and bold undertaking, I shall implicitly submit it for their Lordships' consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
H. PARKER.

*Echo, at Sea, Oct. 18, 1799.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 14th inst. I chased into Lagnadille, the north west end of Porto Rico, a brig. Seeing several vessels in the bay, some of them loaded, on the 15th I sent the pinnace and jolly boat, under the command of Lieutenants Napier and Rose; they arrived too late to attempt boarding the vessels at anchor; but had the good fortune to capture a Spanish brig from Cassana (on the main) bound to Old Spain, laden with cocoa and indigo, and having on board two four-pounders and 20 men. On the 16th I sent the two boats under the command of Lieut Napier and Mr. Wood, (the Boatswain) to cut out what they could from the bay. They arrived at the anchorage about two o'clock in the morning, and were hailed from the brig we chased in; they perceived her to be armed, and on the look-out for them, moored about half a cable's length from the shore, with her broadside to the sea, protected by 2 field-pieces, one eighteen-pounder, and some smaller carriage guns, all placed on the beach. The boats did not hesitate, but boarded her in the bow; the Frenchmen and Spaniards (about 30 in number, all upon deck, with matches lighted and guns primed, every way prepared for action) made the best of their way down the hatchways. By the time the cables were cut, the guns on the beach opened their fire upon the boats. The three shot, I am sorry to say, sunk the pinnace, while she was a-head towing the jolly-boat. The brig was several times hulled, but a light breeze favouring, she soon got out of gun-shot. I have every reason to be pleased with the conduct of Lieut. Napier, and those under him: had I known what they had to contend with,

I should not have considered myself justified in sending so small a force; luckily not a man killed or wounded; the only loss is the boat, with the arms and ammunition. The brig mounts 12 four-pounders; had thirty men on board, is a French letter of marque, commanded by Citizen Pierre Martin, Enseigne de Vaisseau, is coppered, and a very fast sailer, was to sail in two days for Curacoa; there to be fitted as a privateer; she is American built, and has a valuable cargo on board; the Captain of her was on shore.

I remain, &c.

ROBERT PHILPOT.

*Sir Hyde Parker, K. B. &c. &c.*

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port Royal Harbour, the 27th of Oct. 1799.*

SIR—I herewith transmit you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an account of armed and merchant vessels captured by the squadron under my command, since my last return, dated the 21st of July last, by his Majesty's ship Magicienne.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

[Here follows the statement, of which the following is a summary:—A privateer of one, and another of two guns, by the Trent; ditto of 12 guns, and one of two, by the Meleager and Greyhound; one ditto of two guns, by the Aquilon; two ditto of four guns, one of two, and one of one, by the Surprize; one ditto of six guns, by the Stork; one ditto of two guns, by the Mulquito; one ditto of eight guns, by the Lowestoffe, Volage, and Swallow; and one ditto of twelve guns, and one ditto of two guns, by the Echo; with the following merchant vessels:—three by the Brunswick, two by the Camatic, eight by the Trent, six by the Meleager and Greyhound, one by the Aquilon, eleven by the Surprize, one by the Acasto, three by the Stork, two by the Alarm and Amphion, one by the latter, one taken and destroyed by the Alarm, six by the Solebay, one by the Meleager, one by the Albrieno, three by the Swallow, three by ditto and the Lowestoffe and Volage, one by the Lowestoffe, four by the Diligence, one by the Fox, six by the Lark, one by the Mulquito, four by the Recovery, three by the Echo, three by the Sparrow, and five by the York.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 22.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Port Royal Harbour, the 4th of Nov. 1799.*

SIR—I have a peculiar satisfaction in communicating to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's late ship Hermione is again restored to his navy, by as daring and gallant an enterprize as is to be found in our naval annals, under the command of Captain Hamilton himself, with the boats of the Surprize only. Captain Hamilton's own letter, with the reports accompanying it, (copies of which are enclosed) will sufficiently explain to their Lordships the detail of this service, and the bravery with which the attack was supported, and leaves me only one observation to make on the very gallant action which adds infinite honour to Capt. Hamilton as an Officer, for his conception of the service he was about to undertake. This was, Sir, his disposition for the attack; which was, that a number of chosen men, to the amount of 50, with himself, should board, and the remainder in the boats to cut the cables and take the ship in tow. From this manœuvre he had formed the idea, that while he was disputing for the possession of the ship, she was approaching the Surprize, who was laying close into the harbour, and in case of being beat out of the Hermione, he would have an opportunity of taking up the contest upon more favourable terms. To the steady execution of these orders was owing the success of this bold and daring undertaking, which must ever rank among the foremost of the many gallant actions executed by our navy this war. I find the Hermione has had a thorough repair, and is in complete order: I have therefore ordered her to be surveyed and valued, and shall commission her as soon as the reports are made to me from the Officers of the yard, by the name of the Retaliation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. PARKER.

*Surprize, Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, Nov. 1, 1799.*

SIR—The honour of my country, and the glory of the British navy, were strong inducements for me to make an attempt to cut out, by the boats of his Majesty's

Majeſty's ſhip under my command, his Majeſty's late ſhip Hermione, from the harbour of Porto Cavallo, where there are about 200 pieces of cannon mounted on the batteries. Having well obſerved her ſituation on the 22d and 23d ultimo, and the evening of the 24th being favourable, I turned the hands up to acquaint the Officers and ſhip's company of my intentions to lead them to the attack, which was handſomely returned with three cheers, and that they would all follow to a man: this greatly increaſed my hopes, and I had little doubt of ſucceeding. The boats, containing one hundred men, including Officers, at half paſt twelve on the morning of the 25th, (after having beat the launch of the ſhip, which carried a twenty four pounder and 20 men, and receiving ſeveral guns and ſmall arms from the frigate) boarded; the forecaſtle was taken poſſeſſion of without much reſiſtance; the quarter-deck diſputed the point a quarter of an hour, where a dreadful carnage took place; the main-deck held out much longer, and with equal ſlaughter; nor was it before both cables were cut, ſail made on the ſhip, and boats a head to tow, that the main-deck could be called ours; they laſt of all retreated to the 'tween decks, and continued firing till their ammunition was expended; then, and not until then, did they cry for quarter.—At two o'clock the Hermione was completely ours, being out of gun-ſhot from the fort, which had for ſome time kept up a tolerable good fire. From the Captain Don Romond de Chalas I am informed ſhe was nearly ready for ſea, mounting 44 guns, with a ſhip's company of 321 Officers and ſailors, 56 ſoldiers, and 15 artillery-men on board. Every Officer and man on this expedition behaved with an uncommon degree of valour and exertion; but I conſider it particularly my duty to mention the very gallant conduct, as well as the aid and aſſiſtance at a particular criſis, I received from Mr. John M'Mullen, ſurgeon and volunteer, and Mr. Maxwell, gunner, even after the latter was dangerouſly wounded. As the frigate was the particular object of your order of the 17th of September, I have thought proper to return into port with her.—Enclоſed I tranſmit you a liſt of captures during the cruize, alſo two liſts of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. HAMILTON.

*A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on board the Spaniſh Frigate Hermione, late his Majeſty's Ship Hermione, when captured by the Boats of his Majeſty's Ship Surprize, under the Command of Capt. Edward Hamilton, in Porto Cavallo, Oct. 25, 1799, and general Statement of the Complement on Board.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Priſoners landed at Porto Cavallo the ſame day, out of which there were 97 wounded, moſtly dangerous, - | 228 |
| Eſcaped in the launch, which was rowing guard round the ſhip, with a 24 pounder, - | 20 |
| Remain priſoners on board | 3 |
| On ſhore on leave, one Lieutenant, one Captain of Troops, four Pilots, and one Midſhipman | 7 |
| Swam on ſhore from the ſhip | 15 |
| Killed - - | 119 |
| Total | 392 |

(Signed) E. HAMILTON.

*A Liſt of Killed in the Boats of his Majeſty's Ship Surprize, in cutting out a Privateer Schooner of ten Guns and two Sloops from the Harbour of Aruba, on the 25th Oct. 1799.*

Mr. John Buſey, Acting Lieutenant, killed.

(Signed) E. HAMILTON, Capt.

*A Liſt of Officers and Men wounded on board the Spaniſh Frigate Hermione, on the Attack made by the Boats of his Majeſty's Ship Surprize, under the Orders of Capt. Hamilton, in the Harbour of Porto Cavallo, the 25th Oct. 1799.*

Edward Hamilton, Eſq. Captain, ſeveral contuſions, but not dangerous; Mr. John Maxwell, Gunner, dangerouſly wounded in ſeveral places; John Lewis Matthews, Quarter-maſter, dangerouſly; Arthur Reed, Quarter-gunner, dangerouſly; Henry Milne, Carpenter's crew, dangerouſly; Henry Dibleen, Gunner's Mate, ſlightly; Charles Livingſton, able ſeaman, ſlightly; William Pardy, able ſeaman, ſlightly; Robert Ball, able ſeaman, ſlightly; Thomas Stevenſon, able ſeaman, ſlightly; John Ingram, private marine, ſlightly; Joſeph Tiley, private marine, ſlightly.

(Signed) E. HAMILTON, Capt.

(A Copy.) H. PARKER.

*A Liſt of Veſſels captured by his Majeſty's Ship Surprize, Edward Hamilton, Eſq. Commander, from the 20th Day of Sept. to the 30th Day of Oct. 1799.*

The French ſchooner Nancy, of nine men, and twenty-five tons, from Aux Cayes,

Caves, bound to Curacoa, laden with coffee, taken near Cape de la Vella, October 4, 1799.

The Dutch schooner, Lame Duck, of ten guns, and eighty tons, from Aux Caves, laden with sundries, cut out from the harbour of Aruba, Oct. 15, 1799.

The Spanish schooner La Manuel, of six men, and ten tons, from Aux Cayes, laden with plantain, destroyed near Porto Cavallo, Oct 20. 1799.

The Spanish frigate Hermione, of forty-four guns, three hundred and ninety-two men, and seven hundred and seventeen tons, from Aux Cayes, cut out from Porto Cavallo, Oct. 25, 1799.

(Signed) E. HAMILTON, Capt.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Torbay, the 19th inst.*

SIR—Enclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter which I have received this day, addressed to Admiral Lord Bridport, from Capt Cooke, of the Amethyst, dated at sea, Dec 24, 1799.

I am, &c.

A. GARDNER.

*Amethyst, at Sea, December 29, 1799. Lat. 46 deg. 44 min. N. Long. 4 deg. W.*

MY LORD—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I this day captured L'Aventure French brig privateer, mounting fourteen guns, and manned with seventy-five men, belonging to L'Orient.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN COOK.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 25.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Valentine Edwards, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Sceptre, to Evan. Nepean, Esq. dated Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 20th October 1799.*

On my passage I made the Island of Rodrigue, where I discovered a sail; on our coming up with her she ran among the rocks and hoisted French colours; I immediately hoisted out the boats and sent them manned and armed to take possession of her, which, after a defence of about half an hour, they accomplished, without any loss or damage. She proved to be L'Eclair French privateer brig, from the Mauritius, of twelve guns, twelve and six pounders, and eighty-three men. She had been cruizing on the coast of Brazil; the situation she was placed in rendered it impossible to get her out that evening, I therefore judged it most prudent to destroy her, rather than delay the convoy till the morning, and gave directions to that effect, and saw her burnt down to the water's edge before I made sail. This service was executed by Mr. Tucker, the Second Lieutenant of the Sceptre, whose conduct on this occasion merits my warmest thanks.

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[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

## The SENATE of HAMBURGH, and the FRENCH CONSULATE.

*Extract of a Letter from the Burgomasters of the Free and Imperial City of Hamburgh, to the Consuls of the French Republic.*

"CITIZENS CONSULS!

"Whatever may have been the prejudices which cause you to entertain unfavourable sentiments against the Magistrates of the City of Hamburgh, these cannot prevent them from again approaching you, under the auspices of the late fortunate events which have happened at Paris. The whole nation having formed the fairest and most consolatory hopes, you will at least permit us to participate in them, and pray for their accomplishment

"You are too illustrious and too just, not to be convinced of the sincerity of our sentiments in this respect, or to doubt for a moment of our having always taken a lively part in the prosperity of the French nation.

"The painful event of the arrest and delivery of four Irishmen, the fatal source of many errors, of persecutions, and of acts of injustice, appears to have irritated the Directory to such a pitch, as to render them unwilling to believe that the conduct pursued by us was irreproachable, and in the strictest manner demonstrative of the most attentive regards for the Government of the Republic."

This Paper, which is too long for insertion, then goes on to state—That Napper Tandy and Blackwell were the only two persons who had been demanded by the French Republic; and that Morris and Peters had been considered by the Legation as British subjects.—That there never was any example in history of one Belligerent Power having considered itself as authorised to protect in a neutral state those subjects that were

were claimed. That it would not be imputed to them as a crime to have delivered up men who incontestably belonged to another nation, and were foreigners in regard to the Republic. That Citizen Grenville, French Minister at Copenhagen, had judged their safety, while they continued at that place, so precarious, and was in his wisdom so convinced that the claims of the British Government, with regard to them, was so well founded and legitimate, that in order to secure them against the demands of the British Minister, he thought it necessary to afford them an asylum in his own house. That although they knew and saw the favourable reception given at Hamburgh to all persons in the service of the French Republic, yet they entered that city by stealth, and after the manner of malefactors, with false names and false characters. Napper Tandy took the name of Jones, and said he was a merchant who had just come from Philadelphia. Blackwell took that of Bartholemy Blackfirst, and described himself also as an American merchant. That in Germany, it was well known that the demands of Foreign Ministers claiming persons belonging to their nation, were not refused, and that Citizen Rheinhard, Minister of the Republic, had met the same facility at Hamburgh. That when the officer of police had asked the former of those persons his name, he said it was Jones. After having been arrested, he did not declare who he was, but submitted without murmur, explanation, or protest to the demand of the British Government. The other person also continued after his arrest to call himself Barthelemy Blackfirst; and it was not until after their arrest, that they wished to pass for French Officers. That when they were claimed as Brevet Officers belonging to the Republic, the French Minister did not even think proper to entrust the Magistrates with those Brevets, nor even furnish them with copies of them, but that the British Minister had officially declared them to be subjects of the King of Great Britain. He was the first who made the claim; and on Jones was found a sword with the British arms on it. That under such circumstances, the Magistrates could not refuse their assent to the official declarations of the British Minister; and that when he had heard of the demand of the Republic, he insisted with more vehemence than ever, and with the most violent menaces, that they should be given up; and he gave the city reason to dread the warmest resentment on the part of his Government. That the demand of the British Government was strongly supported by examples from history. One of these examples was the arrest of the famous *Trenck*, who, though in the Russian service, had been taken up at Dantzic on the requisition of the Prussian Minister, and delivered up to him as a Prussian subject. That resisting, for some time, all the menaces and arguments that had been used, the Magistrates referred the affair to the decision of the King of Prussia, as Chief Director of the Circle of Lower Saxony, and as the guarantee of the neutrality of the North of Germany; but his Majesty would not give any decision. That at length they were threatened by the Emperor of Russia, whose squadrons in the North Sea had seized their vessels, and whose troops they feared would disembark and attack their city. That all their efforts and entreaties to keep the prisoners in their possession till peace would arrive, were vain. That at the same time, the Emperor, the Chief of the German Empire, joined in the demands of his Allies, and did not hesitate to declare that the resistance on the part of Hamburgh must cease. That notwithstanding all this, the Magistrates made another, and last attempt, which was, that the prisoners might be exchanged; but that was unsuccessful. Their ruin and annihilation would have been the consequence of any further resistance; and the only thing that remained for them was to confide in the generosity of France.

"We presume to flatter ourselves, Citizens Consuls, that you will, by the return of your friendship and kindness, justify the confidence which the unmerited severity of the Directory was not even able entirely to efface from our souls, and we hope, that, after having maturely reflected in your wisdom, you will no longer hesitate to put an end to the severe measures which the Directory has taken against this city.

"Receive in the mean time the homage of our profound respect.

"Done under the ordinary Seal of our City, Dec. 16, 1799.

"Burgomasters and Senate of the Free and Imperial city of Hamburgh.

"F. M. WAGNER, First President."

BONA-

BONAPARTE First Conful of the French Republic, to the Burgomaſters and Senate of the Free and Imperial City of HAMBURGH.

"We have received your letter, Gentlemen—it does not juſtify you.

"Courage and virtue preſerve States; by cowardice and vice they are ruined.

"You have violated the laws of hoſpitality. No ſuch thing ever happened among the moſt barbarous hordes of the deſert. Your fellow-citizens will for ever reproach you with this act.

"The two unfortunate perſons whom you have given up will die illuſtriouſly; but their blood will raiſe more evil upon their perſecutors than an army could have done.

(Signed)

"BONAPARTE, First Conſul.

"H. B. MARET, Sec. of State."

## EAST INDIES.

The following intereſting account of the conduct of the late Sultaun of Myſore, pending the aſſault of his capital, and of the particulars of his death, is collected from the teſtimony of the Killadar of Seringapatam, and ſome of the immediate attendants of his perſon:

"The Sultaun went out early on the morning of the 4th May, as was his cuſtom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the North face, whence he could obſerve what was doing on both ſides; he remained there till about noon, when he took his uſual repaſt under a pandal. It would appear that he had at that time no ſuſpicion of the aſſault being ſo near, for when it was reported to him that our parallels and approaches were unuſually crowded with Europeans, he did not expreſs the leaſt apprehenſion, nor take any other precaution, but ordering the meſſenger to return to the Weſt face with orders to Meer Gofhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a ſtrict guard.

"A few minutes afterwards he was informed that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon ſhot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly; he immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his perſonal ſervants to load the carabines which they carried for his own uſe, and haſtened along the rampart towards the breach, accompanied by a ſelect guard and ſeveral of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the rush of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the rampart. Here he exerted himſelf to rally the fugitives, and, uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined ſtand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himſelf, and one of his ſervants aſſerts that he ſaw him bring down ſeveral Europeans near the top of the breach. Notwithſtanding theſe exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the ſpot where the Sultaun ſtood, he found himſelf almoſt entirely deſerted, and was forced to retire to the traverſes of the North ramparts; theſe he defended, one after another, with the braveſt of his men and officers, and, aſſiſted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he ſeveral times obliged the front of our troops, who were puſhing on with their uſual ardour, to make a ſtand. The loſs here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the 12th regiment, croſſing the inner ditch and mounting the ramparts, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverſe thoſe who with the Sultaun were defending the traverſes of the outer rampart.

"While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to diſpute the ground until he approached the paſſage acroſs the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weakneſs in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horſe to be brought, he mounted, but ſeeing the Europeans ſtill advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops, and ſervants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered and ſhut the gate, in order to attack the ſmall body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and, if ſucceſsful in driving them out, to have attempted to maintain it againſt us; or to endeavour to make his way to the Palace, and there make his laſt ſtand: but, as he was croſſing to the gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a muſket-ball in the right ſide, nearly as high as the breaſt: he, however, ſtill preſſed on, till he was ſtopped, about half-way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the two light infantry from within,

within, when he received a ſecond ball cloſe to the other; the horſe he rode on being alſo wounded, ſunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground; many of his people fell at the ſame time, on every ſide, by muſketry both from within and without the gate.

"The fallen Sultaun was immediately raiſed by ſome of his adherents, and placed upon his palanquin under the arch, and on one ſide the gateway, where he lay or ſat for ſome minutes, faint and exhauſted, till ſome Europeans entered the gateway. A ſervant, who has ſurvived, relates that one of the ſoldiers ſeized the Sultaun's ſword-belt (which was very rich), and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who ſtill held his ſword in his hand, made a cut at the ſoldier with all his remaining ſtrength, and wounded him about the knee, on which he put his piece to his ſhoulder and ſhot the Sultaun through the temple, when he inſtantly expired.

"Not leſs than 300 men were killed, and numbers wounded, under the arch of this gateway, which ſoon became impaſſible, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

"About duſk, General Baird, in conſequence of information he had received at the Palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to ſearch for the body of the Sultaun, and after much labour it was found, and brought from under a heap of ſlain to the inſide of the gate. The countenance was no ways diſtorted, but had an expreſſion of ſtern compoſure: his turban, jacket, and ſword-belt, were gone; but the body was recognized by ſome of his people who were there to be *Padſhaw*; and an officer who was preſent, with the leave of General Baird, took from off his right arm the taliſman, which contained, ſewed up in pieces of fine flowered ſilk, an amulet of a brittle metallic ſubſtance, of the colour of ſilver, and ſome manuſcripts in magic Arabic and Perſian characters, the purport of which (had there been any doubt) would have ſufficiently aſcertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palanquin, and, by General Baird's orders, conveyed to the Court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furniſhing a remarkable inſtance, to thoſe who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left his palace in the morning, a powerful imperious Sultaun, full of vaſt ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man (Major-General Baird) who about 13 years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, releaſed from near four years of rigid confinement, in irons, ſcarce 300 yards from the ſpot where the corpſe of the Sultaun now lay."

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Among the papers found in Tippoo's Palace at Seringapatam, is a letter from Bonaparte, after his landing in Egypt. It certainly did not require this proof to aſcertain what were the ultimate objects of the Egyptian Expedition; but Bonaparte's letter is concluſive.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.
One and Indiviſible.
LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

BONAPARTE, Member of the National Inſtitute, General in Chief, to the moſt magnificent SULTAUN, our greateſt Friend, TIPPOO SAIB.

Head-quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th Year of the Republic, One and Indiviſible.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with a numerous and invincible army, full of the deſire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I embrace this opportunity of teſtifying to you the deſire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muſcat and Mocha, as to your political ſituation.

I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent perſon to Suez or Cairo, poſſeſſing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty encreaſe your power, and deſtroy your enemies.

(Seal) (Signed) BONAPARTE.

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## IRELAND.

FEB. 5.—Lord Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant, went in ſtate to the Houſe of Lords, and opened the Seſſion with a Speech from the Throne; a debate took place on the motion for the addreſs, and an amendment was moved. Sir Laurence Parſons was the mover of the ſpecific propoſitions againſt the Union, by which the ſenſe of the Houſe was to be taken at once on the important queſtion, which the Miniſterial party were deſirous to adjourn. The debate was long and ſpirited. At eight o'clock in

in the morning, Mr. Grattan, who at twelve o'clock the preceding night had been elected to repreſent the borough of Wicklow, took his ſeat in the Houſe, and begged leave to deliver his opinion, and to be allowed to ſpeak ſitting, on account of the fatigue which he had undergone, and of his indiſpoſition. He accordingly ſpoke at conſiderable length in oppoſition to the meaſure of an Union, with his uſual eloquence. He was anſwered by Mr. Corry, and at eleven o'clock in the forenoon a diviſion took place, when the numbers for the motion were 96—the numbers againſt it, 138. So that the Miniſterial majority in favour of the Union was 42.

16—The Lord Chancellor called the attention of the Houſe "to the only meaſure (he ſaid) which could preſerve the intereſts of Ireland from annihilation." He traced over the political and commercial ſituation of Ireland from the reign of Henry II. to the preſent time, and deduced applicable inferences to ſtrengthen his poſitions in favour of an Union. After a ſpeech of four hours he moved "a Reſolution expreſſive of their Lordſhips' agreement in the principle of an Union."—This reſolution was oppoſed by Lord Claremont and the Marquis of Downſhire, and ſupported at great length by his Grace of Caſhel, and Lord Kilwarden. At four o'clock the next morning, when the Houſe divided on Lord Clare's motion, there appeared, Contents 75—Not-contents 26.

The following are the leading points of the Union Bill:

The Union is intended to commence on 1ſt of January, 1801—the kingdom to be called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In retroſpect to paſt expences, Ireland *is to have no concern whatever with the preſent debt of* Great Britain, but henceforward, the two countries are to unite as to future expences, according to their relative ability. Accordingly it is propoſed that Ireland ſhall contribute in the proportion of one to ſeven and a half to all the ſums raiſed in Great Britain. Whenever the debts of the two countries ſhall bear an almoſt equal proportion to this ratio, it ſhall be in the power of Parliament to conſolidate them. The articles of the Union to be ſubject to reviſion at the end of twenty years.

The Church Eſtabliſhment of Ireland to be completely incorporated with that of Great Britain.

Ireland to ſend one hundred Repreſentatives to the Houſe of Commons; and four Biſhops and twenty eight temporal Peers to the Houſe of Lords. The Iriſh Peers, when elected, to be Peers of Parliament for life.

After the ſaid 1ſt of January, all prohibitions and bounties on articles the growth of either country ſhall ceaſe, and the ſaid articles be thenceforth exported from one country to another without duty or bounty on ſuch export.

17.—Mr. Corry Chancellor of Exchequer, entered into an hiſtorical account of Ireland, attributing the late rebellion to the writings and ſpeeches of Mr. Grattan, and to ſimilar cauſes, and concluded by moving a reſolution in favour of the Union. Mr. Grattan replied with much warmth, rebutting the charge againſt him, and attributing to the corruption of the partiſans of Government all the calamities with which the country had been afflicted. Mr. Corry repeated his ſtatement, to which Mr. Grattan replied in terms of peculiar ſeverity. Mr. Corry retired, and ſent, by Gen. Craddock, a meſſage to Mr. Grattan, who inſtantly left the Houſe, attended by Mr. Metge. The parties fought, and on the fifth ſhot Mr. Grattan's ball lodged in Mr. Corry's arm: but it being extracted he returned to the Houſe; where, on a diviſion, the numbers were, for the motion 161, againſt it 115.—Majority in favour of a Legiſlative Union 46.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORWICH, JAN. 18.

MR. J. Harper having received a fracture in his thumb, in a riot, the cauſe and particulars of which are variouſly related, and a mortification having enſued, Colonel Montgomery, of the 9th reg. of foot, being charged with having aſſaulted him, was committed to the city gaol.—On Wedneſday evening (the 15th) 400 ſoldiers aſſembled near the gaol, when the door being opened for one of them, who demanded to ſpeak to the Colonel, ſeveral others forcibly followed, determined to reſcue their commander.—Col. Montgomery, on their approaching, expreſſed his ſenſe of the kind motive by which they were actuated, but ſtrongly repreſented the impropriety of violating the

the law, declaring his determination to truſt to it alone for his deliverance; and enjoining them to peaceably return to their barracks. They accordingly left the priſon, and after giving him three cheers, retired. On Thurſday Mr. Harper being pronounced out of danger, Col. M. was admitted to bail, to take his trial on this charge at the Eaſter ſeſſions. The city quarter-ſeſſions commenced yeſterday, when the indictments intended to have been preferred by Colonel Montgomery againſt the Meſſrs. Frewers, and againſt that gentleman by the Meſſrs. Frewers and Mr. Boardman, were withdrawn, and the cauſe referred to Aldermen Patterſon and Browne, with liberty to chooſe an umpire.—The ſteward, in the name of the Juſtices aſſembled, expreſſed to Col. Montgomery the high ſenſe they entertained of the firmneſs and propriety of his conduct, in reſiſting the attempt of the ſoldiers to reſcue him, and in endeavouring to impreſs them with reſpect for the laws of their country.

25th. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a young gentleman, an officer on the recruiting ſervice, belonging to the Dragoon Guards, arrived with ſome other paſſengers, at the Bull Inn, Preſton, where, during the breakfaſt hour, he took an opportunity of committing a moſt horrid act of ſuicide, by placing the handle of his ſword to the wall and running his body upon it, ſo that the point of the blade came through his back—after which he had the ſtrength and reſolution to draw it out and thruſt it into his gullet! He lived one hour, during which he aſked the ſurgeon who was called in, whether the wound in his throat was mortal? being anſwered in the negative, he expreſſed a regret that it was not ſo—but being told that the firſt wound in his body was mortal, he ſmiled and appeared happy. The Coroner's Jury brought in their verdict, Lunacy. Report ſay, that being cut off by his father with a ſhilling, the circumſtance preyed upon his mind, ſo as to produce this dreadful act.

BATH, FEB. 4. Between twelve and one o'clock laſt night a fire broke out at James King's, Eſq; M. C. in Harington-place which, notwithſtanding the playing of the engines, and the utmoſt exertions of the fire-men, burnt with ſuch fury, that in leſs than two hours the upper part of the houſe, with the furniture, was conſumed.—Mr. King had returned to Harington place from the Co[illegible] Ball, at the Lower Rooms, about a quarter paſt eleven; after taking a little ſupper, being rather fatigued, he and Mrs. King retired to bed by twelve o'clock. Mr. King, in laying down, threw back the bed-curtains, which, being fine calico, unfortunately touched the candle, which was placed near the bed-ſide; in an inſtant there was a blaze, which nearly reached the ceiling. Mr. King endeavoured to tear down the curtains, but his efforts ſeemed only to increaſe the flame. Mrs. King was at her toilette, nearly undreſſed; on turning round, ſhe ſaw Mr. King enveloped, apparently, by the fire, his ſhirt having caught the flames; ſhe threw herſelf upon him, in hopes of ſmothering it, and burnt her arm in a terrible manner. Finding the room was by this time in a complete blaze, ſhe recollected the perilous ſituation of the two female ſervants who ſlept immediately above, and ſhe ruſhed out of the room to ſecure them; the door cloſed after her, and it was with difficulty, being nearly overpowered by the ſmoke, and after two or three efforts, that Mr. King opened it. The ſervants being brought down, and Mr. King, notwithſtanding he had been ſeverely burnt in both his hands, preſerving aſtoniſhing compoſure, led them and Mrs. King to the houſe door; but the key was not to be found. He however turned the lock, and they all then got into the court. The outward gate was locked, and the key in poſſeſſion of the male ſervant, who ſlept in a diſtant houſe. Their cries brought, at length, aſſiſtance, to whom Mr. King lifted them over the paliſadoes, and they were received into a neighbouring houſe.

25.—About ſeven o'clock a fire broke out in the newly built extenſive warehouſes of Mr. Singlehurſt, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite the Cuſtom-houſe, which burnt with uncommon fury, and did great damage. The cellars were well ſtored with rum and ſugars, and of courſe the flames raged with violence. The flames communicated to ſome ſmall houſes in Glo'ſter court, which they conſumed and deſtroyed four or five of them. The wind blew freſh from the Eaſtward, and the fire raged tremendouſly for ſome time.

About twelve o'clock part of the front brick wall of the ſecond and third ſtories of the warehouſe fell down into Thames-ſtreet, and the burning timbers and heavy bricks flew to a great diſtance, but fortunately did no injury.

This accident is computed to have deſtroyed property of above three hundred thouſand pounds in value. Of this a large proportion conſiſted in prize goods, depoſited in the warehouſe by Government. The lower part of Mr. Lingham's premiſes were on fire the greateſt part of Thurſday; and it was a matter of curioſity, to obſerve the large ſtream of liquors and melted ſugars which forced itſelf from under the ruins. A large hole was made in the middle of the ſtreet for the liquor to run in; and ſeveral firemen were occupied for ſome hours in lifting it into pails, with which they filled many hogſheads. Some caſks of liquor in the lower part of the premiſes were ſaved.

*Interview between part of the late Royal Family of France.*

On Saturday, Feb. 8, the Duke de Montpenſier and the Count de Beaujolais, the younger brothers of the Duke of Orleans, arrived at their reſidence in Sackville-ſtreet, from Clifton, where one of them had been confined ſeveral days by illneſs.

The Duke of Orleans had arrived in town three days before; and his firſt viſit was made to Monſieur, of whom he had requeſted an audience. On Thurſday, the Duke waited on his Royal Highneſs, and being introduced into his cloſet, he addreſſed him by ſaying, "that he had come to aſk forgiveneſs for all his faults, which he hoped would be forgotten. They were the effect of error, and were chiefly to be attributed to the evil councils of an intriguing woman (Madame de Genlis) who had been entruſted with the care of his education." He added, "that he was ready to ſhed the laſt drop of his blood in the reparation of his errors, and in defence of the rights of his lawful Sovereign. My brothers (continued he) whom I have left indiſpoſed at Clifton, participate in my ſentiments, and will haſten to offer to your Royal Highneſs the ſame proteſtations of repentance.

Monſieur then embraced the Duke, and replied, "that he had no doubt of the ſincerity of the profeſſions he had juſt heard. He received them with pleaſure; but he recommended to the Duke to repeat them to the King himſelf, and he ſhould have great ſatisfaction in forwarding his letters to Mittau." As ſoon as this converſation had ended, Monſieur and the Duke went into the drawing-room, where were aſſembled ſeveral emigrants of the firſt diſtinction, before whom the Duke of Orleans begged leave alſo to make a recantation of his errors. He then expreſſed his wiſh to ſee his uncle the Duke de Bourbon; the intended viſit was ſoon after made, and a reconciliation took place in the ſame manner as with Monſieur

On Friday the Duke of Orleans again waited on Monſieur with the letter to Louis the XVIIIth, at Mittau, which was forwarded on the ſame evening. Monſieur recommended that another ſhould be written, ſigned by each of the three brothers, and in ſtill ſtronger terms, which the Duke promiſed to ſee executed, immediately on their coming to town.

# LIST OF SHERIFFS

*APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY FOR THE YEAR 1800.*

*Berkſhire*—Sir John Cox Hippeſley, of Worlield Grove, Bart.

*Bedfordſhire*—John Everitt, of Weſton-ing, Eſq.

*Bucks*—Manſell Dawkins Manſell, of Lathbury, Eſq.

*Cambridge and Huntingdon Shire*—Richard Ketley, of Arwarton, Eſq.

*Cheſhire*—Roger Barnſton, of Churton, Eſq.

*Cumberland*—Sir John Charden Muſgrave, of Eden-Hall, Bart.

*Derbyſhire*—Eulebius Horton, of Catton, Eſq.

*Devonſhire*—Rennando Putt, of Gittiſham, Eſq.

*Dorſetſhire*—R. E. Drax Groſvenor, of Charborough, Eſq.

*Eſſex*—George Lee, of Great Ilford, Eſq.

*Gloucesterſhire*—Charles Hanbury Tracey of Doddington, Eſq.

*Herefordſhire*—Thomas Beaby, of Wilſey, Eſq.

*Hertfordſhire*—Juſtinian Caſamajor, of Potterell, Eſq.

*Kent*—John Larkin, of Eaſt Malling, Eſq.

*Leiceſterſhire*—Edward Manners, of Goadby, Eſq.

*Lincolnſhire*—Matthew Bancroft Lyſter, of Burwell Park, Eſq.

*Monmouthſhire*—Benj. Waddington, of Llanover, Eſq.

*Norfolk*—Roger Kerriſon, of Brooke, Eſq.

*Northampton ſhire*—Edw. Bouverie, the younger, of Delapree, Eſq.

*Northumberland*—G. Adam Askew, of Pallingsburn, Esq.
*Nottinghamshire*—W. G. Williams, of Rempstone, Esq.
*Oxfordshire*—Richard Williams, of Nathorp, Esq.
*Rutlandshire*—J. Haycock, of Owton, in the county of Leicester, Esq.
*Shropshire*—W. Chalenor, of Duddlestone, Esq.
*Somersetshire*—T. S. Champneys, of Orchard Leigh, Esq
*Staffordshire*—Haughton Okeover, of Okeover, Esq.
*Southampton*—N. Middleton, of Shamblehurst, Esq.
*Suffolk*—W. B. Bush, of Roydon, Esq.
*Surrey*—G. Griffin Stonestreet, of Clapham, Esq.
*Sussex*—Thomas Carr, of Beddingham, Esq.
*Warwickshire*—Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Burdinbury, Bart.
*Wiltshire*—George Yalden Fort, of Alderbury, Esq.
*Worcestershire*—William Smith, of Mearditton, Esq.
*Yorkshire*—James Milnes, of Thornes-House, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

*Carmarthen*—Gabriel Powell, of Capel Thydis, Esq.
*Pembroke*—John Mear, of Eastington, Esq.
*Cardigan*—Thomas Lloyd, of Kilgwyn, Esq.
*Brecon*—Richard G. Awbrey, of Yaskedwin, Esq.
*Glamorgan*—Robert Jenner, of Wenvoe Castle, Esq.
*Radnor*—John Brewster, of Castlob, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

*Carnarvon*—Rice Edwards, of Parthyrgwl, Esq.
*Anglesea*—Ievan Hughes, of Gwdryn, Esq.
*Merioneth*—Bulkley Hatchett, of Carugedale, Esq.
*Montgomery*—Henry Procter, of Aberhavon, Esq.
*Denbighshire*—John Wynne, of Coed Cock, Esq
*Flintshire*—James Mainwaring, of Saltoney, Esq.

# MARRIAGES.

THOMAS Peake, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Bugden, of Tottenham

At Reading, the Rev. Arthur Annesley to Miss Tyndale.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Crauford to Miss Holland, of Sloane-street.

Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, of the 20th regiment of foot, to Miss Grimshaw.

Colonel Charles Crauford to her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Newcastle.

William Heyrick, esq town clerk of Leicester, to Anne Greatorix.

Alexander Cockburn, esq. British consul at Hamburgh, to Madame De Vegnier.

The Rev. Augustus Faulkner to Miss Harriet Spry.

James Somerville Fowner, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Frances Herbert.

Mr Stephen Hill, of Copthall Court, to Miss Eliza Scott, of Blackheath.

Mr Joseph Wilson, of Milk-street, silkweaver, to Miss Wellford daughter of Mr. John Wellford, of Tower Dock, sail-maker

# MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JAN. 10.

AT Warwick, Mr Bagot, cousin of Lord Bagot. He was on a visit to Lord Warwick, and, together with Mr Beresford, got into a pleasure boat to sail along the river Avon, but the current proved so rapid as to force the vessel near the mill, which adjoins the hospitable mansion they were visiting, and to upset it: by which shocking circumstance Mr. Bagot was carried down the stream, and drowned, and after with the utmost difficulty Mr Beresford's life was preserved through the means of two men employed in the mill, who happily succeeded in dragging him out of the water.—The body of Mr. Bagot was not found till eight o'clock on the following morning.

11. At Truro, Major General Morton, late governor of Jersey.

12 At Durham, Mr James Cawdell, aged 30, by wards of twenty years manager of the Durham, Sunderland, and Scarborough companies of comedians.

15. In the Fleet-prison, after a confinement of 12 years, aged 70, in the greatest distress, Robert Hunt, esq. formerly of Ivechester, Somersetshire

At Dorking, Surry, Mr. Charles Hesse, surgeon, aged 28 years.

At Bath, Fysh Dr. Burgh, esq.

17. At

17. At Ipſden, Oxfordſhire, in his 80th year, the Rev. Peter Murthwaite, rector of the united livings of Newnham Ipſden and Northſtone, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A 1745, M. A. 1749; B. D 1757.

18. Mr. Sennitt Willimott, attorney at law, at Cambridge.

19. Dr. Krauter, at Bath.

20. At Bath, Capt. Nash, from Ireland.

H. L. Brown, eſq. captain of the Eaſt Devon militia.

Mr. William Salvin, of Croxdale, in his 77th year.

21. Thomas Doyle, eſq. Teddington, Middleſex.

At Sidmouth, Hugh Robertſon, eſq. of Edinburgh.

22. In St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell, aged 64, the Rev. John Warner, D. D. ſon of Dr. Ferdinando Warner, author of various works. He was the tranſlator of Friar Gerund, and was of Trinity College, Cambridge; B A. 1758; M A. 1761; D. D. 1773.

At Durham-place, Cheſea, Matthew Squire, eſq. rear admiral of the red.

23. At York, Mr. John Bolt, formerly ſurgeon and man-midwife.

24. At Danſon, Kent, Sir John Boyd, bart.

At Bath, Mr. Abiather Hawkes, glaſs manufacturer, at Dudley.

At Knill Court, Herefordſhire, Francis Garbett, eſq.

25. Mrs. Incledon, wife of Mr. Incledon, of Covent Garden theatre.

Partridge Smith, eſq. of Weſt Holme, Somerſetſhire.

26. The Rt. Hon. Thos. Powys, Lord Lifford.

Capt. Robert Manning, of the royal navy.

Lately, at Lady Markham's, at Almington Hall, Staffordſhire, in his 69th year, Thos. Wolley, eſq. of Southampton-row, Bloomſbury.

27. The Rev. Dr. John Warren, Lord Biſhop of Bangor. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1750; M. A. 1754; and D. D. 1772. In 1779 he was promoted to the ſee of St. David's; from whence, in 1783, he was tranſlated to Bangor.

James Semple, eſq. Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.

John Cornwall, eſq. of Portland-place, in his 56th year.

Mr. Wans, Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

28. The Rt. Hon. Charlotte Jane Windſor, Marchioneſs of Bute, wife to the Marquis of Bute. Her death was extremely ſudden. On the morning the Marquis left her in apparent perfect health. In the evening ſhe fell out of her chair, and expired, as ſuppoſed, in an apoplectic fit.

Lately, at Chiſwick, Colonel Ralph Winwood, formerly in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company; and, a few days after, Mrs. Winwood.

29. In Sambrook-court, Baſinghall-ſtreet, Dr. John Mier Letſom, in his 28th year.

Henry Lebzetterne Greſwicke, eſq. of Morton, in Merſh, Glouceſterſhire.

Mr. Edward Hill, formerly of Cheapſide, in his 64th year.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Sampſon, of Seymour-ſtreet.

30. Thomas Flight, eſq. of Hackney.

At Bath, William Thompſon, eſq. of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Whittington, Derbyſhire, Mr. J Thorp. He was attending a funeral when he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, dropped down, and expired.

At Cromarty, in North Britain, William Forſyth, eſq.

31. John Sowden, eſq. of Kendal Weſtmorland.

Feb. 1. Mr. John Leach, Cornhill.

In John-ſtreet, Bedford-row, William Wroughton, eſq. late of Bengal.

2. At Birmingham, George Anderſon, eſq. paymaſter of the 4th or queen's own dragoons.

At Stretton Hall, in Staffordſhire, Mrs. Grove, wife of Edward Grove, eſq. and third daughter of Dr. Proby, Dean of Lichfield.

3. Robert Wainewright, eſq. of the chancery office.

At Bath, Rear-Admiral George Ourry. He was made a poſt captain 10 Nov. 1762.

Mr. Abraham Mocatta, Goodman's fields, aged 70.

Capt. Joſeph Jackſon, of the navy.

4. Mr. Allen Parſons, Whitechapel road, in his 82th year.

Mrs. Adam, wife of William Adam, eſq. barriſter, and ſiſter to Lord Keith.

Thos. Bertie, eſq of Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly.

5. At Iddeſley Parſonage, Devonſhire, the Rev. William Tatker, author of An Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain, 4to. 1778—Elegy on the Death of Garrick, 4to. 1779—Poems, 8vo 1779—The Caimath Seculare of Horace tranſlated, 4to. 1779—Ode to the Memory of the Biſhop of Sodor and Man, 4to. 1780—Odes of Horace and Pindar tranſlated, 8vo 1780—Annus Mirabilis, or the Eventful Year 1782, 4to. 1783—Arviragus, a Tragedy, acted at Exeter, 8vo, 1798—A Series of Letters on the Wounds and Deaths related in the Iliad, Æneid,

Æneid, and Pharſalia, &c. 12mo. 1798—and ſome other performances. He appears to have lived in diſtreſſed circumſtances.

Johnſon Wilkinſon, eſq. Portman-ſquare.

Lately, at Uxbridge, the Rev. Henry Dearman, rector of Ickenham, Middleſex.

6. At Cambridge, Robert Glynn Clobery, M. D. fellow of King's College, 1737; A. B. 1741; A. M. 1745; M. D. 1758; and fellow of the College of Phyſicians of London 1763. He practiſed firſt as a phyſician at Richmond, but afterwards at Cambridge, where he conſtantly reſided. In 1758 he received the Seatonian prize for the Poem on "THE DAY OF JUDGMENT;" which, however, was generally believed to be the production of another fellow of the College, not then of ſtanding to be a candidate for it. In the practice of his profeſſion he was ſingularly generous and diſintereſted, and with many peculiarities deſerved the reſpect in which he was held. He changed his name to Clobery for an eſtate left him by an uncle.

Mr J. Jordan, chemiſt and druggiſt, Whitechapel.

8. At Spa Gardens, Bermondſey, in his 79th year, Mr Thos Keyſe, painter, above 30 years proprietor of that place.

Mr. Joſeph Williams, ſtationer.

Mr. Henry Weſt, keeper of the Poultry Counter.

9 At Carnarvon, John Glynn Wynn, eſq.

10 Louis Gaſquet, eſq. of Charles-ſquare, Hoxton, in his 75th year.

11. The Rev. Richard Fayerman, rector of Aſhby with Oby and Thorne, and perpetual curate of Repps with Baſtwick in Norfolk, and alſo rector of Littlebury in Eſſex, aged 76.

At Little Chelſea, Mr. Clod, aged 45, late maſter of his Majeſty's ſhip Vanguard.

12. At Wells, J. Lovel, eſq. late mayor of that place.

13. William Bankes, eſq. at Winſtanley Hall, Lancaſhire.

At Canterbury, George Gipps, eſq. one of the members for that city.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 75, Mr. Joſeph Clay, formerly an eminent brewer.

At Hackney, Mrs. Elizabeth Wakefield, relict of the Rev. George Wakefield, late vicar of Kingſton, and miniſter of Richmond, in Surrey, and ſiſter of Gilbert Wakefield.

14. At Bath, Capt Charles Locke, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inſpector.

15 At Burton upon Trent, Iſaac Hawkins, eſq. aged 92

William Crawford, eſq Newington, Surry, aged 79.

Lately, at Aſton-Cantlow, Staffordſhire, aged 68, the Rev. John Bennett, A. B. vicar of that parish, and of Ufnley Caſtle, Worceſterſhire.

16. At Charlton, near Malmſbury, the Hon. Miſs Howard, only ſiſter of Lord Suffolk.

Lady Hannay, widow of Sir Samuel Hannay, bart.

17 John Macbride, eſq. vice-admiral of the white.

Mr. Anthony Lambert, merchant, in Devonſhire-ſtreet.

22. Mr Richard Holler, upper city marſhal.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

Lately, at Bombay, Major-General Hartley, ſecond in command there.

JAN. 3. At Berlin, Count Finkenſtein, Pruſſian miniſter of ſtate, in his 87th year. In the year 1735 he entered on his diplomatic career, as ambaſſador to the Court of Sweden; from 1740 to 1748, he was at the Danish Court; after which he was ſent to the King of England George II. who was then on the banks of the Rhine, on buſineſs of great importance; he was afterwards ambaſſador at Peterſburgh, where he remained a twelvemonth, when he was appointed to the important ſtation of miniſter of the cabinet, which he held ever ſince 1749. The miniſter gave a breakfaſt to his numerous family the morning he died. He was wont to do ſo every Friday. He told them on ſeparating, "This is the laſt chocolate you drink with me." He ordered his valet du chambre to diſtribute ſome money to the poor. The man gave the money to a footman in the anti chamber, and found, upon re-entering the room, his maſter dead.

MAY 18, 1799. At Madras, Forbes Roſs Macdonald, eſq ſuperintendant of Prince of Wales's Iſland.

At Wolfenbuttel, the celebrated Marſhal De Caſtries.

At Trincomale, Major General St Leger, colonel of the 80th regiment of foot, and commander in chief at Trincomale. He rode out in the morning, and returned in apparent good health; but had ſcarcely diſmounted, when he was ſeized with a convulſion, which carried him off in a few minutes. (See a Portrait and Account of this Gentleman, Vol. XXVII p. 563.)

In India, Major Allen, who killed Colonel Harvey Aſton in a duel.

MAY 20 At Cranjain, in the Eaſt Indies, John Warriner, eſq. ſen. merchant.

JULY 12. At the ſame place, Mr. James Call, jun. merchant.

BURKETT & GILLS, Printers, Whitefriars, London.

# EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1800

| Day of Month | Bank Stock | 3 per Cent. Reduc. | 3 per Cent. Consols | 3 per Cent. Scrip | 3 per Cent. 1777 | 3 per Cent. 1778 | Long Ann. | Ditto, 1778. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | 3 per Cent. 1751. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | New Navy | Exche Bills. | English Lott. Tick. | Irish Ditto. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 90⅜ | 17¼ | 515-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 155⅜ | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 90⅜ | 17 13-16 | 515 16 | | | | | 195½ | | | | | | |
| 6 | | 61 | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 90⅜ | 17⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | 515-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 91⅛ | 17 13-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 156 | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 91⅛ | 17 13-16 | | | | | | 195½ | | | | | | |
| 10 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 92⅛ | 17⅞ | | | | | | 196 | | | | | | |
| 12 | 156½ | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 91⅛ | 17 13 16 | 515-16 | | | | | 198 | | | | | | |
| 13 | 156¼ | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 77⅛ | 91⅛ | 17⅞ | 515-16 | | | | | 198½ | | | | | | |
| 14 | 156¼ | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ½ | | 78¼ | 91⅛ | 17 15 16 | | | | | | 200½ | | | | | | |
| 15 | | 61⅛ | 60¾ a 61 | | 78⅜ | 92⅛ | 18 | 5⅞ | | | | | 200⅞ | | | | | | |
| 16 | | 61⅛ | 61 a ½ | | 78¼ | 91⅛ | 18⅛ | | | | | | 203 | | | | | | |
| 17 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | 62⅛ | 61⅛ a ½ | | 79 | 92⅛ | 18⅛ | 5⅞ | | | | | 203½ | | | | | | |
| 19 | | 61⅝ | 60⅝ a 61⅛ | | 78⅜ | 91⅝ | 17 15 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | 61 | 61⅛ a ⅜ | | 78⅛ | 91 | 17⅞ | 5⅞ | | | | | 200½ | | | | | | |
| 21 | 154¾ | 61⅛ | 60¾ a ⅞ | | 77⅛ | 90¾ | 17¼ | 5⅞ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | 61⅛ | 60⅝ a ¾ | | 77⅛ | 91⅛ | 17¼ | 5⅞ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | 61⅛ | 60¾ a ⅞ | | 78 | 91⅛ | 17 15-16 | 5⅞ | | | | | 200¾ | | | | | | |
| 24 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 155 | 61⅛ | 60⅛ a ¾ | | 77⅜ | 91 | 17¼ | 5⅞ | | | | | 200 | | | | | | |
| 26 | 155⅛ | 61⅛ | 60⅜ a ⅞ | | 78 | 91⅜ | 17⅛ | | | | | | 200 | | | | | | |
| 27 | 156¼ | 62 | 60⅝ a 61⅜ | | 78⅜ | 92⅛ | 17⅜ | | | | | | 200¼ | | | | | | |
| 28 | 156¼ | 61⅛ | 60⅛ a ¾ | | 78⅛ | 91⅛ | 17⅞ | 6 | | | | | 200¼ | | | | | | |
| 29 | | 63⅛ | 61⅛ a ¼ | | 80⅛ | 93 | 18¼ | 6⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | 63⅛ | 62⅜ a ¼ | | 80 | 92⅛ | 18⅛ | 6⅛ | | | | | 200 | | | | | | |
| 31 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

# European Magazine,


Account of Dr. [illegible]

Description of Hawarden Hills,

Account of the late Insurrection [illegible]

On Pope's Rules, [Continued]

Spiritual Pleadings by Joseph Moser, Esq.

Macklinian, or, Advertisements for the Month

Account of the [illegible]

Account of Dr. [illegible]

Original Letter of Dr. Mark Hildesley, Bishop of [illegible]

Miscellaneous Observations made in a Tour to the Western Parts of [illegible] particularly those on the Lakes Erie, by Andrew [illegible]

Letters from [illegible]

Roscoe's Poem of The Wrongs, translated from the Italian of Luigi [illegible]

Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, undertaken by Order of the Government of France, [Continued]

Asiatic Researches, or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History, Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. IV. Printed chiefly from the Original Papers, &c.

Polwhele's Grecian Prospects, a Poem.

Marshall's Proposals for a Rural Institute, or College of Agriculture and the other Branches of Rural Economy.

Henry's General View of the Nature and Objects of Chemistry, and its Application to Arts and Manufactures.



For J. SEWELL, Cornhill; and
J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

Vol. XXXVII. March 1800. A A

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The recommendation of T. R. shall not be neglected.

Several Poetical Pieces, intended for this Month, are obliged to be postponed

Mr. O'Keefe's Piece came too late.

Wanley's Letter is received.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 15, to March 15.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 112 | 7 | 82 | 0 | 50 | 2 | 43 | 10 | 59 | 1 |
| Surry | 111 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 43 | 8 | 62 | 6 |
| Hertford | 111 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 60 | 9 |
| Bedford | 125 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 67 | 16 | 40 | 4 | 60 | 4 |
| Hunting. | 117 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 40 | 3 | 56 | 7 |
| Northam. | 111 | 4 | 74 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 58 | 6 |
| Rutland | 102 | 8 | 66 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| Leicester | 99 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 20 | 35 | 0 | 57 | 7 |
| Nottingh. | 111 | 8 | 84 | 0 | 55 | 2 | 44 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Derby | 117 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 61 | 8 |
| Stafford | 117 | 3 | 69 | 0 | 60 | 2 | 39 | 8 | 62 | 5 |
| Salop | 113 | 2 | 74 | 0 | 68 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 121 | 5 | 70 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 60 | 9 |
| Worcest. | 117 | 4 | 72 | 1 | 55 | 20 | 43 | 2 | 72 | 1 |
| Warwick | 113 | 10 | 00 | 1 | 67 | 8 | 44 | 8 | 76 | 9 |
| Wilts | 102 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Berks | 107 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 52 | 4 |
| Oxford | 110 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 65 | 8 |
| Bucks | 109 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 67 | 3 |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essex | 108 | 8 | 70 | 6 | 53 | 0 | 42 | 4 | 53 | 6 |
| Kent | 101 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 60 | 0 |
| Sussex | 112 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 40 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 115 | 4 | 84 | 7 | 55 | 8 | 38 | 4 | 42 | 10 |
| Cambrid. | 104 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 62 | 11 | 29 | 8 | 50 | 11 |
| Norfolk | 105 | 5 | 80 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 38 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 98 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 5 | 36 | 9 | 96 | 2 |
| York | 93 | 1 | 69 | 8 | 42 | 9 | 38 | 0 | 96 | 6 |
| Durham | 104 | 6 | 101 | 0 | 58 | 5 | 48 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 90 | 2 | 82 | 2 | 46 | 9 | 41 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 93 | 7 | 84 | 0 | 62 | 10 | 42 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Westmor. | 112 | 5 | 98 | 0 | 64 | 8 | 42 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancash. | 110 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 2 | 47 | 4 | 74 | 8 |
| Cheshire | 114 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Glocest. | 125 | 7 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 3 | 41 | 0 | 66 | 11 |
| Somerset | 114 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 64 | 0 |
| Monmouth | 118 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 3 | 38 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 112 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 8 | 29 | 4 | 69 | 6 |
| Cornwall | 103 | 12 | 00 | 0 | 42 | 11 | 30 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorset | 121 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 44 | 6 | 39 | 11 | 52 | 0 |
| Hants | 116 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 7 | 37 | 6 | 59 | 6 |

### WALES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Wales | 104 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 58 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 80 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 98 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 23 | 9 | 00 | 9 |

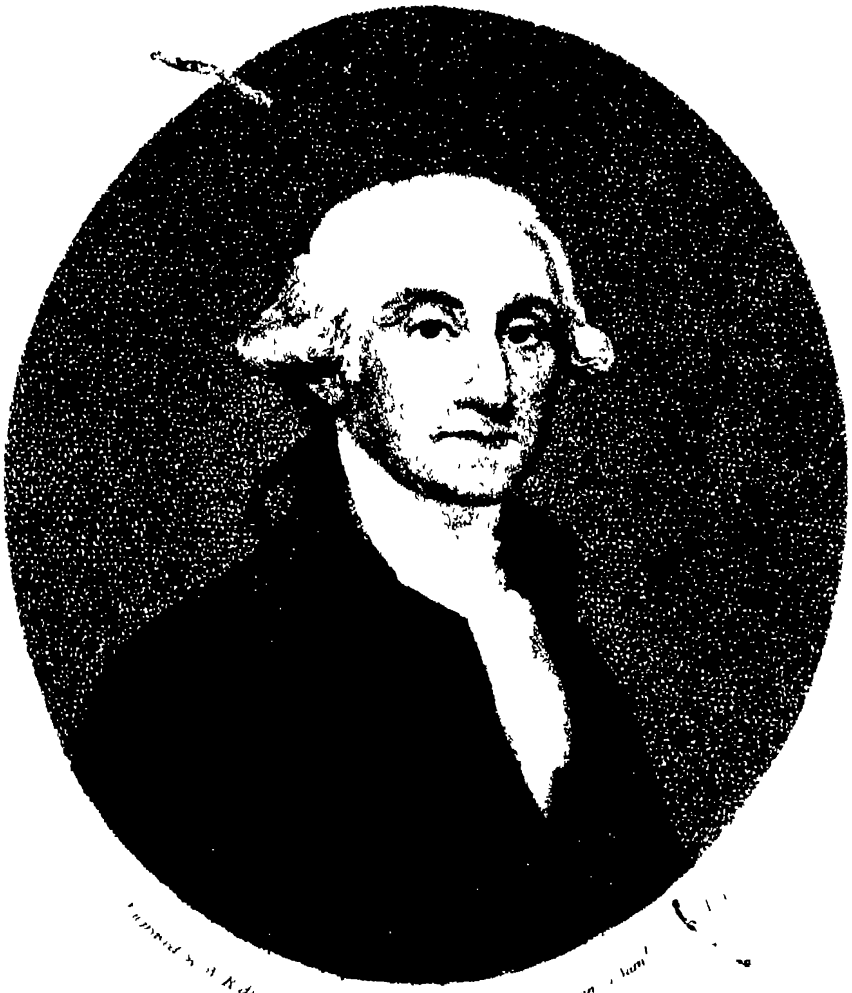
## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### FEBRUARY.

| Day. | Barom. | Therm. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 29.86 | 34 | N.E. |
| 27 | 29.94 | 33 | N.E. |
| 28 | 30.02 | 31 | E.N.E. |

### MARCH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 30.20 | 34 | N.W. |
| 2 | 30.04 | 35 | N. |
| 3 | 30.01 | 36 | N. |
| 4 | 29.90 | 34 | N. |
| 5 | 30.00 | 32 | E. |
| 6 | 29.97 | 32 | E. |
| 7 | 29.95 | 30 | E. |
| 8 | 29.57 | 33 | E. |
| 9 | 29.91 | 32 | E. |
| 10 | 29.90 | 33 | E. |
| 11 | 29.80 | 39 | S. |
| 12 | 30.04 | 40 | S.W. |
| 13 | 30.08 | 41 | E. |
| 14 | 30.05 | 39 | E.S.E. |
| 15 | 29.83 | 42 | E. |
| 16 | 30.04 | 46 | S.E. |
| 17 | 30.13 | 42 | N. |
| 18 | 30.04 | 40 | N. |
| 19 | 30.16 | 39 | N. |
| 20 | 30.28 | 37 | N. |
| 21 | 30.29 | 44 | N. |
| 22 | 30.32 | 43 | N. |
| 23 | 30.27 | 44 | N.E. |
| 24 | 30.18 | 49 | S.W. |
| 25 | 30.10 | 43 | E. |
| 26 | 29.97 | 45 | E. |
| 27 | 29.87 | 52 | S. |



Engraved by A. Reed from a Painting in the Possession of Mrs.

*General Washington*

THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW,

FOR

## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

TIME, which moderates the virulence of party, and gives to its revolutions, the hiſtory, [illegible] this period is viewed [illegible] againſt [illegible] entered [illegible] his [illegible] will [illegible] fery, [illegible] have [illegible] His [illegible] coolneſs [illegible] treſs, [illegible] victory, [illegible] meritorious [illegible] have eſtabliſhed [illegible] down to [illegible] deſerved [illegible] thoſe who are [illegible] the benefactors [illegible]

GEORGE WA[illegible] third ſon of Mr. [illegible] a man of large property and [illegible] reputation in the ſtate of Virg[illegible] the family had [illegible] ſettled a conſiderable [illegible] time. The anceſtor of this Gentleman [illegible] about the Revolution, re- [illegible] the Eaſt Riding of [illegible] ſome pro- [illegible] and after- [illegible] the purchaſe [illegible] County. At [illegible] America was born, [illegible] 1732. He was [illegible] a ſecond marriage, and [illegible] the eye of his father [illegible], from whom he de- [illegible] of Latin, a gram- [illegible] his mother tongue, [illegible] mathematics. For [illegible] his tutor, he [illegible] to the practical part of [illegible] was appointed ſurveyor [illegible] of Virginia; an em- [illegible] more honourable than lucrative. [illegible] has an opportunity [illegible] large valuable tracts of land, [illegible] thoroughly acquainted [illegible] frontier country †.

[illegible] Governor and Council of Vir- [illegible] receiving orders from England, in [illegible] October 1753, to repel by force the en- [illegible] croachments of the French on the Weſtern

* He had [illegible] brothers, Lawrence, Auguſtine, John, and Charles, all Gentlemen of conſiderable landed property, and a Siſter who married Colonel Fielding Lewis. His eldeſt brother, Lawrence, went out a Captain of the American troops raiſed for the Carthagena expedition, and married the daughter of the Hon. William Fairfax, of Belvoir, in Virginia, by whom he left one daughter; who dying young, as well as his ſecond brother alſo dying without iſſue, the General ſucceeded to the family ſeat, which, in compliment to the gallant Admiral of that name, was called Mount Vernon, and is delightfully ſituated on the Potomack River, a few miles below Alexandria.

† For theſe facts we acknowledge ourſelves indebted to "A Sketch of Mr. Waſhington's Life and Character, dated Maryland, May 3, 1779," appended "to a Poetical Epiſtle from an Inhabitant of the State of Maryland," printed at Annapolis, 1779.

frontiers, along the rivers Ohio and De Boeuf, Mr Washington, then a Major in the provincial service, and an Adjutant-General of their forces, was dispatched by General Dinwiddie with a letter to the Commander in Chief of the French on the Ohio, complaining of the inroads they were making in direct violation of the treaties then subsisting between the two Crowns; he had also instructions to treat with the Six Nations and other Western tribes of Indians, and to engage them to continue firm in their attachment to England. He set out on this perilous embassy, with about fifteen attendants, late in October 1753, and so far succeeded, that on his return with Monsieur de St. Pierre's answer, and his good success in the Indian negotiation, he was complimented with the thanks and approbation of his country. His journal of this whole transaction was published in Virginia *, and does great credit to his industry, attention, and judgment; and it afterwards proved of infinite service to those who have been doomed to traverse the same inhospitable tracts.

Soon after this, the designs of the French becoming more manifest, and their movements and conduct more daring, orders were issued out by Administration for the Colonies to arm and unite in one confederacy. The Assembly of Virginia took the lead by voting a sum of money for the public service, and raising a regiment of four hundred men for the protection of the frontiers of the Colony. Major Washington, then about twenty-three years of age, was appointed to the command of this regiment; and, before the end of May, in the ensuing year, came up with a strong party of the French and Indians at a place called Red Stone, which he effectually routed, after having taken and killed many men. Among the prisoners were the celebrated woodsman, Monsieur De La Force, and two other officers; from whom Colonel Washington had undoubted intelligence that the French forces on the Ohio consisted of upwards of one thousand regulars and some hundreds of Indians. Upon this intelligence, although his little army was somewhat reduced, and entirely insufficient to act offensively against the French and Indians, yet he pushed on towards his enemy to a good post, where, in order to wait the arrival of some expected succour from New York and Pennsylvania, he entrenched himself, and built a small fort, called Fort Necessity. At this post he remained unmolested, and without any succour, until the July following; when his small force, reduced now to less than three hundred, was attacked by an army of French and Indians of eleven hundred and upwards, under the command of the Sieur de Villiers. The Virginians sustained the attack of the enemy's whole force for several hours, and laid near two hundred of them dead in the field, when the French Commander, discouraged by such determined resolution, proposed the less dangerous method of dislodging his enemy by a parley, which ended in an honourable capitulation. It was stipulated that Colonel Washington should march away with all the honours of war, and be allowed to carry off all his military stores, effects, and baggage. This capitulation was violated from the ungovernable disposition of the savages, whom the French Commander could not restrain from plundering the provincials on the outset of their march, and from making a considerable slaughter of men, cattle, and horses. This breach of the capitulation was strongly remonstrated against by the British Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, and may be looked upon as the æra when the French Court began to unmask, and to avow (though in a clandestine manner) the conduct of their Governors and Officers in America: they redoubled their activity and diligence on the Ohio, and in other places, during the winter 1754 and the following spring. Virginia had determined to send out a larger force; the forts Cumberland and London were built, and a camp was formed at Wills Creek, from thence to annoy the enemy on the Ohio. In these several services (particularly in the construction of the forts) Colonel Washington was principally employed, when he was summoned to attend General Braddock, who with his army arrived at Alexandria in Virginia, in May 1755. The design of sending out the army was to penetrate through the country to Fort Du Quesne (now Fort Pitt) by the

* And in London under the title of "The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon Robert Dinwiddie, Esq. his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French forces on Ohio. To which are added, the Governor's Letter, and a Translation of the French Officer's Answer, with a New Map of the Country, as far as the Mississipi," 8vo. 1754.

route

route of Wills Creek; and as no person was better acquainted with the frontier country than Colonel Washington, and no one in the Colony enjoyed a well-established a military character, he was judged highly serviceable to General Braddock, and chearfully quitted his command to act as a volunteer and aid-de-camp under that unfortunate General. The particulars of the defeat and almost total ruin of Braddock's army, consisting of two thousand regular British forces, and near eight hundred provincials, are too well known to need a repetition. It is allowed on all sides, that the haughty positive behaviour of the General, his high contempt of the provincial officers and soldiers; and his disdainful obstinacy in rejecting their advice; were the genuine causes of this fatal disaster. With what resolution and steadiness the provincials and their gallant Commander behaved on this trying occasion, and in covering the confused retreat of the army, let every British officer and soldier confess, who were rescued from slaughter on that calamitous day by their valour and conduct.

After General Braddock's disaster, the Colony of Virginia found it necessary to establish her militia, raise more men, strengthen her forts, undertake expeditions to check the incade of the enemy, &c. &c. In all which important services Colonel Washington bore a principal share, and acquitted himself to the utmost satisfaction of his country, by displaying on every occasion the most persevering industry, personal courage, and military abilities. He was again appointed to the command of the Virginia troops, and held it with equal credit till his resignation in 1759, when he married the young widow of Mr. Custis, now his relict, with whom he is said to have had a fortune of twenty thousand pounds sterling in her own right, besides her power in one of the principal seats in Virginia. From this period he became as assiduous to serve the state as a Senator, as he had hitherto been active to defend it as a Soldier. For several years he represented Fredrick county, and had a seat for Fairfax county, at the time he was appointed by the Assembly, in conformity with the general wish of the people, to be one of their four delegates at the first general congress. It was with no small reluctance that he engaged again in the active scenes of life, especially as he took great delight in farming and improving his estate. When, however, it was at length determined in congress, after every hope to an accommodation had failed, to repel by force the invasion from Great Britain, the eyes of the whole continent were immediately turned upon Mr. Washington. With one common voice he was called forth to the defence of the country, and it was perhaps his peculiar glory that scarce an individual was to be found that did not approve the choice, and pitch the firmest confidence in his integrity and abilities. He arrived at Cambridge, in New England, in July 1775, and there took the supreme command of the armies of America.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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## TO BE VINDICATED FOR THE

IN ANSWER TO A PARAGRAPH IN THE MAGAZINE OF NOV. 1799.

THE hard treatment by a certain party of Ann, daughter of Sir John Webb, widow of James late Earl of Derwentwater, is in some measure shewn by Hume and other Authors of English History. She had issue, by the unfortunate Earl, John, son and heir, born about 1713, and [illegible] Maria, born after the death of her father in 1716. The Countess of Derwentwater, as guardian of her son, in the 4th year of George I. exhibited certain claims before the Commissioners (appointed by the Legislature) of several manors, lands, and hereditaments, in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, in his behalf. But being weary of the kingdom that had witnessed so much her unfortunate husband already had considerably impaired her health, she retired in a few years to Brussels, where she died A. D. 1723, of the age of about 50 years, and was buried at Louvaine, in the Church of the English regular Canonesses of St. Augustine.

The Commissioners as above, allowing the claim made in behalf of John Radcliffe, Esq. son and heir of James late Earl of Derwentwater, he, in consequence thereof, entered in full possession of the premises as tenant in tail male; nothing more was done in that affair by the Legislature dying his life, which however was but of short duration, he dying in 1731, unmarried, and under age. His sister, the Lady Anne Maria, soon after the

the death of her brother, had the sum of 30,000l. as a marriage portion, raised of the said estates, and on 30 May 1732 was married of Robert Lord Petre, by whom he had the present Lord Petre and three daughters.

On the death of John Radclyffe, Esq. without issue, the Crown again seized the estates of this persecuted family; Charles Radclyffe, Esq. his uncle, being his next heir, was then living in France attainted —and whom they took out of the [illegible] in 1746—but refused to give up the [illegible] to his son the late Earl of Derwentwater, though nothing [illegible] the laws of England could withhold them from him, as they descended to him in due course from his father to him, the same as they did to his cousin John Radclyffe, Esq. the late possessor, from his father. But, unfortunately, the Earl, on his return from France, was poor, and the contesters evil almost friendless. The party he had to contend with, was opulent by the wealth they had so unjustly kept from him; they knew the full force of advantages he had to be acquainted with the laws of this country, and his right in them as a subject of the Crown of England; however the sum of 30,000l. were raised of part of the estate; 6,000l. of which was for his younger brother and sisters, the remainder for himself. The learned author of "The Rights of British Subjects," in the appendix of which is stated some of the vile usage this family hath sustained, after clearly proving the late Earl of Newburgh to be a legal born subject of Great Britain, and the legality of his claim, says—"So, in this case, the act supposes the right of the E. of Newburgh to have been extinguished by his foreign birth, and the Parliament proceeds to confirm that extinguishment by *assuming the actual consent of the E.* But if his right was not extinguished *ab initio*, or rather if his right never had departed, it is impossible, on the principles of the learned Chancellor (*Hardwicke*), for Parliament to have caused such an extinguishment, which it only means to confirm. For if the Parliament meant to create such an extinguishment, or to take out of the E. of N. the character of a natural born subject of England, which it never actually vested in him, then will neither common sense or common justice warrant any other conclusion, than that he was most infamously deceived, and infidiously treated into the bargain; nothing else can be said of a transaction or bargain in which one party intends to draw in the other to part with an interest, which he knew not he had in him, and which was in no manner expressed in the terms of the bargain. Esau, when pressed with faintness and hunger, parted with his first birth right for a mess of broth; but he did it so for with his eyes open, as to know that he had his first birth right in him; for he saith—Lo! I die; what will the first birth-right avail me?—But the E. of N. knew not that he had in him the first birth-right, and therefore could not be said to have sold it, even as Esau did. Again, "If he has any right to the estates in question, it is to be tenant in tail thereof; which entail he might have barred the first term after his title accrued; in this supposition, the E. of N. must be considered as parting with a present interest for about one tenth part of its value; the respect due to the Legislature forbids us on one hand to conclude that they over-reached and milled a distressed man upon false pretences, in an open bargain; and, on the other hand, the very dictates of Nature will not permit us to adopt the opposite conclusion, that he voluntarily accepted of 25,000l. instead of 200,000l. for which the estates would have probably then sold. The E. of N. is not made an alien by this act, if he was not so by any former act. The doctrine laid down in the foregoing sheets it is hoped is conclusive he is no alien."

The Right Hon. Representative of this noble Family, by his beneficence and hospitality to the poor in the country [illegible] with his residence, is a pattern worthy of imitation by the Nobility and Gentry of superior fortunes; and is a true picture of the hospitality of his illustrious ancestors.

The ancestors of this branch of the Radclyffes previous to their settling in the county of Cumberland, had been for some generations hereditary Stewards and Foresters of the forests of Blackburnshire and Rowland, in the County Pal of Lancaster; but after having married the heir of [illegible] Clithero, of Clithero Castle, where they also resided some time, a younger branch of [illegible] marriage settled in the northern part of the county of York, and for some ages bore the arms of Clithero: but the elder branch marrying Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Thos. Daniel, Esq. by her [illegible] Isabel de Colville, who was descended of the Baliols, Gernons, Morville, &c. &c., who brought and entailed on the Radcliffes the manors of Ayketon (their residence), Rawcliffe, and Burgh on the Sands,

Sands, in Com. Cumberland. In succeeding generations, temp. H. 5, a younger son of this family married the heiress of the Derwentwater estates in this county. The seat of the Radclyffes, after this marriage, was at an ancient castleated mansion, situate near the south-eastern extremity of the Derwent Lake, and doubtless was called Derwentwater Castle, as well from its situation as from its ancient Lords, inhabitants; but for some ages past hath been in ruins, and only known by the name of Castlerigg; it was formerly one of those fortified towers or castles allowed by the Crown as residences for the principal northern Barons, and as barriers in defence of the borders. This Castle was the capital residence of the ancient family of Derwentwater, seated there several ages before the Norman conquest, till the marriage with the Radclyffes as above, who enjoyed it some time as theirs; but in course of time, the Castle being ruinous, they therewith built a mansion on one of the islands of the Derwent Lake, which was their capital seat in the time of Henry 8, as appears by Leland—"Derwent springes commeth owt of Borodale, and so maketh a great lowgh that we cawle a poole; and theryn be iii Iles. Yn the one yt the hedd places of M. Radclyf. An other is cawled S. Hereberts Isle, wher is a Chapel, the iii yt Vycar Isle ful of trees, dyke a wylderneth." However, about the 10th year of Elizabeth, this family left their ancient seat of Derwentwater to reside at Dilstone, in the county of Northumberland, till the year 1715. The cruel reduction of which mansion must ever be sincerely regretted by every admirer of benevolence and hospitality, with which its late unhappy Lord was so eminently endowed. Nicholson's and Burn's History of Cumberland says—"After the Radclyffes left Derwentwater, the demesne of the Castle was broken into tenancies, whereof Gawen Wyatt was the principal, which was also [illegible]: only the ancient park, which lieth towards Derwentwater side, continues in demesne, and was replenished with a goodly quantity of tall stately large trees; all which the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital have cut down and sold, but within a few years last past they have made some small plantations." They have also sold and let out parcels of that demesne and islands in the Lake to different Gentlemen, who have hitherto only seemed to outvie each other in expending their money to display the most whimsical forms of modern barbarian refinement, void of taste.

I shall say nothing of the indescribable beauties of the Lake and its environs, so often attempted to be drawn by various authors, of which Dr. Brown, in a letter to a friend, hath given the most animating description. Dr. Dalton, in his elegant poem amongst other particulars, takes occasion to caution the traveller not to be shocked with some late violations of those sacred woods and groves, by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital ordering the wood to be cut down which had for ages shaded the shores and promontories of that lovely Lake: for

"Where the rude axe with heaved stroke
"Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,
"Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt;"

There, alas! now,

"The lonely mountains o'er,
"And the relounding shore,
"A voice of weeping heard and loud lament,
"From haunted spring and dale,
"Edg'd with poplar pale,
"The parting genius is with sighing sent:
"With flower inwoven tresses torn
"The nymphs in twilight shade, of tangled thickets mourn."

## REMARKS RELATING TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LION,

IN A LETTER WRITTEN BY [illegible] BRADLEY, F. R. S. AND PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

DATED AUGUST 8, 1717.

THE accounts we have lately had in the Newspapers, that the old Lioness in the Tower of London had whelped her fourth litter of young Lions, gave me the curiosity of enquiring into some particulars concerning the Lion, which hitherto no Natural Historian which I have read has mentioned; I suppose, because they had no opportunity of observing them: for I doubt not but that it is common for Lions to breed when they are under confinement; and few would run the hazard of visiting the den of a wild Lioness when she had whelpt, to satisfy their curiosity. The principal points I wanted to be informed of were, how long the

Lion was coming to his full growth; how long the Lioness went with young; how many they generally brought at a litter; whether they could see as soon as whelped; and how long they lived.

In answer to these queries, I find now in the Tower a Lion and Lioness, that were whelps of the first litter in September 1725, as the keepers inform me. These I saw about Christmas in the same year, and they were then about three inches long, without the tail. Their colour was then like box wood, a little [illegible] and marked with [illegible] are now about [illegible] to want a third [illegible] old ones. The [illegible] years old, [illegible] marks, and [illegible] There were [illegible] observe now [illegible] both together, [illegible] other a female [illegible] beard or [illegible] male begins [illegible] him in [illegible] is all [illegible]

The Lio[illegible] preferred to [illegible] the Tower abo[illegible] then young [illegible] and [illegible] grown; but [illegible] of those of [illegible] mentioned [illegible] about two years, [illegible] may therefore be now computed [illegible] about ten. These [illegible] which we may now call the old ones, are distinguished in the Tower by the names of Jack and Brizzle; which I the rather take notice of, that hereafter their age may be the better known.

We may observe, with respect to the time of their arriving at [illegible] session, that they were not ripe for coupling till they were about eight years old; but whether they couple sooner when they are wild is a query. The time of pregnancy, or of the lioness going with young, as the keepers inform me, is four months.

[illegible] the first litter, the same pair have [illegible] others; but I do not observe [illegible] of the second litter remain[illegible] are commonly five at a [illegible] litter there is a [illegible] was whelped about [illegible] and is kept loose in [illegible] she seems to be [illegible] another familiar [illegible] was whelped [illegible] 1727. At [illegible] very brisk, and [illegible] the room, [illegible] nature of cats [illegible] move the [illegible] is more re[illegible] young Lions, they see the [illegible] so that, [illegible] usually sup[illegible] These are [illegible] their [illegible] for [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] a Dog, [illegible] if these [illegible] Dog and [illegible] Tyger [illegible] upon a [illegible] by playing [illegible] because of [illegible] these creatures [illegible] in their natural dis[illegible] whether the [illegible]

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HAVING, in [illegible] entitled 1792 [illegible] given an ample account [illegible] from the turmoils of state [illegible] gushest Minister, we shall only [illegible] history of the place, that in the year [illegible] it became the property of Captain Richard Pearch, who settled it in 1709, on the marriage of his niece, Elizabeth Whiffing, with Nathaniel Galton, of Beckingham, Esq. on them and their heirs. This spot future generations will contemplate with veneration, for here

——O Pitt, thy country's early boast,
Thou well shalt merit a distinguished name.

[illegible] the blessings secured [illegible] of a just government, [illegible] address Britain in the [illegible] Thomson!

[illegible] bliss! amid the subject seas,
[illegible] thunder round thy rocky coasts, set up,
At once the wonder, terror, and delight,
Of distant nations; whose remotest shores
Can soon be shaken by thy naval arm;
Not to be shook thyself, but all assaults
Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave.

SHEN-

*Holwood House from the Park of the Right Hon.ble W. Pitt*

# SHENSTONE and THOMSON.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SEVERAL years ago I was acquainted with a Gentleman, ſince dead, whoſe name frequently occurs in the Letters of Mr. Shenſtone, and who was a correſpondent of that excellent poet. During our intimacy, he ſhewed me many fugitive pieces and letters of that writer; and, among others, an account of an interview between him and Thomſon the poet, which he permitted me to copy, but which has never appeared before the public. Looking lately over ſome papers, I found the tranſcript, which I ſee no reaſon to withhold from the world, and therefore ſend it to be inſerted in THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. I ſhall only add, that this meeting of the two poets is mentioned in Mr. Shenſtone's Letters. (See his Works, Vol. III. p. 124, alſo p. 144.)

I am, &c. BENVOLIO.

*Birmingham, March* 1, 1800.

(COPY.)

AUGUST 30, 1746. } MR. William Lyttelton and Mr. Thomſon, Author of the Seaſons, found me reading a pamphlet in one of my niches at the Leaſowes. Mr. Lyttelton introduced his friend by ſaying he had undertaken to ſhew that gentleman all the beauties of the country, and thought he could not complete his promiſe without giving him a view of my ſituation. Thomſon burſt out in praiſe of it, and appeared particularly ſtruck with the valley and brook by which he had paſſed, as they came the foot-way from Hales Owen. After ſome little ſtay in the houſe, we paſſed into the green behind the houſe. Thomſon wiſhed the garden to be extended, ſo as to include the valley on the left hand; not conſidering that I meant no regular garden, but to embelliſh my whole farm. The French, it appears, have their *Parterre*, and why is not *Ferme ornée* as good an expreſſion? He was much pleaſed upon obſerving how finely the back landſkip was bounded. I took him to a ſeat near my upper pool, where he immediately mentioned Lanſdowne's Hill as the principal beauty of the place. He ſeemed pleaſed alſo with the ſtudy on the bank of the water, ſince removed. As we were returning, Mr. L. told me, "that I might not perhaps know that gentleman, tho' he was aſſured I was perfectly well acquainted with him in his writings. That was Mr. Thomſon." My behaviour was a little awkward, and better calculated to expreſs the ſatisfaction I took in the honour he did me, than to give him any idea either of my underſtanding or politeneſs. Being limited in point of time, and conſcious of an hare upon the ſpit at Hagley, he could not ſtay to ſee my upper wood: "You have nothing to do (ſays he) but to dreſs Nature. Her robe is ready made; you have only to careſs her; love her; kiſs her; and then—deſcend into the valley." Coming out into the court before the houſe, he mentioned Clent and Waw-ton Hill as the two bubbles of Nature: then Mr. L. obſerved the nipple, and then Thomſon the fringe of Uphmore wood; till the double entendre was work up to a point, and produced a laugh. Thomſon obſerved the little ſtream running acroſs my gate, and hinted that *he* ſhould avail himſelf of that alſo. We now paſſed into Virgil's Grove. What a delightful place, ſays he, is this for a perſon of a poetical genius. I don't wonder you are a devotee to the Muſes.—This place, ſays Mr. L. will *improve* a poetical genius.—Aye, replied Mr. T. and a poetical genius will improve this place. *I* ſhould think of nothing farther. Your ſituation detains us beyond the time appointed. How very valuable were this ſtream at Hagley!—I told him my then intention of building a model of Virgil's Tomb; which, with the Obeliſk and a number of mottoes ſelected from Virgil, together with the penſive idea belonging to the place, might vindicate, or at leaſt countenance, the appellation I had given it. Thomſon aſſented to my notion of taſte in gardening (that of contracting Nature's beauties, although he ſomewhat miſquoted me, and did not underſtand the drift of my expreſſion. Collecting, or collecting into a ſmaller compaſs, and then diſpoſing without crowding the ſeveral varieties of Nature, were perhaps a better account of it, than either was expreſſed

preſſed by two phraſes or mine). He denominated my Wood's Grove there Le Vallen cochon [illegible], ſays Mr. L.—No, no, not ſo much cochin.—This muſt evidently be [illegible] Petrarch's Valcluſa. He recommended a walk up that valley from Vopes's Grove. Mr. Pitt (the Secretary) had done as ſome before. He was working at my Upper Pond to turn the water into a running ſtream. I mentioned the inconvenience, to obviate which he propoſed a bridge. I went with him to Hale's Mills. Thomſon aſked if I had ſeen many places laid out in the modern way?—No.—Aſked if I had ſeen Caſtle Ashby.—Yes.—He mentioned it as a noble building in the true Venetian taſte. He ſuppoſed me to come often to town, and wiſhed to wait on me at Richmond. Mr. L. commending Richmond proſpects, he ſaid they were only too rich in villas. He begged a pinch of ſnuff, and, on paſſing by the Abeles, near the Mill Pool, mentioned that Pope had a ſcheme in his head of planting trees to reſemble a Gothic Cathedral.* Hearing the Dun there was made by the Monks, O! ſays he, this is Goſh-dom, the ſet of which I could not hear. I directed them to ſcrape Hales town, and to go up the lane by the pool ſide, not without an eye to the pleaſing figure it beſide makes across that pool, where Mr. L. adviſed me to have a boat, and was much ſtruck with the appearance it muſt have from my wood. Here Mr. Thomſon ſhaking hands with me, we all parted, *omnes omnia bona dicentes, et laudantes fortunam meam.*

The year after I met Mr. Thomſon, as I returned from Church, at Hales Mill, in a hired two wheeled chaiſe, with a black horſe and a white one length wiſe. We accoſted each other with much cordiality, and he promiſed earneſtly to come and ſee me (as he *had* done the year before), when I expected a longer viſit. But 'twas then, as I remember, that the park improvements there engroſſed the family's attention, and Mr. T. could not be ſpared from any projects of that ſort.

AUGUST 27, 1748.—The very week he was again expected at Hagley appeared this paragraph in the Birmingham paper. "This morning, at four, died, of a violent fever, at his houſe in Kew-lane, the celebrated Mr. James Thomſon, Author of the Seaſons, &c." I have heard he waited too long for the return of his friend Dr. Armſtrong, and did not chuſe to employ any other phyſician.

He had nothing of the Gentleman in his perſon or addreſs. But he made amends for the deficiency by his refined ſenſe and ſpirited expreſſion; and, as I remember, a manner of ſpeaking not unlike his friend Quin. He did not talk a great deal or fluently; but, after pauſes of reflection, produced ſomething or other that accounted for his delay.

W. S.

* It is far from improbable that Mr. Pope communicated this ſcheme, as it is called, to his Editor Biſhop Warburton, who has dated the idea, and upon it eſtabliſhed an hypotheſis concerning the origin of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. "When the Goths," ſays he, "had conquered Spain; and the genial warmth of the climate, and the ſtyle of the old inhabitants, had ripen'd their wits and inflamed their miſtaken piety (both kept in exerciſe by the neighbourhood of the Saracens, thro' emulation of their ſcience and averſion to their ſuperſtition), they ſtruck out a new ſpecies of Architecture, unknown to Greece and Rome, upon original principles, and ideas much nobler than what had given birth even to claſſical magnificence. For having been accuſtomed, during the gloom of Paganiſm, to worſhip the Deity in GROVES (a practice common to all nations), when their new religion required covered edifices, they ingeniouſly projected to make them reſemble *Groves*, as nearly as the diſtance of Architecture would permit; at once indulging their old prejudices, and providing for their preſent convenience, by a cool receptacle in a ſultry climate. And with what art and ſucceſs they executed the project, appears from hence.—That no attentive obſerver ever viewed a regular avenue of well-grown trees interlacing their branches overhead, but it preſently put him in mind of the long viſto thro' a Gothic Cathedral, or ever entered one of the larger and more elegant edifices of this kind, but it repreſented to his imagination an avenue of trees. And this alone is that which can be truly called the GOTHIC STYLE of Building." (*Warb. on Pope's Moral Eſſays, Ep. IV. L. 29.*)

EDITOR.

ON

## ON POPE'S HOMER.

[ *Continued from* Vol. XXXVI. Page 373. ]

MY DEAR P.

IF, to relieve in so long a work his fatigue, and the more easily to get over a few difficulties, which he might occasionally meet with, Pope condescended now and then to borrow a line or two from Ogilby, or others; the fact, if allowed, amounts, you think, to no very heavy charge; and detracts but little from the general merit of the performance. I am happy to concur with you in these liberal sentiments. yet, methinks, Pope should have treated his *Old Friend* with less discourtesy, and not have insulted him, as he has done,

" * With the arch'd eye-brow and Parnassian sneer "

The wanton insertion of those striking beauties from † Milton in a place, where they so much deform the original composition, will hardly admit of so easy an excuse.

A passage has lately been suggested to me in the Odyssey, B. xi. V. 132, repeated on the opening of Book xiii. where Pope has adopted the thoughts, and nearly the words, of Milton with more propriety, and far better success.

Ω, εφατ', οι δ' αρα παντες ακην εγενοντο σιωπη,
Κηλημω δ' εσχοντο δια μεγαρα σκιοεντα,

You will not perhaps find enough in this passage to fix an imitation on Milton, yet I am very much inclined to suspect that he had it in his mind, when he formed that beautiful opening of B. viii. P. L.

" The angel ended, and in Adam's ear
" So charming left his voice that he the while
" Thought him still speaking, still stood fixt to hear."

If Milton really had any reference to these lines of Homer, every reader will acknowledge how much, by the additional circumstances which his glowing imagination suggested to him, he has improved upon the thought, which was *indeed* always Milton's way, when he imitated, as it has been ‡ *said* to be Pope's.

In Homer, after Ulysses had ceased speaking, the auditors are represented as kept silent awhile by the soothing delight which they felt throughout the shady hall. In Milton, Adam, when the angel ended, is not only silent, but, under the impression, which the charm of the angel's voice had left on his ear, continues still in an attitude of fixt attention, still eagerly wishing, and, as it were, expecting to hear more.

Pope could not but feel the beauty of these additional circumstances, and was therefore tempted to insert them in his version; in which, you will see with pleasure, they appear very gracefully, and are indeed an elegant ornament to the image represented

" He ceas'd, and left so charming on their ear
" His voice, that listening still they seem'd to hear."

Cowper professes fidelity to the original to be his prime object, and rarely, therefore, quits the high road to search in by-ways for flowers: not thought, perhaps, that his author needed any such foreign ornaments. Yet I could almost fancy that even Cowper's thoughts were wandering on Milton, while he wrote the following lines:

" He ceas'd; the whole assembly silent sat,
" Charm'd into *extacy* by his discourse."

For he here talks, probably without being aware of it, the very language of the attendent spirit, personating the shepherd lad in Comus:

" He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing,
" Which when I did, he on the tender grass
" Would hit, and listen ev'n to *extacy*."

The foregoing remarks have engaged me so far in the consideration of literary resemblances or imitation, and the subject is so curious and interesting, that perhaps you will indulge me while I pursue it a line or two further. In a periodical paper, begun 1752, are cited many passages

* Prologue to the Satires, V. 96.
† Europ. Mag. Vol. XXXVI. p. 372.
‡ Newton's Ed. of Milton, Comus, V. 375. Note by Warburton.
§ Adventurer, No 63.

from Pope, ſaid never to have been taken notice of, as evidently borrowed from different authors, there mentioned.

" Superior Beings, when of late they ſaw
" A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
" Admir'd ſuch wiſdom in an earthly ſhape,
" And ſhew'd a Newton as we ſhew an ape."

Eſſay on Man, Ep. ii. V. 31.

" Utque movet nobis imitatrix Simia riſum
" Sic nos cœlicolis, quoties cervice ſuperbâ
" Ventoſi gradimur."

Again,

" Simia cœlicolûm riſûſque jocuſque Deorum eſt
" Tunc homo, quum temere ingenio confidit, et audet
" Abdita Naturæ ſcrutari, arcanaque Divûm."

" When the looſe mountain trembles from on high,
" Muſt gravitation ceaſe? when you go by;
" Or ſome old temple, nodding to its fall,
" For Chartres' head reſerve the hanging wall?"

Eſſay on Man, Ep. iv. V. 123.

" If a good man be paſſing by an infirm building, juſt in the article of falling, can it be expected that God ſhould ſuſpend the force of gravitation till he is gone by, in order to his deliverance?"

Wollaſton. Rel. Nat.

" Chaos of thought and paſſion, all confus'd;
" Still by himſelf abus'd or diſabuſed.
" Created half to riſe, and half to fall,
" Great Lord of all things, yet a prey to all.
" Sole judge of truth, in endleſs error hurl'd,
" The glory, jeſt, and riddle of the world."

Eſſay on Man, Ep. ii. V. 13.

" What a chimera then is Man! what a confuſed chaos! what a ſubject of contradiction! a profeſſed judge of all things, and a feeble worm of the earth; the great depoſitary and guardian of truth, and yet a mere huddle of uncertainty; the glory and ſcandal of the univerſe."

Paſcal.

None of theſe paſſages are new to you; but I have taken the liberty of tranſcribing them, as they furniſh occaſion for a few remarks. I have ſelected the three above from ſeveral others; for it is remarkable that a Learned Critic, whom, while on this ſubject, we cannot fail of having continually in our view, has choſen theſe very inſtances to illuſtrate ſome obſervations in his Letter to Mr. Maſon on the Marks of Imitation. The Learned Critic takes no notice of the Adventurer. We muſt ſuppoſe, therefore, that either he had never read thoſe ingenious eſſays; or, if he had, that he thought them little worthy his attention: though, in general, the ſentiments contained in this paper ſeem to be very congenial with his. The Learned Critic engaged, as he at all times was, in purſuits ſo much more important, never, it * ſeems, found an hour of leiſure to read more than one work of the very learned and reſpectable Dr. Leland; and that one, only to refute it; or rather with a wiſh to refute it.

Be this as it may, the Learned Critic ſtamps a value on theſe quotations by adopting them. He had too much reſpect both for himſelf and his readers, to obtrude upon † "their conſideration thoſe vulgar paſſages, which every body recollects, and ſets down for acknowledged imitations." If you compare the different manner of the two writers, you cannot but admire the ſuperior management and addreſs of the Learned Critic. In the Adventurer the paſſages from Pope are brought forward without preparation, and confronted at once with the authors ſaid to be imitated. In the Learned Critic they are uſhered in with all the ceremonies of a regular introduction, and preſented in form. In the firſt cited inſtance we obſerve a very ſtriking difference between the one and the other.

" Superior Beings, when of late they ſaw
" A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
" Admir'd ſuch wiſdom in an earthly ſhape,
" And ſhew'd a Newton as we ſhew an ape."

The Adventurer derives this ſingular paſſage from one Palingenius, an obſcure Monk. Not ſo the Learned Critic. He did not wiſh to have it thought that he

* Letter to Dr. Thomas Leland. Concluſion.
† Marks of Imitation, p. 73. Ed. 1757.

could

could for a moment so far forget his own character, as to waste any portion of his valuable time in turning over *such trash*. Much less that the *Great Poet*, so superior to * ADDISON in true genius, could ever degrade himself by borrowing a thought from one of so inferior an order. More conformably, therefore, to that literary dignity, which he was conscious belonged not less to himself than to Pope, he pronounces that the "† *Great Poet* had his eye on Plato, who makes Socrates say, in allusion to a remark of Heraclitus,

Οτι ανθρωπων ὁ σοφωτατος προς θεον πιθηκος φανειται. Hipp. Major.

Conspiring with this laudable sense, which the Learned Critic at all times felt, of literary dignity, there appears to have been another motive for his conduct in this case. Had he derived the passage, as the Adventurer had done before him, from Palingenius, he would have had no opportunity of exhibiting that striking display of the true Critic; and all the refined reasoning, which follows, with the nice distinction between the God of the Philosopher and the Superior Beings of the Poet, had been lost.

It requires surely more than a common share of critical acumen, a perspicacity far beyond that of ‡ "those dull minds, by which the shapes and appearances of things are apprehended only in the gross," to discriminate between a Heathen God and a Superior Being. The true state of the case seems to be, that the Learned Critic, in order to make the sentence, which he has quoted more accommodable to his purpose, artfully conceals the true meaning of the Philosopher's words. The Philosopher, he says, refers προς θεον, *i. e.* not to God, *the* God; but, agreeably to the idiom of the Greek language, as the word stands without the article, *a* God, *one* amongst many, according to the generally received opinion of the age and country in which Plato lived; as appears more evidently by what follows.

Ομολογησομεν, Ιππια, την καλλιστην παρθενον προς ΘΕΟΝ γινος αισχραν ειναι;

Again,

Και δη προς γε ΘΕΟΥΣ ὁτι ὁ καλος ὁ αθρωπειος γενος. κ. τ. λ.

That the God of the Philosopher is plainly no more than one of the Superior Beings alluded to by the Poet. Consequently the application is in both cases precisely the same; addressed to the same order of Beings, and the ape, ὁ πιθηκος, becomes an object either of *derision* or *admiration*, as the one or the other may chance to fall in more aptly with the writer's views.

The *Great Poet*, it must be said, appears in the hands of the Learned Critic to advantage; yet I doubt whether an indifferent looker on would not, after all, incline rather to the side of the Adventurer than of the Learned Critic. By numerous "Expressions, Similies, and Sentiments, in Palingenius," pointed out in a § paper printed 1745, amongst which this very simile of the ape is one, as "Translated and Improved by Mr Pope in his Essay on Man," Pope appears to have very much read and studied that author, and I suspect that he was very little conversant in the writings of Plato.

If you are not quite worn down, I am tempted to remind you of an apparent imitation in Pope from Ovid, which I sent you some time ago. It has at least one merit, which, I find, is considered by other collectors of these curious trifles as a primary recommendation. It has never, so far as I know, been ‖ *bloom upon* by any of the swarm which usually buz about the works of celebrated writers. In the Eloise you have these charming lines:

"In each low wind methinks a spirit calls,
"And more than echos talk along the walls,
"Here, as I watch'd the dying lamps around,
"From yonder shrine I heard a hollow sound;
"Come, Sister, come! it said or seem'd to say,
"Thy place is here, sad Sister, come away.

* * * *

"I come, I come."

Now turn to Ovid:

"Et dubii sonitus fractus in aure sonabat,
"Appositæ frondes, vellerague alba movebant.

* Marks of Imitation, p. 12.
† Ibid p 33.
‡ Discourse on Poetical Imitation, p. 133 Ed. 1753.
§ The Publisher, No. II.
‖ Letters by James Howell, Esq. B. iv L xl. Delicacy of Friendship sub finem.

"Hinc

" Hinc ego me ſenſi noto quater ore ciri,
" Ipſe ſono tenui dixit, Eliſſa, veni.
" Nulla mora eſt, venio, venio," &c.
Dido Æneæ, V. 99.

Here are not only the ſame thoughts and expreſſion, but what the Learned Critic conſiders as a * more decided mark of imitation, the ſame *diſpoſition* of the parts. Yet it occurs to me that you doubted whether we could pronounce with certainty that our Engliſh bard borrowed theſe thoughts from the Roman. It may be, after all, that ſimilar circumſtances, conſpiring with a ſimilar occaſion ſuggeſted to each the ſame ſentiments.

You will not think that I deal fairly with your favourite, if I do not here add another paſſage from the ſame poem, where you think, very juſtly, that Pope has much improved and embelliſhed the hint which Ovid gave him.

" Not Cæſar's empreſs would I deign to prove,
" No! make me miſtreſs to the man I love.
" If there be yet another name more free,
" More fond than miſtreſs, make me that to thee."

" Si pudet uxoris; non nupta, ſed hoſpita dicar;
" Dum tua ſit Dido, quidlibet eſſe feret."
Dido Æneæ, V. 167.

Every reader of taſte will agree in the opinion of Pope's ſuperiority. I am pleaſed to leave him with you under ſuch favourable circumſtances.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

## SPIRITUAL PLEADINGS.

BY JOSEPH NOSER, ESQ.

WHILE we ſedulouſly endeavour to trace the progreſs of general knowledge and refinement from age to age, from "fire to fire," and are, from the eminence, the ſtupendous height at which we tower above our anceſtors, inclined, at times, to look down with a mixture of contempt and pity upon their puny and imbecile attempts "to elevate and ſurpriſe" by daring and rapid flights of fancy, imagination, by brilliant combinations of genius, which we, borne on eagle pinions, ſoar far, far beyond: ſo, while with our literary conſtellations we illuminate "worlds ſtill more our own," we are frequently diſpoſed to feel the moſt exquiſite delight which the human mind is capable of enjoying, that of ſelf-gratulation, that we have with our modern clue thread the mazes of thoſe philoſophical, phyſical, and metaphyſical labyrinths, in which they were bewildered; and, by the ſuperior efforts of our genius, inſtantly untangled thoſe ſkeins of ſcriptural and claſſical erudition, that they, by their unſkilful eſſays to untwiſt, had drawn into knots; conſequently, that ſelf complacency, which I have hinted we happily poſſeſs, is, by thoſe gales of praiſe, which (when we meet) are wafted from one to another, fanned into a blaze of admiration. In fact, the celebration of our triumph over the Ancients would furniſh matter for a folio, were folios in faſhion, but as I, alas! am circumſcribed to a few columns of this Magazine, I ſhall therefore for the preſent, however reluctantly, leave an elogium upon our improvement in every other art and ſcience which I had ſo auſpiciouſly begun, and endeavour to fix the attention of my readers upon a point where I have long fixed my admiration, namely, the purification, the elevation, the ſublimity, of our ſtyle and mode of pleading; a branch of rhetoric, which has, even in my time, aſcended, by juſt and elegant gradations, from the flat, the broad, and beaten paths of common ſenſe, from thoſe gentle hillocks and acclivities which the pleader of yore never ſurmounted except to take a clearer view of the ſubject, to thoſe ſpiritual, celeſtial, and enthuſiaſtic *acmes* that attract and elevate the human mind; metaphorically puffing a train of light which encircles the black robe of the orator, far beyond the boundaries of mortal ken, far beyond the reach of the optics of a Jury, far beyond even the ſphere of that keen, clear, and penetrating ray which beams from the viſual faculties of that high ſituation the Bench.

Courts of Judicature were always conſidered as temples for the coercive refor-

* Marks of Imitation, p. 3

mation of the morals and manners of the age; and indeed the mode in which their Lecturers taught, and the *force* of the precepts which they inculcated, were calculated to apply in the ſtrongeſt manner to, and to leave the moſt indelible impreſſion upon the ſubject: but, owing to the *religious* turn of the age, the Bar has lately aſſumed a new character; advocates have become Divines as well as Moraliſts, and blended the moſt elevated effuſions of piety with the moſt eloquent emanations of juſtice; or, to explain—The profeſſors of our laws ſeem inclined to invade the rights of the profeſſors of the goſpel, whether to ſhew the verſatility of their talents, or for what other reaſon, it would be preſumption in me even to conjecture, but certain it is, if we conſider ſome of the declamatory effuſions which we have lately heard from within the Bar, we ſhall perhaps have occaſion to raiſe a queſtion in our minds not very eaſy to be ſolved—Whether they were the moſt remarkable for their ſanctity or learning?

It has been remarked by ſome writers who lived (for they did not *flouriſh*) in thoſe ſtiff and awkward times of high-toned morality, which ſucceeded to the gay and diſſipated reign of Charles the Second, and whoſe poſterity hung like a cloud upon the morning of the eighteenth century, that it was neceſſary to obſerve a certain chaſtity of ſtyle, a decorum of idea; to ride, even genius, with a curb, although he curvetted along the ſmooth and flowery paths of imagination. They ſeem alſo, by their works, to have had ſome incorrect notions reſpecting the tendency of the prohibition contained in the third article of the decalogue, and the denunciation that follows a non obſervance of it. It is aſtoniſhing, when we reflect upon the ignorance of former ages, that "ſome better pen than mine" has not hailed this æra of improvement! Could the Tillotſons, Addiſons, and a long ſombre train of ſturdy Moraliſts, be ignorant that correctneſs of ſtyle, and ſublunary decorum of men, are a pair of fetters which would cramp even a Pindaric imagination; that to enforce an obſervance of the third commandment, were to debar orators from ſome of their moſt ſublime flights, ſome of their moſt nervous, paſſionate, and *pious* appeals? But perhaps they might not, contracted as their views certainly were, even have had penetration enough to gueſs that their wiſhes time arrive, when their very remote deſcendants, ſtriding over their narrow bounds, leaping thoſe pales within which their mental courſers were circumſcribed, ſhould mount the metaphyſical chariot, and fly to the very gate of heaven itſelf. In a word, that our religious impreſſions ſhould be ſo great, that the practice, or rather the effuſions, of piety ſhould become intimately blended with the practice of the law: that an advocate ſhould fix himſelf to the end of the golden chain deſcending from the celeſtial regions, or hang like the tomb of the Arabian Prophet, ſuſpended betwixt earth and ſky.

There was a period, I think about that to which I have alluded, when it was, by ſome ſtrait-laced ſpeculators, thought neceſſary to reprobate, and by means more *coercive* than writing endeavour to ſuppreſs, the licence with which it was the faſhion of the time to uſe the name of the Almighty, Providence, &c. upon the ſtage; and I think their efforts were attended with what they deemed a ſalutary, though temporary, effect. Thoſe energetic appeals to Heaven, whether uttered by diſtreſſed heroes, heroines, or lovers; whether they were the effuſions of maternal tenderneſs or military ſucceſs; whether the God of War or the God of Love was triumphant; whether they aſpirated from a deſpairing Princeſs, an injured Monarch, an Uſurper, a Tyrant, Madman, Villain, or Idiot; were in ſome degree baniſhed: but it has been the happineſs of this *illuminated* age to ſee theſe pious appeals and celeſtial expletives reſtored and received with * *burning* applauſe; and I think we may congratulate ourſelves upon poſſeſſing ſome perſons who, from the frequent uſe they make of theſe ſublime aſſiſtants to dramatic dialogue, merit the appellation of *Divine Poets*, in a degree ſupereminent to any of the Grecian ſchool. Did Æſchylus, Sophocles, or Euripides, ever make ſuch a reformation, not only in their audiences but in their actors and actreſſes, as we have done? Certainly not! We have, in ſome late pieces, had the performers upon their knees more than half the time of dramatic action; and, although they were not formerly deemed the moſt religious and pureſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects, they may now, from the *continental advantages* they have received, bid defiance to the tongue or pen of malignity itſelf.

* Vide the philoſophical reflections of the Whig Club.

Having

Having, by my admiration of the laudable example of the ſtage, been led into a digreſſion, I return with double avidity to continue my commendation of that part of the practice of the Bar; which ſeems in my apprehenſion to be a broad and brilliant reflection, except in the article of kneeling, of that great mirror of the morals and manners of mankind; and I think that theſe advocates, who with gigantic force ſeem diſpoſed to ſtorm the gates of heaven, and attack the Almighty upon his throne, have not only adopted the ſublime expletives of their great prototypes, whether exotic or indigenous, "the ſmall poets of the times," but, piling metaphor upon metaphor, have indeed aſcended much higher, and have made diſcoveries in, and obtained poſſeſſion of, a part of the celeſtial globe, to them unknown, and from which it does not ſeem that they are in any danger of being ſpeedily ejected. Nor does it appear that theſe learned and pious gentlemen, although they have properly copied their language from, and improved their ideas by, thoſe of our dramatic poets, until they have ſoared far beyond the ſphere of common comprehenſion, have ever been led, by the abſurd taſte that *once* prevailed, to found their rhetoric upon the model of the ancients. Demoſthenes, Cicero, Quinctilian, and Longinus, are taſte and inſipid, when compared to the metaphyſical and celeſtial flights of the modern Bar; neither have thoſe orators, whom I admire for having left their claſſical crutches at their reſpective colleges, to be hung in trophies, like thoſe at Bath, been more obliged, for the *eaſes* of thoſe ſky rockets which they occaſionally fire, to works which ſtill they may probably conſider as *waſte paper*. I mean thoſe containing the ſpeeches of Hale, Atkins, Finch, Holt, Trevor, Powys, Neville, Wallop, Conniers, Tracy, Darnel, Price, Cowper, Dodd, Phipps, and a hundred others, as, upon examining folio after folio, with that laudable jealouſy which is apt to inflame a mind enraptured with modern elocution, and almoſt trembling leſt I ſhould find their pages illuminated with ſome of thoſe rays of genius, whoſe pervading influence has often warmed the Court in which they were diſplayed; I was happy to obſerve that they were uniformly in this reſpect in a demi tint. They ſeemed in no part to riſe above the mediocrity of common ſenſe, to contain no declamation but what any one could underſtand, and which from the ſimplicity of their ſtyle were never calculated to intereſt the paſſions, to attract the attention, or employ the diſquiſitorial faculties of a Jury. In this reſearch it alſo gave me great pleaſure to meet a confirmation of my opinion of the vaſt ſuperiority, in point of religious tendency, of our orations over thoſe of our anceſtors; and to find that there are other ſpiritual courts in this metropolis beſides *Doctors Commons*.

In another point of view, I think the ſymptoms of piety, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh this *legally* virtuous age from all that have preceded it, deſerve particular notice, and conſequently praiſe; for there was an idea, that the people had ſome time ſince a *little* relaxed in their ſtrict attendance on divine ſervice, therefore we may exceedingly rejoice that Weſtminſter Hall has become, in its language, nearly as pious as Weſtminſter Abbey; ſo that they are ſure of hearing edifying diſcourſes ſomewhere: nay, I much doubt whether the names of the Almighty, Providence, and a long ſtring of celeſtial expletives, the uſe of which at the Bars of the former I have had occaſion to celebrate, have not, while they evidently tended to the edincation of the age, frequently attracted the admiration and approbation of their reverend neighbours, and induced them to imagine that the two profeſſions of Law and Goſpel will again be blended, ſo that, by a counter reformation, they may have one day the happineſs to hear an advocate begin his addreſs to a Jury in the ſtyle of a Pope *, and continue it in nearly the following terms:

"I am, Gentlemen, although the humbleſt of the Servants of the Servants of God, placed, by his divine permiſſion, in the ſituation of an advocate in this cauſe, which my learned friend has opened as you, Gentlemen, would have opened your ſhops; and, as you muſt have obſerved, every ſhutter he has removed has let in the broadeſt gleams of light, ſo that now, under Providence, having poured his ſcientific oil into your ſconces, he has, as far as he has gone, ſwept all before him, and rendered even the darkeſt *paſſage* as clear as noon day. He has *in limine* performed his duty, and conducted you to the threſhold of this

* "Clement the Biſhop, Servant of the Servants of God, to all the beloved Children in Chriſt who ſhall read this letter," &c.—Rycaut's Lives of the Popes, p 288.

nefarious

[illegible]vious translation. I will, with the assistance of Heaven, open the door, lead you to the desk, and shew you the letter in which this account is stated—[illegible] justitiæ—I conclude, [illegible] your heads, Gentlemen, that [illegible] understand Latin. I do! The Almighty, *a priori*, [illegible] tain that branch of learning [illegible] schoolmaster [illegible] the direction of Providence [illegible] repeated strokes [illegible] it to my head: you smile, Gentlemen, but I must inform you, that [illegible] the nature of the flame of knowledge, like the flame of a chemical fire, [illegible]. So that all the learning which is to be pick'd up in the course of a liberal education, and, *by the way*, there are many kind of things besides book-learning to be pick'd up in a progress through school and college, Providence has bestowed upon me. But did the care of Heaven over me its unworthy servant stop there? No! you would say I were ungrateful to God if I aver so much. The Almighty has, after protecting me through life, permitted me this day, for I must, it is my duty to tell you, Gentlemen, that day and night, particularly in the night, and from night-walkers, the Almighty hath protected me! and I would knock a man down, and then bring a *civil* action against him, who should be weak and wicked enough to say, that 'Angels and Ministers of Grace' do not defend me much better than it ever was in my power to defend a client * * * *

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* * * * * * * *Di [illegible].*

This fragment may serve as a specimen of the spiritual or celestial style of pleading, something like which has already [illegible] which, as I have in the [illegible] speculation observed, I [illegible] because it seems to me to be not only a bold but laudable attempt to purify our morals, to make us [illegible] familiar with divine images, and consequently more frequent and fervent in our pious aspirations; but to enrich our sentences, by pressing into our service, and introducing upon the most trivial occasions, words which were never [illegible] by our cautious ancestors but upon the most solemn. In conclusion, if this spiritual mode of pleading is pursued, as I have great hope it will be, it must, besides the advantage it gives to an advocate over his opponent, who is perhaps "afraid of his soul," and, like Sir John Brute, in the play, has kept sneaking cowardly company; "fellows that went to church, said grace to their meat, &c." it must, I say, in time, be of the greatest benefit to the public; inasmuch as the lower classes of society, from whom the frequent and indiscriminate use of the holy name of the Almighty seems originally to have been borrowed, will be induced to consider this as a [illegible] to the adoption of *all* [illegible], and consequently such a compliment to their talents, as will stimulate them to the greatest mental exertions, in order to invent new figures of rhetoric, which will doubtless be ingrafted into our *polite* conversation as soon as coined; so that we may hope in future, our declamatory schools will exhibit only gay parterres of *artificial* flowers, uncontaminated by the connection of a single weed; which we may gather and form into literary bouquets for the benefit and amusement of the present age, and, if we can keep them *dry*, for the incalculable advantage of posterity.

# MACKLINIANA;

OR,

## ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN;

[illegible]

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS [illegible] AND GENERAL MA[illegible] HIS TIME.

(As principally related by himself, [illegible].)

[*Continued from* [illegible].]

MACKLIN, as we have before observed in the beginning of these Memoirs, was early in his religious principles [illegible] between a Roman Catholic [illegible] Presbyterian—his mother being of the former profession—his father

of the latter; but being partly educated by a prieſt, a brother of his mother, he inclined to her religion—and when he grew up to man's eſtate, continued it—as much as a man may be ſaid to belong to any religion, who was ſo careleſs as he was about its ceremonies and injunctions. He became a convert to Proteſtantiſm about the age of forty, from the following accident:

As he was ſtrolling one day through Lincoln's-inn-fields, he ſaw a little book upon a ſtall, called "The Funeral of the Maſs." This book ſtruck him from the ſingularity of its title, and he bought it for ninepence, took it home with him, and read it two or three times over very attentively, the conſequence of which was, that he deſerted his mother church, and became a convert to the Proteſtant religion. "And ſo, Sir (ſaid a perſon preſent as he was telling this anecdote), you are now, I ſuppoſe, a ſtaunch Proteſtant."—'Yes, Sir, as ſtaunch as the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and on as pure principles.'

At what particular period Macklin married, we don't exactly know. It might be ſuggeſted, were there not evidence to the contrary, that it was between the years 1734 and 1736; as we find Miſs Macklin, his eldeſt daughter by that marriage, playing, ſo early as 1742, the Duke of York in Richard the Third, when, in all probability, ſhe muſt be at leaſt ſix or eight years old. Mrs. Macklin's maiden name was Grace Purvor; ſhe was the early and humble friend of Miſs Saunderſon, afterwards Mrs. Booth, and we believe the friendſhip continued to the death of the former. Macklin uſed to tell ſome little anecdotes relative to this courtſhip, and amongſt the reſt the following:

His Grace John, Duke of Argyle, who was a great Patron of the Theatre and principal performers, was a viſitor amongſt many other perſons of high faſhion that uſed to call upon Mrs. Booth, both during her huſband's life-time, and after his death. To theſe viſits I perceived (ſaid Macklin), or thought I perceived, he had caſt a lover's eye on Miſs Purvor. Now, Sir, as I meant honourably by her, I thought I had a right to explain myſelf on that ſubject. So, Sir, the next time his Grace called, I took that opportunity to intimate that I was afraid he was my rival, and in that caſe there was room for a great deal of fear; but that as I meant to make her my wife, if I could obtain her conſent (which I *was ſure he would not*), therefore I hoped his Grace would not interrupt the union." The Duke took this remonſtrance with his uſual good breeding and affability; aſſured him, he would be one of the laſt men to interrupt his happineſs; and afterwards dropt coming to the houſe till Macklin was married.

This marriage was very profitable to Macklin, and we believe in other reſpects very accommodable: it muſt be confeſſed, ſhe "had a hard ruled huſband to manage," from the temporary intractableneſs of his temper; but having no inconſiderable fund of good-nature at bottom, with upright intentions, from all that we can learn of their union, it was tolerably happy. He ſubmitted a good deal to her in ſtage matters; and her advice, no doubt, often cooled the ſudden intemperance of his paſſions.

Of what value ſhe was eſtimated on the Theatre may be collected from ſome old ſtage anecdotes. In 1748 the elder Sheridan engaged them both to perform in Dublin, at the very conſiderable ſalary of *eight hundred pounds per annum*, for two years; but this extravagant engagement never was fulfilled, owing to the diſſentions between the Actor and Managers.

The principal parts which Mrs. Macklin was remarkable for, were Lappet in The Miſer, Lady Wrangle, Lady Wronghead, the Nurſe in Romeo and Juliet, and in all characters of that complexion. She was beſide, according to her huſband's account, a woman of much reading, great ſtrong ſenſe, and knowledge of the world. She excelled likewiſe in *narration*, particularly in ſtories of dry humour, which ſhe told ſo well, and with ſo little affectation of any merit in the telling, that old Cibber to the laſt uſed to look in upon them of an evening to goſſip with her, and hear her anecdotes, which he always liſtened to with pleaſure, and repaid with applauſe.

When Macklin ſucceeded Theophilus Cibber as Prime Miniſter to Mr. Fleetwood in Drury Lane Theatre, his experience, his advice, and humility, ſo gained upon the Manager, who did not know much of the great taſk he was engaged in, that he ſtood forward as his principal adviſer and director in all theatrical matters. By theſe means he gained an opportunity of ſhewing himſelf in many characters, which his rank and ſtanding otherwiſe would not have entitled him

him to; ſome of theſe, no doubt, gained him conſiderable and deſerved applauſe; others, we think, muſt have ſunk him in the opinion of good judges—ſuch as his Mercutio, Lord Foppington, and others of this caſt—at no time in life could Macklin's figure, taſte, or natural vivacity, bear him out in ſuch characters: he was judicious enough, it is true—aſſiduous, and well read—but he muſt have wanted the peculiar felicity of *execution*, without which the true impreſſions of a character can never be brought forward. Even in Sir John Brute (which we have often ſeen him in, and which was reckoned in the catalogue of his ſtrong parts), he wanted mellowneſs and ſoftneſs inſtead of the *diſſipated and ſtill Gentleman*, it was the *ill-mannered brutiſh Machine*, in the habit of getting drunk every night at the ale-houſe, and on his return beating his wife: the poet no doubt has drawn the character coarſe enough; but ſtill Sir John Brute is a Gentleman from his birth and education, though "ſhorn of his manners," by his love of drinking, and the indulgence of ill temper. Garrick, with that admirable art which rendered him ſo juſtly pre-eminent above his fellows, caught the true ſpirit of this character—by giving a ſofter ſhade to all its vices and irregularities, without once loſing ſight of the original.

Though Macklin's intimacy with the Manager opened the way to his profeſſion with more rapidity than otherwiſe he could have done, he was very near paying very dear for this in another line. Fleetwood, as 'tis well known, though originally a man of large fortune, and by his exceſſes and imprudences (amongſt which his turning Manager may perhaps be a principal), about this period, became ſo conſiderably involved in debt, that he made no ſcruple of obtaining money or ſecurity from every body he could. Though conſcious of his incapacity to repay any ſums he borrowed, he ſtill borrowed on; his beſt friends were no exemptions to his arts and ſtratagems; and Macklin, though on the point of falling a victim, perhaps for ever, to his deceptions, often uſed to ſay, that the *perſon*, the *addreſs*, the *manners*, and *ſolicitations*, of Fleetwood, when under the neceſſity of borrowing, appeared ſo *artleſs*, ſo *unpractiſed*, and ſo *deſperately embarraſſed*, as made his attacks irreſiſtible; and none but thoſe who had repeated experience of his merely *aſking the queſtion*, could eſcape his ſolicitations.

He had often borrowed ſmall ſums of Macklin, ſuch as twenty or thirty pounds at a time, without ever repaying him, but frequently mentioning his obligations and aſſurance of repayment.—"Theſe ſums (ſaid the Veteran), ſometimes borrowed from me after a long buſy night, and ſometimes after a lucky run of play (for I was a gambler, Sir, at that time), I did not much mind to preſs him for; conſidering them as *neſt eggs* in his hands, and as a kind of ſecurity for my engagements at his theatre, which even at that time was conſiderable; but I ſoon found I was a chicken in point of worldly knowledge to my Chief—whilſt I thought I was trenching myſelf in my profeſſion, he was plotting my ruin; not that he had any particular antipathy to me, Sir—far from it; but ſomebody was to ſave him from a temporary embarraſſment, and I was found to be the moſt convenient ſcape goat."

The fact was, that Fleetwood, finding himſelf hard preſſed for a conſiderable ſum of money, for which he muſt either go to priſon or give ſecurity, prevailed upon Macklin, in *one of thoſe irreſiſtible hours of flattration*, to become his bondſman, the ſum, we believe, was no leſs than three thouſand pounds.

Macklin ſoon ſaw his error; but it was too late to remedy it; he found the Manager plunging into difficulties more and more every day, and conſequently ſaw his hopes of his being enabled to take up this bond. Full of theſe gloomy reflections, he went down to Briſtol, to perform the ſummer afterwards; when, towards the cloſe of the ſeaſon, hearing ſome freſh anecdotes of Fleetwood's embarraſſment, he reſolved, on his return to London, to make one deſperate puſh to diſengage himſelf from an affair which very ſeriouſly threatened the future happineſs of his life.

Upon his return to London he laid before the plan of operation, which was either to frighten the Manager ſo as to get himſelf releaſed from his ſecurity (if the worſt ſhould happen) amongſt his friends at that time, or to break all ſquares with him, and commence actions at law. In conformity to the firſt plan, on his arrival he called at the Manager's houſe, when, being told there he was attending the late Frederic Prince of Wales to

viewing the curiosities of Bartholomew Fair, he hastened instantly to the spot, and felt a presentiment, that this very circumstance might turn out to his advantage *.

When he had got to Bartholomew Fair, he soon discovered his Manager, who was accompanying the Prince and his *suite* by torch light to the several booths. Here he assumed the *actor*, and calling up as much *terror* and *alarm* into his face as he could, pulled the Manager by the sleeve, and told him, "he *must* speak with him."

Fleetwood.—Good G—d! Macklin, is it you?—what's the matter?

Macklin.—Matter enough! (hastily, and seemingly terrified)! I have just broke out of Bristol jail, where I believe I have killed the jailor in my escape, and here I am.

Fleetwood.—My *dear friend!* I'm heartily sorry for this accident; but how can I relieve you?

Macklin.—Sir, I have no time to trifle—I was put into Bristol jail for a small sum I incurred on my wife's delivery and the consequence of a bad season. In this situation I received a letter from the holders of the bond, for which I am security for you, demanding payment, or threatening me with imprisonment, which you know, must, to a man in my circumstances, be an imprisonment for life—I therefore broke jail, and now want to be released from my bond.

Fleetwood.—Well, well, my *dear friend*, compose yourself; I will, in a little time, do every thing in my power to relieve you.

Macklin.—I can't wait, by G—d, Sir; it must be done instantly, or I'll———

Fleetwood.—Hush! hush! my *dear friend*, consider the Prince is just before us, and I should be ruined if he should overhear this conversation.

Macklin (seemingly in an increased rage).—Don't tell me of Prince or Emperor, G—d nor D—l, I will have this affair settled directly, or I'll blow you, myself, and all to the D—l.

Fleetwood.—Good G—d! the man's mad! but *hush*, my *dear Mac*, compose yourself a little. Every thing shall be settled directly; now do go home, and meet me at the Bunch of Grapes in Clare-market this night at ten o'clock, and you may depend upon it every thing shall be settled to your satisfaction.

Macklin.—No trifling, Sir! Can I depend on you?

Fleetwood.—Most certainly!

Macklin.—Well, Sir, I'll give you the meeting. [Exit Macklin.]

We have thrown the above conversation into dialogue for the purpose of better elucidating the two characters; it is in substance what we have often heard from himself, animated by those looks of *terror* and *alarm*, which no man could assume better than Macklin.

Fleetwood was punctual to his promise, and brought with him, as his most particular and intimate friends, Mr. Forrest the Solicitor, Mr. Havord, and Paul Whitehead the Poet. When Macklin told his tale, which in fact was a pitiable one, but under the exaggerations of the actor, made every one of the company, but Fleetwood, feel for his situation: he, however, heard him with great seeming commiseration, and then asked him to point out any line he could possibly assist him in. To this Macklin replied, "that if he could any way get him released from the bond, the sum he owed in Bristol was not above thirty pounds, which perhaps he could borrow, so as to regain his liberty; and as to the jailor, why, Sir (said he), we have hitherto been upon such intimate terms, that if the fellow happens to be more frightened than hurt, I myself will become his surgeon."

To this Fleetwood could make no reply; but putting his hand to his head, and resting it on the table, seemingly in great agony of mind, remained some minutes in this situation. At last, Paul Whitehead broke silence, and asked Macklin, "Whether his being released from the bond, would perfectly content him?" Macklin answered, "Most certainly."—"Why then (said Paul), you shall be contented, for I myself will stand in your shoes, and be responsible for the debt. Mr. Forrest (said he, turning to him), will you be so good as to call upon the lenders to-morrow, acquaint them of this circumstance, and let Mr. Macklin be released from all his engagements."

* At this period, the fair of Bartholomew Fair continued for three or four weeks; and it was not thought beneath the amusements of many of the highest rank and fashion to see the humours of this place, where broad laugh, the varieties of life, and sometimes the buds of genius, were particularly displayed. It was here the celebrated Mrs. Pritchard gave the first specimens of her admirable talents for the stage.

Fleetwood,

Fleetwood, hearing this, immediately ſprung from his reverie, and throwing his arms about the neck of Whitehead, ſhed tears—called him his friend—his ſaviour—his protector, &c. &c. "By G—d (ſaid the Veteran, in telling this ſtory), I never ſaw a finer piece of acting in my life: however, it was a *reality* to me; for I never felt ſo happy before—inſomuch, that I got drunk with them, and kept it up till ſix o'clock in the morning."

Every thing was ſettled the next day as Whitehead intended; the creditors were very glad to exchange the Actor for the *Poet*; as the latter, beſide his Lands in Parnaſſus, had a good ſubſtantial fortune with his wife of *ten thouſand pounds*; whereas Macklin (though always having the character of an honeſt man) was an itinerant actor, who hung looſe upon ſociety; and, though his ſecurity was better than Fleetwood's in point of *principle*, their means of diſcharging ſuch a debt as *three thouſand pounds*, were pretty nearly equal.

It would be injuſtice to the memory of Paul Whitehead to paſs over this circumſtance without ſome obſervation on the fact, as well as on that of his general character. Prudence would have ſuggeſted to moſt men, that, however urgent the demands of friendſhip were, ſuch a ſum as *three thouſand pounds* would be ſufficient to make them conſider what duties they firſt owed to themſelves and families. It was not in this caſe, likewiſe, the merely becoming ſecurity (which with reſponſible men would be little or no riſk), but ſuch a ſecurity was equal to an original and ſole obligation to pay the whole of the debt: as Fleetwood was not only well known, at this time, to be ruined in his affairs, but, to thoſe who looked nearer into the man, to be as unwilling as incapable of taking any pains to remedy them—'tis true, he was eaſily known to have the moſt amiable virtues, with manners and an addreſs that charmed every company he joined; his large and extenſive fortune ſet thoſe high qualifications in their proper luſtre, and the name of Fleetwood was produced to announce the liberal, accompliſhed, high bred man of faſhion; but his extravagance ſapped his virtues, till by degrees they were changed to their oppoſite extremes, and the remaining powers of his mind and accompliſhments only ſeemed to be exerted for every baſe and diſgraceful purpoſe.

In ſuch a ſituation Paul Whitehead ſtood; but he did not then know the whole of his danger. He knew his friend was diſtreſſed in his circumſtances, but he thought, from his ſituation and high connections, it would be but temporary; he was likewiſe ſolemnly *aſſured ſo by his friend*, and to an unſuſpecting generous heart, we muſt give this belief the name of *virtue*. The fact, 'tis true, was otherwiſe; but not knowing it, the principle he acted upon was praiſeworthy—and Macklin, who often told the manly, open, unreſerved manner in which it was done, ſaid, he wiſhed it was any other man who took the reſponſibility on *himſelf* than Paul; "but, Sir (ſaid he), every man will ſave himſelf from ruin if he can; and I was glad of any opportunity to accompliſh it."

Poor Whitehead, however, paid heavily for his generoſity; Fleetwood went on from one difficulty to another, till at laſt his ſituation was ſuch, that he had no alternative but flight: he accordingly ſet off for France, leaving his *friend*, with innumerable other creditors, to ſhift for themſelves, totally regardleſs of any other conſequence but his own immediate ſafety.

The bond, after Fleetwood's eſcape, was ſoon demanded; and as Whitehead had by this time ſpent part of his wife's fortune, and had the reſt locked up from his interference, he was unable to pay ſuch a ſum: the conſequence was, he was thrown into priſon where he lay for ſeveral years.

How he behaved under this embarraſſment, has been as creditable to his life as his memory. To be betrayed in the firſt inſtance by a man to whom he gave his full confidence, and for a ſum of money that threatened to make him a priſoner for life, would have thrown moſt people into a ſtate of deſpondence, or unfitted them for the ſociety of men, who they might indiſcriminately arraign as monſters and betrayers. But this was not the caſe with Whitehead: he bore it with a firmneſs and philanthropy which at once ſurpriſed and comforted his friends: he conſidered it as one of the unavoidable accidents of life—he attached no blame to any body—and it is recorded, on the teſtimony of all who viſited him on this occaſion (and by Macklin amongſt the reſt), that he never once uttered a diſreſpectful word againſt the man who treated him in ſo treacherous a manner.

Whitehead

Whitehead carried this amiable diſpoſition with him to the grave; as has been emphatically inſcribed on his tomb ſtone by an old friend in the following lines.

"Here lies a man misfortune could not bend,
Prais'd as a poet—honour'd as a friend;
Though his youth kindled with the love of fame,
Within his boſom glow'd a brighter flame;
Whene'er his friends with ſharp affliction bled,
And from the wounded deer the herd was fled!"
Whitehead ſtood forth—the healing balm apply'd,
Nor quitted their diſtreſſes till he died."

*(To be continued occaſionally.)*

## ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH MILITIA.

THE preſent critical poſture of public affairs on the extenſive Continent of Europe, when the moſt formidable alliance of its principal Sovereign Powers ſeems to menace the total ſubverſion of the baleful uſurped power of the French Republic, in an approaching dreadful campaign, every ſpecies of information that enables the Engliſh reader of foreign intelligence, communicated through the channel of our newſpapers and other periodical publications, cannot fail of being highly intereſting, and at the ſame time of affording rational amuſement. Under this impreſſion, we inſert the following authentic deſcription of the Janiſſaries, a corps of infantry which compoſe the Ottoman Militia:

They are divided into 160 chambers or regiments, and each regiment ought to conſiſt of 1000 men; but at preſent they do not amount to more than half that number. Forty thouſand are conſtantly reſident at Conſtantinople, to guard the city, and to aſſiſt the officers of juſtice; the reſt are diſperſed in the different provinces of the empire. Every regiment has its ſeparate chamber or barracks, and neither women, wine, or any thing that could corrupt their morals, ſhould enter their chambers, under the ſeverest penalties; but the degeneracy of the times has deſtroyed all rigid diſcipline, and their chambers now are the ſinks of iniquity.

Each chamber has its Odda-Bachi or Colonel-Commandant, its Treaſurer, its Standard-bearer, and its Cooks. Beſides their pay, they have a daily allowance from the Sultan of a meſs of mutton broth; and they are ſo poor, that this is generally all their food. They enjoy, however, very great privileges; and an eſteem for their perſons is ſo thoroughly rooted in the minds of the common people, that they are commonly treated with reſpect, when they do not groſsly miſbehave themſelves. The Grand Signor is always a Janiſſary enrolled in one of their chambers, from which he receives his daily pay of ſeven aſpres, about three-fifths of an Engliſh penny. The pay of a common Janiſſary begins at one aſpre, and riſes, according to his merit, to ſeven aſpres a day.

The Janiſſaries hold ten remarkable poſts under the Grand Signor. The firſt is, that of Janiſſary-Agha, or Commander in Chief of the whole corps throughout the empire. The ſecond is, that of Kolkhajaſi, or Lieutenant General to the Commander in Chief. The third is, that of Seſgam-Bachi, who has the care of the baggage. The fourth is, that of Tournagi-Bachi, who has the cuſtody of the falcons, and other choice birds belonging to the Sultan. The fifth is, that of Samboogi-Bachi, or Maſter of the keepers of the dogs employed for the bull baitings. The ſixth is, that of Sangachi-Bachi, or Keeper of the hunting flags. The ſeventh is, that of Jolach Bachi, or Captain of the Archers, and who therefore commands that corps of Janiſſaries who are armed with bows and arrows. The eighth is, that of Sabachi, the Officer of the Serjeants who walk by the ſide of the Grand Signor's horſe upon great ſolemnities. The ninth is, the Bulk-Bachi, who is at the head of the Sultan's livery ſervants. The tenth is, the Muſter-Agha, or Chief of the Serjeants of the whole army of Janiſſaries.

The Agha of the Janiſſaries at Conſtantinople has a very extenſive authority, and his external ſplendour nearly equals that of the Sultan, with reſpect to the number and quality of his ſuite, and the richneſs of their apparel. He reſides in a kind of Caſtle, ſituated upon a hill nearly in the centre of the city; his guards are very numerous, and there are

twenty-

twenty-four constantly on the watch in a tower raised above the Castle, to observe what passes in the city, and to give immediate notice of a fire. If they fail in their duty, through want of attention to this part of it, they involve their master in disgrace and punishment. The rules and orders in cases of fire are, that if the Grand Signor arrives at the place where the fire breaks out before the Prime Vizir and the Agha of the Janizaries, who ought to use their utmost exertion to prevent its spreading, the Vizir is obliged to pay him a fine of 20,000 gold ducats; and the Agha, 5000 to the Sultan, and 5000 to the Vizir, if he gets there before him. For this reason, the guard in the tower, before they cry out Fire! give notice to the Agha, who has always three pieces of light in readiness: both the Sultan and the Vizir are in like manner prepared; for it is often a competition who shall be the first to shew a very benevolent feeling. The resident Agha of the Janizaries at Constantinople is obliged to be present at the door of the Mosque, where the Sultan goes to his prayers, to receive [illegible] alighting from [illegible] the Mosque; [illegible] he must draw [illegible] and assist him in mounting, after which he is permitted to ride by the side of his Royal Master.

Of all the Turkish military forces, the corps of Janissaries, on account of its former reputation, and the very great number of soldiers of which it consists, was the most respectable. But at present, these troops are a reproach to the Ottoman Empire. They are contaminated with every vice, and consequently are pusillanimous; and they are composed of the lowest dregs of the people. Badly clothed, and subject to little or no discipline, they only serve at Constantinople to strike terror into the breasts of all Christians, Greeks, and Armenians, whose business obliges them to pass through the streets where they are quartered, where they insult with impunity, because no Christian is allowed to make any reply to them. So cowardly were these troops in the last war between the Russian and Ottoman Empires, that of 80,000, who marched from Constantinople to the Crimea, only 6000 arrived there, the main part deserting at Trebisonde; and so great was the dread of those who encamped in the Crimea, where the Russian army finally supported the rebellion of Sahib Gueray, a pretender to the throne of that country, that they never once attempted to dislodge them. In fact, the very name of a Muscovite is sufficient to [illegible] throughout the whole of the [illegible] Ottoman Empire. From this we may consider the present situation and co-operation of these two [illegible] powers, should it be determined to [illegible] one of the greatest revolutions in military affairs that has happened in the course of the last century; and as leadings to very great alterations in the political state of Europe."

## ACCOUNT
### OF
## DR. JOSEPH WARTON.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS respectable scholar and amiable man was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Warton, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford; Poetry Professor of that University; and Vicar of Basingstoke and Chobham*. He was born at Basingstoke

* Mr. Thomas Warton was born at Godalming in Surrey in the year 1687, took the degree of M. A. 9th December 1712, and B. D. 27 October 1725; and was chosen Poetry Professor at Oxford twice; the second time on the 11th June 1723. He appears to have been a Tory of no moderate temper, as on the 29th May 1719, he preached before the University a sermon from the 13th Chapter of Hosea, 9th verse, which was considered of so seditious a cast, that it was complained of by the Rev. Mr. Middlecoate, a member of that body, who met with so much discouragement from the leading members, at that time governing the University, that, failing to obtain the censure he expected on it, he himself suffered a punishment in consequence of his activity. A particular detail of the whole proceeding may be found in Amhurst's *Terræ filius*, No. 15, 16, 22, 23, and 24. Mr. Warton

died

Baſingſtoke about the year 1722, and received the early part of his education from his father, who was maſter of a ſchool there in high repute. From his father's tuition he was removed to Winchester, where he continued until about the year 1740, when he went off from that ſeminary to the Univerſity of Oxford ſecond on the roll; William Collins, the afterwards celebrated poet, being the firſt, and Mr. Muſſo, afterwards Prebendary of Winchester, the third *. He was entered of Oriel College, where he continued but little longer than he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At a late period, 23d June 1759, he was created M. A. by diploma.

In 1740 he wrote "The Enthuſiaſt, or Lover of Nature," a Poem, afterwards publiſhed in folio about 1745. This piece is preſerved in Dodſley's Collection of Poems, Vol. III. as is Faſhion, a Satire, which made its appearance about the ſame time. In 1746 he printed "Odes on various Subjects," 4to. conſiſting of fourteen, viz. 1. To Fancy. 2. To Liberty. 3. To Health. 4. To Superſtition. 5. To a Gentleman upon his Travels through Italy. 6. Againſt Deſpair. 7. To Evening. 8. To a Fountain †. 9. To the Nightingale. 10. On the Spring. 11. To a Lady who hates the Country. 12. On the Death of his Father. 13 On Shooting. 14. To Solitude. To this publication he prefixed the following advertiſement: "The public has been ſo much accuſtomed of late to didactic poetry alone, and eſſays on moral ſubjects, that any work where the imagination is much indulged will perhaps not be reliſhed or regarded. The Author, therefore, of theſe pieces is in ſome pain leſt certain auſtere critics ſhould think them too fanciful and deſcriptive. But as he is convinced that the faſhion of moralizing in verſe has been carried too far, and as he looks upon invention and imagination to be the chief faculties of a poet, ſo he will be happy if the following Odes may be looked upon as an attempt to bring back poetry into its right channel." The next year he printed a ſecond edition. Of theſe Odes, that to Fancy is pre-eminently the beſt. The others, in the latter part of his life, had but little of their author's regard.

The publication of Mr. Weſt's Pindar in 1749 gave riſe to our author's Ode occaſioned by reading that tranſlation. This performance was calculated to add little to the author's reputation, and we have been told that it never was mentioned in Dr. Johnſon's preſence, without being ſubject to his ridicule. About this time Mr. Warton was Rector of Wynſlade, Hampſhire, and travelled abroad, as we find from his "Verſes written at Montaubau in France, 1750." It is ſuppoſed this tour did not continue long. In 1753 he publiſhed his Edition of Virgil, in 4 Vols. 8vo. dedicated to Sir George Lyttelton, in which the Eclogues and Georgicks, with Notes on the whole,

died in 1745, and was buried under the rails of the altar of Baſingſtoke Church, with the following inſcription:

H. S. E.
THOMAS WARTON, S. T. P.
Natus apud Godalmin
in agro Surrienſi,
Socius Collegii B. Mariæ Magdalenæ,
Poeticæ Prælector Publicus Oxonii,
Hujus Eccleſiæ de Basingſtoke,
Necnon Eccleſiæ de Chobham,
In hoc etiam diœceſi
Vicarius;
Ingenio, doctrina, probitate, pietate
ſingulari.
Obiit Sept. 10, A. D. 1745,
Ætatis ſuæ 58,
Patri deſideratiſſ. Filii M. P.

A Volume of his Poems, after his death, was publiſhed by ſubſcription in 8vo. 1747, by his eldeſt ſon. Some of theſe Poems are not deficient in poetical merit. At the end of the Volume is an Elegy by the Editor.

* Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 11.

† In the ſecond edition this Ode was omitted, and one entitled "The Happy Life," ſubſtituted in its ſtead. Both theſe Odes were in the meaſure of Collins's Ode to Evening.

were

were by our author; and in the same year he was solicited by Dr. Johnson to assist in The Adventurer, and accordingly we see several papers by him on subjects of Criticism in that excellent work. He was at this time settled at Winchester school, first as usher, and afterwards, in due time, on the 7th of May 1766, as head master, in the stead of Dr Burton. On the 15th of January 1768, he took his degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity.

In 1756 he gave the world the first Volume of his Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope; a work which appeared to be not intended to add to the celebrity of that poet, and which gave great offence to Bishop Warburton. It was, however, well received by the public, and the conclusion of it impatiently expected. After twenty six years of delay, the second Volume made its appearance in 1782. In this he spoke more favourably of Mr. Pope than he had done in the former Volume, and in the advertisement prefixed, says, "he flatters himself that no observations in this work can be so perversely misinterpreted and tortured as to make him insinuate, contrary to his opinion and inclination, that Pope was not a *great* poet, he only says and thinks he was not the *greatest*." Both these Volumes have been several times reprinted.

His preferment in the Church was at no time very great. About 1787 he received the reward of his long service in Winchester school by a prebend in that Cathedral. He about the same time relinquished his long and laborious employment as a schoolmaster.

In 1787 he caused to be republished "Sir Philip Sydney's Defence of Poetry, and Observations on Poetry and Eloquence from the Discoveries of Ben Jonson," 8vo., and having for many years expressed his dissatisfaction at "the many forced and far-fought interpretations totally unsupported by the passages they were brought to elucidate," in Warburton's edition of Pope, he determined to give the public a new edition of that author himself. This he accomplished in 1797. If Dr. Warburton's edition was liable to some blame, this of our author was not free from imperfection. The introduction of several of the pieces, though they might be really the productions of the poet, cannot be passed over without censure. It has been reported that the chastisement he received in a late popular poem, on account of his treatment of Pope, made a great impression on his mind.

Dr. Warton died 23d February 1800, at his living at Wickham in Hampshire, at the age of 78 years. He had been twice married, and had several children, one of them published, a few years ago, a volume of poems which are entitled to praise.

He was cheerful and convivial, had an elegant taste, with a lively imagination. He possessed no small portion of learning, and was well versed in the belles lettres of Europe. He also had a large fund of literary anecdotes, which made his company highly acceptable. He had not (what some scholars are unhappily not without) any of the jealousy or haughtiness which accompany extraordinary acquirements. At different periods of his life he projected plans, which his employment as a schoolmaster, it may be presumed, prevented the execution of. In the year 1753 he promised a translation of part of Lucretius, and about twenty years ago put forth proposals for a History of Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Poetry. He also confidently spoke of being employed in completing the last Volume of the History of Poetry left unfinished by his brother, as well as a Treatise of Gothic Architecture, by the same hand; but what progress he had made in either of these works, we are not informed.

## DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

### LETTER IV.

*Bishop's Court, Nov. 3, 1757.*

MY dear friend and brother H——'s last favour, that reached me here 13th August, is high time should be acknowledged. However, I shall not detain you with apologies or reasons for my writing sooner.

I am obliged to you, good Sir, for the trouble of discharging my commissions at London. What you are still out of pocket, you must mind Mr. Burton. The money which Mr. Salmon and Mr. Broughton, viz. 3l. 7s. 6d. which you favoured me with, I take for two guineas

and a half, was only what I owed for books, and the reason of my asking about the preceding year's benefaction, was my having sent a draft to Mr. Broughton upon Mrs. Salmon, for 2l. 12s 6d. at the same time with the other; and which, by having no account from either of them, I concluded there must be some mistake. But if the copy of it now by me can be any assurance, I may be sure the Secretary had an order for it. But I am now in a foreign land, and see none of the annual sermons; and know but little more than the publick papers, and those very late, furnish me with.—And indeed, *in so few lines*, it may be truly said, *the less one hears the better*. In I think I've scarce seen a paper, or read a letter, since I have been here, that has not contained some disagreeable article. Unless it was what related to *New Roads* and *Rivers*. What great things can be done through the address and management of two active Magistrates! You may say now, "See what you've lost by leaving Hitchin!—Cheap coals and good roads to Bedford and Hertford!" I wonder I have not yet seen the *Abstract clauses of the Marriage Act*, which was sent up to London to be inserted in some of the papers. To warn such mere Britons, to save themselves the trouble of a voyage to Monks Land, to *smuggle a no-duties*. *It is true for any time, place, and person*, an absolute embargo being now laid on such illicit wares: and none of the kind to be had here (though formerly plenty) for love or money. We had near as many difficulties to struggle with here to get it passed, as there were for that in England.

I am so unfortunate then, it seems by your account, to be out of favour with my trustees at Hitchin: and for what? but for that which I am so far from having been the intended occasion of, I am even far more displeased at than he can be himself, viz. That he is not in the list of Trustees for my girls. Strange as it may appear, I have not till lately been able to learn for certain who are in the nomination of those added to fill up the number appointed by the original foundation deed, which deed I executed and sealed, at letting the house on a Bishop's lease some few years ago, solely to provide against my *mortality*, not my *removal*; but my transportation having been looked upon as equivalent to death, with regard to any care of that school, the trust has been filled since I was here, I need not say, without consulting me about, but even without obliging me with an account of the Trust, after 'twas filled. Had I been really dead, I had not known this unacceptable step in the management of my favourite nursery: or could I have foreseen, or even suspected, the most distant probability of a Vicar of Hitchin not being on a Trust which a former Vicar was founder of, I would most certainly have never put it in any two or three persons' power to have defeated all my scheme and contrivance for the good and prosperity of a school, entirely of my own raising, if I may be allowed to say so. Mr. Morgan does me great injustice to think of, or charge his not being in the Trust to my will and pleasure. It is far the reverse; and what I can't obtain belief for in my life, will probably be indisputable after I am dead.

The reason of my recalling what I had said to you in a former letter upon this head, was receiving in the interim from Mr. Ault a list of Trustees, where Mr. Morgan's name was inserted; which proved, on after inquiry, to be only for Mr. John Whitehurst's part of his benefaction. But enough, and more than enough, of this disagreeable affair, to one not nearly concerned about it, but my friend William knows I used to lay my grievances before him, and his experienced kindness will incline him to excuse it.

Publick affairs we know much less of than you, who are nearer the fountain head. But we know enough to see, that if Providence does not favour us beyond our deserts, we are in a fair way to be undone. No more need be said on this unpleasing subject. So, unless I had some topic more acceptable to write upon, I may as well draw to a conclusion:—must, however, just remind you of my old observation about the month of October; I hope this last past has confirmed the truth of my position in its favour. Thank God! we are all well—and desire Mrs. H——— and you will accept our best and most affectionate respects. To hear you continue to own us, and enjoy your healths, will be always a singular pleasure to, dear Sir, your loving brother and obliged servant,

M. SODOR & MANN.

When you next go to Hitchin, will you be so good as to leave our respectful compliments to Mrs. Hack and family, with Mrs. Hildesley's very thankful acknowledgments of a singular favour lately conferred on her, which she will be mindful to return.

# MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS
RELATIVE TO
## *THE WESTERN PARTS OF PENNSYLVANIA,*
PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LAKE ERIE.

BY ANDREW ELLICOTT *.

DEAR SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of tranſmitting to you the following Miſcellaneous Obſervations, collected from my Notes, relative to Lake Erie and the Weſtern Country; the peruſal of which, I flatter myſelf, will not be unſatisfactory or unintereſting.

The ſituation of this Lake is already well known, and therefore a particular topographical deſcription will here be unneceſſary; but a variety of phenomena which attend it, merit a more minute conſideration, and cannot fail to engage the attention of the philoſopher; phenomena which in all probability are common to all large lakes of freſh water.

In the ſummer ſeaſon, fogs are ſeldom obſerved on the margin of the Lake. The three ſummer months that I reſided at Preſqu' Iſle, no fogs were ſeen during the whole time. The horizon was generally clear, and the ſtars ſhone with remarkable luſtre. The moſt common winds here generally reſemble the ſea and land breezes in the Weſt Indies. From the end of ſpring till the beginning of autumn, they blow, except at the time of ſtorms, from the Lake upon the land during great part of the day, and from the land upon the lake during the night: the change generally takes place between the hours of ſeven and ten in the morning, and about the ſetting of the ſun in the evening. Theſe breezes, alternately blowing in oppoſite directions, render thoſe ſituations contiguous to the Lake extremely pleaſant during the heat of the ſummer months, and have moſt probably a very ſalutary influence upon the atmoſphere.

A ſtrong eaſterly wind will occaſion a conſiderable depreſſion, and a ſtrong weſterly wind a conſiderable ſwell, of the waters in Preſqu' Iſle Bay. In the former caſe, a portion of the water is driven towards the upper end, and in the latter towards the lower end, of the Lake. To theſe cauſes we are to attribute thoſe ebbings and flowings, which have ſo frequently been miſtaken for regular tides: for a little reflection will convince one, that the Moon can have no ſenſible effect upon the waters of the Lakes. When the wind ceaſes the waters return to reſtore the equilibrium, and an undulation will be viſible for ſeveral days after thoſe ſtorms, and appears to be but ſlightly affected by the alternate breezes already mentioned.

In the weſtern country, and eſpecially in the neighbourhood of the Lakes, dews are very heavy. On the Ohio and Allegany Rivers, and their numerous branches, fogs are very common, and of remarkable denſity; they do not, however, appear to contain any portion of thoſe noxious miaſmata, which are ſo frequently combined with the fogs on the eaſtern ſide of the mountains; nay, the inhabitants of Pittſburgh conſider them as poſſeſſed of ſalubrious qualities. From a variety of obſervations I am convinced that the atmoſphere in the weſtern country, and particularly in the vicinity of the Lakes, contains a greater quantity of moiſture than in the middle Atlantic ſtates. The wooden works which contained my inſtruments were always uncommonly ſwelled, and frequently very much injured, in that country, though conſtantly defended from the rain, and occaſionally expoſed to the Sun. The ivory and wood of my ſectors with braſs joints, always expanded above the metal, this expanſion was not ſudden, but effected by ſlow degrees. Whether this exceſs of moiſture ariſes from the extenſive foreſts which conſtantly preſerve the earth in a ſtate of humidity, or from more permanent cauſes, future obſervations muſt determine.

Iron is here more ſuſceptible of ruſt, and braſs ſooner tarniſhed, than in the Atlantic ſtates; but this ſuſceptibility of ruſt I obſerved to be greater in the foreſts than in thoſe parts of the country that had been cleared for cultivation, and from theſe circumſtances the probable cauſe is aſcertained.

The ſouthern ſhores of Lake Erie are generally high; in many places, they are perpendicular, and various ſtrata of

* Addreſſed to Mr. Robert Patterſon, Vice-Preſident of the American Philoſophical Society, and inſerted in their Tranſactions, Vol IV. lately publiſhed.

ſtone are conſiderably elevated above the ſurface of the water. The ſtreams which diſcharge themſelves into the Lake over theſe ſtrata form a great variety of caſcades of a romantic appearance, which increaſe the beauty of the country, and muſt at ſome future period enhance the value of the lands.

At the lower end of the Lake, and for ſome diſtance up it, theſe ſtrata conſiſt of lime ſtone intermixed with flint and marine petrifactions, but the other ſtrata are generally ſlate and excellent freeſtone. About Presqu' Iſle there is but little lime ſtone to be ſeen, it lies in detached pieces, and is likewiſe interſperſed with flint and marine petrifactions.

In the ſecond tier of country on the weſtern ſide of the Allegany Mountain, the ſtrata of ſtone are horizontally diſpoſed, except in ſome places where that poſition has been changed by the undermining of creeks and rivers. In theſe places where the ſtrata have been deprived of their ſupport, they have fallen from their original poſitions, and there ſtrata deviate from the general rule. This law of nature is eſtabliſhed on the ſouth ſide of Lake Erie, but how far weſt of the mountains the ſame obtains, has never yet been aſcertained. The horizontal poſition of the ſtrata on that Lake has a pleaſing effect, the ſofter lamina are worn away by the beating of the waves, the harder remain projected, and at a diſtance reſemble wainſcotting or mouldings.

From the horizontal diſpoſition of theſe ſtrata the following concluſions may be deduced, firſt, that the country has never been diſturbed by thoſe terrible convulſions which a great part of this globe muſt have experienced at ſome remote period of antiquity, and ſecondly, that thoſe Naturaliſts are deceived, who ſuppoſe that the ſtrata were originally parallel to the axis of the earth.

Before I conclude my obſervations on this ſubject, I ſhall take the liberty of adding an account of the falls of Niagara, which are in ſome meaſure connected with the horizontal diſpoſition of the ſtrata in the weſtern and north weſtern country.

This ſtupendous cataract of water infinitely excels all other natural curioſities of the country, and exhibits a ſpectacle ſcarce equalled in grandeur by any object in the phyſical world. Lake Erie is ſituated upon one of thoſe horizontal ſtrata in a region elevated about three hundred feet above the country which contains Lake Ontario. The deſcent which ſeparates the two countries, is in ſome places almoſt perpendicular, and the immenſe declivity formed by theſe ſtrata occaſions both the cataract of Niagara and the great falls of Cheneſeco. This remarkable precipice generally runs in a ſouth-weſtern direction from a place near the Bay of Toronto on the northern ſide of Ontario, round the weſtern angle of the Lake; from thence it continues its courſe generally in an eaſtern direction, croſſing the ſtrait of Niagara and the Cheneſeco River, till it is loſt in the country towards the Seneca Lake.

The waters of this cataract formerly fell from the northern ſide of the ſlope, near the landing place; but the action of ſuch a tremendous column of water falling from ſuch an eminence, through a long ſucceſſion of ages, has waſte away the ſolid ſtone for the diſtance of ſeven miles, and formed an immenſe chaſm which cannot be approached without horror. In aſcending the road from the landing to Fort Schlaſer, the eye is continually engaged in the contemplation of the awful and romantic ſcenes which preſent themſelves, till the tranſcendent magnificence of the falls is diſplayed to view, the imagination is then forcibly arreſted, and the ſpectator is loſt in ſilent admiration! Down this awful chaſm the waters are precipitated with amazing velocity, after they make the great pitch, and ſuch a vaſt torrent of falling water communicates a tremulous motion to the earth, which is ſenſibly felt for ſome poles round, and produces a ſound which is frequently heard at the diſtance of twenty miles. Many wild beaſts that attempt to croſs the rapids above this great cataract, are deſtroyed, and if geeſe or ducks inadvertently alight in theſe rapids, they are incapable of riſing upon the wing again, and are hurried on to inevitable deſtruction.

The great height of the banks renders the deſcent into the chaſm extremely difficult; but a perſon, after having deſcended, may eaſily proceed to the baſe of the falls; and a number of perſons may walk in perfect ſafety a conſiderable diſtance between the precipice and the deſcending torrent, where converſation is not much interrupted by the noiſe, which is not ſo great here as at ſome diſtance. A vapour or ſpray of conſiderable denſity, reſembling a cloud, continually aſcends, in which a rainbow is always ſeen when the Sun ſhines, and the poſition of the ſpectator is favourable. In the winter this ſpray attaches itſelf to the trees,

where

where it is congealed in ſuch quantities as to diveſt them of their ſmaller branches, and produces a moſt beautiful chryſtalline appearance, a circumſtance which attends the falls of Chaudiere, as well as thoſe of Niagara.

A ſingular appearance is obſerved at theſe falls, which has never perhaps been noticed by any writer. Immediately below the great pitch a commixture of foam and water is puffed up in ſpherical figures, about the ſize of a common hay-cock. They burſt at the top, and diſcharge a column of ſpray to a prodigious height; they then ſubſide, and are ſucceeded by others, which exhibit the ſame appearances. Their ſpherical forms are moſt conſpicuous about midway between the weſt ſide of the ſtraight and the iſland which divides the falls, and where the largeſt column of water deſcends. This appearance is produced by the aſcenſion of the air, which is carried down by the column of falling water in great quantities to the bed of the river.

The river at the falls is about ſeven hundred and forty-three yards wide, and the perpendicular pitch is one hundred and fifty feet in height. In the laſt half mile, immediately above the falls, the deſcent of the water is fifty-eight feet; but the difficulty which would attend the buſineſs, prevented me from attempting to level the rapids in the chaſm below; though, from conjecture, I concluded that the waters muſt deſcend at leaſt ſixty five feet, and from theſe reſults it appears that the water falls about two hundred and ſeventy-three feet, in the diſtance of about ſeven miles and an half.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,
Your friend,
ANDREW ELLICOTT.

*To Robert Patterſon.*

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THE

# LONDON REVIEW,

AND

# *LITERARY JOURNAL,*

## FOR MARCH 1800.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

THE NURSE, a Poem, tranſlated from the Italian of Luigi Tanſillo. By William Roſcoe. 2d Edition. 12mo. Liverpool printed. Cadell and Davies.

THE Second Edition of this beautiful Tranſlation affords us the opportunity of obſerving that poetry can never be employed to better purpoſe than when it inculcates the performance of duties, without which the world would degenerate into a ſtate of barbariſm, and mankind be little better (and in reſpect to the duty here enforced, worſe) than that part of created beings which are governed merely by inſtinct. A few years ago, the ladies were called upon, in an elegant poem, by Mr. Jerningham, entitled *Il Latte*, which never obtained the notice it deſerved, to fulfill the duties demanded from them by God and Nature. The preſent performance claims more forcibly the obſervation of the ſame duties in the female ſex. It exhibits arguments which cannot be reſiſted, and in language which pleaſes while it carries conviction along with it.

The original author was a native of Nola, in the kingdom of Naples. He was born about 1510, and died in 1560. His profeſſion was arms, under the banners of Spain (which kingdom then poſſeſſed Naples), and he cultivated letters not as a profeſſed author. He wrote other pieces, particularly one entitled *Il Vendemmiatore*. "The licentiouſneſs of this piece," ſays Mr. Roſcoe, "was, it is true, in ſome degree concealed, if not compenſated, by the wit and delicate humour

humour with which it abounds, for, as a late noble author has observed, 'indecency is far from conferring wit, but it does not destroy it neither.' But the admiration which it excited did not prevent its producing a most unfavourable effect on the fortunes of the author, who seems, during the remainder of his days, severely to have felt the consequences of his early imprudence, and to have endeavoured to make amends for it by a more regulated conduct and by more serious labours." He also was the author of *Il Podere*, or the COUNTRY HOUSE, in which he gives directions for making a proper choice of a country residence, enlivening the barrenness of his subject with the happiest illustrations and the most sportive wit; and of *La Lapidaria di San Piero*, or THE TEARS OF SAINT PETER, a subject probably chosen in allusion to his regret in having been the author of the *Vendemmiatore*.

The Translation is with great propriety addressed to Mrs. Roscoe, in the following affectionate and elegant sonnet:

As thus in calm domestic leisure blest,
I wake to BRITISH notes th' AUSONIAN strings,
Be thine the strain, for what the poet sings
Has the chaste tenor of thy life express't.
And whilst delighted, to thy willing breast,
With rosy lip thy smiling infant clings,
Pleas'd I reflect that from those healthful springs
—Ah! not by thee with niggard love repress't—
Six sons successive, and thy later care,
Two daughters fair have drank; for this be thine
Those best delights approving conscience knows,
And whilst thy days with cloudless suns decline,
May filial love thy evening couch prepare,
And sooth thy latest hours to soft repose.

The Poem is comprised in two Cantoes, and opens with the following spirited address:

Accomplish'd dames, whose soft consenting minds
The rosy chain of willing Hymen binds!
If e'er one prouder wish my bosom felt
Than magic strains the list'ning soul to melt
(Mov'd by such strains the woodlands Orpheus drew),
That wish inspires me whilst I sing to you.
—What though the pleasing bonds no more I prove,
I own your charms, nor e'er shall cease to love;
Not with such love as feeds a wanton flame,
—Attended close by penitence and shame!
But love that seeks by nobler arts to please,
True to your honour, happiness, and ease.
Light were my task, if every gentle breast
Own'd the just laws of native truth impress't,
For not by hopes of vain applause misled,
In reason's injur'd cause alone I plead,
'Tis yours to judge, nor I that judgment fear,
If truth be sacred, and if virtue dear.

Proceeding, the Poet describes the pains a mother suffers with patience during the period of gestation; he then continues—

But when relieved from danger and alarms,
The perfect offspring leaps into her arms,
Turns to a mother's face its asking eyes,
And begs for pity by its tender cries,
Then, whilst young life its opening powers expands,
And the meek infant spreads its searching hands,
Scents the pure milk drops as they flow distill,
And thence anticipates the plenteous rill,
From her first grasp the smiling babe she flings,
Whilst pride and folly seal the gushing springs;
Hopeful that pity can by her be shewn,
Who for another's offspring quits her own.

This Canto concludes in the following manner:

Late but not lost, O Sun of Truth! appear,
From error's gloom the female mind to clear!
Shades of false honour, darker mists of pride,
Touch'd by the beam ethereal quick subside.

Self-

Self-love his long prescriptive rule foregoes,
And every feature of THE MOTHER glows.
Enough, ye fair, the dread neglect has cost
The ills experienced, and the pleasures lost;
Yet ah! forgive the bard, whose venturous strain
Has dared to give your gentle breast a pain,
And let him rest awhile, ere yet the song
Vie with the drawlings of the Nurse's tongue.

The second Canto has equal claims to praise as the first. To awake the feelings of the fair, he thus continues to address them:

Ah! yet, ye fair, shall come that happier day,
When love maternal shall assert her sway,
And crowning every joy of married life,
Join the fond mother to the faithful wife;
When every female heart her rule shall own,
From the straw cottage to the splendid throne;
Nor e'er for ought that fortune can bestow,
A mother's sacred privilege forego.
And may the fates, ye fair, your years prolong,
To see accomplish'd all your poet's song.

The Poet then remonstrates against the confinement infants endure from ligatures, and urges the danger of a child's imbibing the qualities, bad ones often, of a hired nurse. Infantine attractions to an affectionate attendant next present themselves in the following lines.

'Twas Nature's purpose, that the human race
Should with the circling lapse of years increase *,
And well her kind providing cares foresaw
Your dread infringement of her primal law,
Hence to the babe she gave endearing wiles,
Resistless blandishments, and artless smiles,
That from your arms, unfeeling mothers, thrown,
Some softer breast the tender pledge might own,
Fulfil the important task by you betray'd,
And find the generous labour well repaid.

Our readers will peruse with pleasure the following impassioned lines:

But whence these sad laments, these mournful sighs,
That all around in solemn breathings rise?
Th' accusing strains in sounds distinct and clear
Wake to the sense of guilt your startled ear
Hark, in dread accents Nature's self complain,
Her precepts slighted, and her bounties vain!
See sacred Pity, bending from her skies,
Turns from th' ungenerous deed her dewy eyes.
Maternal fondness gives her tears to flow
In all the deeper energy of woe,
Whilst Christian Charity, enthrin'd above,
Whose name is Mercy, and whose soul is Love,
Feels the just hatred that your deeds inspire,
And where she smiled in kindness burns with ire.
See true Nobility laments his lot,
Indignant of the soul degrading blot;
And courtesy and courage o'er him bend,
And all the virtues that his state attend.
But whence that cry that steals upon the sense!
'Tis the low wail of injur'd innocence,
Accents unform'd that yet can speak their wrongs
Loud as the pleadings of a hundred tongues;
See in dread witness all creation rise,
The peopled earth, deep seas, and circling skies;
Whilst conscience with consenting voice within,
Becomes accomplice, and avows the sin.

The Poem concludes in the following manner:

O happier times, to truth and virtue dear,
Roll swiftly on! O golden days appear!
Of noble birth, when every matron dame
Shall the high meed of female merit claim;

* A bad rhime. Some others might be pointed out.

Then

Then loveliest, when her babe in native charms
Hangs on her breast, or dances in her arms,
Thus late with angel grace along the plain,
Illustrious DEVON led Britannia's train;
And whilst by frigid fashion unreprest,
She to chaste transports open'd all her breast,
Joy'd her lov'd babe its playful hands to twine
Round her fair neck, or midst her locks divine,
And from the fount with every grace imbued,
Drank heavenly nectar, not terrestrial food.
So Venus once, in fragrant bowers above,
Clasp'd to her rosy breast immortal Love;
Transfus'd soft passion thro' his tingling frame,
The nerve of rapture, and the heart of flame.
—Yet not with wanton hopes and fond desires,
Her infant's veins the British matron fires;
But prompts the aim to crown by future worth
The proud pre-eminence of noble birth.

To the present Edition is added the following INSCRIPTION:

Stranger, that with careless feet
Wanderest near this green retreat,
Where, thro' gently bending slopes,
Soft the distant prospect opes,
Where the fern, in fringed pride,
Decks the lonely valley's side,
Where the linnet chirps his song,
Flitting as thou tread'st along,
Know, where now thy footsteps pass
O'er the bending tufts of grass,
Bright gleaming thro' th' encircling wood,
Once a NAIAD roll'd her flood:
If her urn unknown to *fame*,
Pour'd no far extended stream,
Yet along its grassy side,
Clear and constant flow'd the tide.
Grateful for the tribute paid,
Lordly Mersey lov'd the maid—
Yonder rocks still mark the place
Where she met his stern embrace.
Stranger curious, would thou learn
Why she mourns her walled urn?
Soon a short and simple verse
Shall her hapless fate rehearse.
Ere yon neighbouring towns arose
That the upland prospect close,
Or ere long the marbled shore
Echo'd loud the cannon's roar,
Once the maid in summer's heat
Careless left her cool retreat,
And by sultry suns oppress,
Laid her weary limbs to rest;
Forgetful of her daily toil
To trace each track of humid soil,
Erst dews and bounteous show'rs to bring
The limpid treasures of her spring,
Enfeebled by the scorching ray,
She slept the sultry hours away,
And when she op'd her languid eye,
Found her silver urn was dry.
Heedless stranger, who so long
Hast listen'd to an idle song,
Whilst trifles thus thy notice share,
Hast thou no URN that asks thy care?

Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt. Roy. 4to. Debrett.

(*Continued from* Page 131.)

IT is with peculiar satisfaction that we announce to our numerous readers the receipt of a note from more than one person of high rank, and distinguished in the republic of letters for their taste and judgment respecting works of science and literature, expressing their approbation of the first part of our Review of Sonnini's Travels in our Magazine for February; and it is in compliance with the instructions of one of those Gentlemen, that we preface the present Review with a brief historical account of Egypt, for the information and instruction of the rising generation, who may not have any opportunity, in the course of their scholastic education, to acquire any knowledge of this curious, and, at this time, very interesting subject.

Egypt was the original seat of the Sciences and the Fine Arts, and the cradle of History. Herodotus, the earliest Historian, whose writings have survived the ages and escaped the fury of barbarism, described her manners, her theogony, and her monuments. Other Historians have followed the example of Herodotus, and have related what they had seen in a country abounding in wonders of nature and of art. In the remotest

æras of antiquity, thither did philoſophers from every part of the world repair; to learn leſſons of morality, and the elements of the liberal ſciences. Even the Emperors of Rome took delight in viſiting this famous country; were proud of being initiated in her myſteries; and embelliſhed her cities and towns with edifices, which were deemed in after ages, and are conſidered in our own time, as models of the moſt refined taſte and magnificence. From this ſource ſprang the polite and uſeful arts, which diffuſed themſelves throughout Greece, and in their progreſſive courſe extended as far as Rome, the renowned capital of Italy, where grace and elegance aſſumed a ſuperiority over theſe prodigious maſſes of Egyptian architecture, which at once aſtoniſhed and terrified human imagination.

After many internal revolutions, this charming country became ſucceſſively a prey to every Power that attempted its conqueſt, and was, during a long ſeries of revolving years, in the hands of the moſt ferocious barbarians, whoſe footſteps, like thoſe of the exiſting hordes of French banditti, unworthily called armies, were marked by deſolation. Nearly all the grand edifices of antiquity tumbled into ruins, or diſappeared beneath their deſtroying rage. Such as reſiſted their violent attacks, have in modern times excited the curioſity of the learned and the ingenious of every century, and of almoſt every civilized nation of Europe.

Enlightened men of various ranks and profeſſions in ſociety have reſorted to Egypt, to view the ſtupendous remains of the power, grandeur, ingenuity, and perſevering induſtry, of its ancient inhabitants, and have contemplated and compared, with ſentiments of mingled compaſſion and indignation, the manners and cuſtoms of ſavage hordes with thoſe of the earlieſt civilized people on the face of the globe.

A due portion of time, and other means of purſuing extenſive reſearches into all the variety of objects worthy to be deliberately and thoroughly examined, have been denied to the generality of travellers, who have therefore uſually confined their obſervations within very narrow limits. Various difficulties, ſome of them pecuniary, and the neceſſity derived from them of employing only a ſhort ſpace of time in each place to the beſt advantage, checked the zeal of different travellers, and obliged them to reſt ſatisfied with recording ſuch facts and remarks only as beſt ſuited their own propenſities or favourite ideas.

On the ſubject of Egypt therefore, fertile as its climate, we ſtill wanted the work of a man of genius, accuſtomed to travel, who, confining moral, political, and philoſophical diſcuſſions to their proper places, ſhould delineate objects as they preſented themſelves, and trace accurately the Geography, deſcribe the Climate, explain the Agriculture, and illuſtrate the Manners and Government of the Country; who ſhould, while he analyſed the works of Art, not paſs unnoticed the hiſtory of Nature, who ſhould collect authentic facts and anecdotes as the beſt means of elucidating national characters and cuſtoms; and ſhould convey the information he acquired through the medium of an eaſy and perſpicuous ſtyle, by which his work might be rendered not leſs pleaſing than uſeful to his readers.

This deſideratum is now ſupplied by the pen of Sonnini, who employed two entire years in actual reſearches both in Upper and Lower Egypt. No traveller before him had beſtowed the labour he has done, or collected ſuch ſatisfactory information on ſo great a variety of ſubjects. And at a time when we are waiting with daily and anxious expectation for the final event of Bonaparte's adventurous expedition, and the fate of the diſtreſſed remnant of his large army, this publication is rendered peculiarly intereſting, and cannot fail of being equally acceptable to the learned and to the faſhionable world.

To this explanatory introduction we have only to add, that an able draughtſman accompanied our author; and that all the drawings from which the plates have been elegantly engraved, were taken on the ſpot: the public may therefore rely with perfect confidence on their accuracy.

We ſhall now fulfil the promiſe made in our laſt, to gratify our readers with a ſatisfactory ſketch of the once famed city of Alexandria, in the ſtate in which Sonnini found and left it in 1780; premiſing that we ſhall ſtill leave an ample field open for the antiquary, the man of ſcience, the lovers of natural hiſtory, and the curious in general, who are bleſſed with affluence, to excite them to aſſign a ſpace in their libraries to this valuable work.

To Britiſh Naval Officers and Maſters of

of trading veſſels, who may have occaſion to viſit that part of the coaſt of Africa, it is eſſential to circulate as much as poſſible the following important information, and we are fully perſuaded that both the Tranſlator and the Publiſher are too liberal minded to be diſpleated with our extracting it for the benefit of that honourable and uſeful claſs of our countrymen, to whom it may prove ſervice able.

"The making of Alexandria is alſo attended with danger; this part of Egypt being ſo low that it cannot be approached with at leaſt caution. On coming from the ſide of Libya, the firſt land-mark on the coaſt of Egypt is Abouſir, called by the Europeans, Towers of the Arabs. Theſe are two heights, on each of which ſtands a tower: they may be diſcovered *four* leagues off at ſea. One of theſe towers is round, the other is ſquare, at leaſt this was the appearance under which they preſented themſelves to me, when I ſaw them from the offing: but the navigator is only aſſured that he is in the direction of Alexandria, when he gets ſight of Pompey's pillar, though two hillocks, which are behind the preſent city, and within the incloſure of the old, firſt make their appearance. Yet, from whatever quarter he may ſteer for this dangerous coaſt, he cannot be too wary, becauſe none of theſe marks are perceptible at any great diſtance, and becauſe currents, the rapidity of which it is more eaſy to foreſee than to calculate, lay hold of veſſels, and drift them towards the coaſt of Africa.

"At the entrance of the new harbour is a rock called the Diamond; ſhips ſhould keep cloſe to it, in order to avoid the ſhoals which are on the other ſide, and which, being covered only with a few feet of water, are ſtill more dangerous. The Diamond, as well as the rocks near it that are on a level with the water, are very probably part of the ruins of the ancient Pharos, ſo that veſſels may now be left upon the remains of the fineſt building that was ever erected for their preſervation. The ſandy bottom of this harbour is thickly ſown with rocks and rubbiſh, and this watery field of deſtruction often becomes that of the moſt horrid deſolation. The cables are chafed and cut by continual frictions againſt the ſtones. Veſſels crowded in here, along-ſide of the jetty, find it difficult to withſtand the violence of the northerly wind, and the fury of the ſea it raiſes, eſpecially during the winter, that is, during the months of November, December, and January.—On the approach of theſe tempeſts, the crews abandon their veſſels, for fear of being cruſhed to pieces along with them upon the beach. The firſt ſhip whoſe cables part, falls aboard the next; they drift together againſt a third, and in an inſtant the whole tier is thrown into confuſion, bulged, and ſwallowed up by the waves. A year ſeldom paſſes in which Alexandria is not witneſs to ſimilar diſaſters, that would ſuffice to convert the harbour into a deſert, if it were poſſible for covetouſneſs to be diſcouraged by danger.

"Ships of war, which require deep water, are obliged to anchor as ſoon as they have doubled the Diamond and the two dry land banks, in other words, quite at the entrance of the port. The Atalante paſſed more than a month in this ſituation, labouring in a conſtant ſwell, an uneaſy poſition, which I rather choſe to ſuffer with my friends, than to take up my quarters on ſhore.—This deteſtable port is nevertheleſs almoſt always full of veſſels. a conſtant buſtle indicates the activity of Commerce the riches of Aſia and Africa are ſhipped, while the produce of the Arts and Manufactures of Europe is landed. A geographical ſituation of ſuch high importance could not eſcape the genius of Alexander the Great. Being ſenſible that this was the proper place for the eſtabliſhment of a central point of communication between the different quarters of the globe, he ſuddenly preſented Alexandria to the admiration and to the commerce of all the nations of the univerſe."

A curious deſcription of the remains of the ancient, and the ſtate of the modern city, follows this uſeful account of the port, and though the detail neceſſarily includes quotations from ancient authors, it is nevertheleſs highly intereſting from the pleaſing manner in which he has connected it with the whole, and enlivened it with an account of the perſons and manners of the preſent inhabitants. "Turks, Arabs, Moors, Copts, Chriſtians of Syria, and Jews, compoſe a population, which may amount to five thouſand ſouls, as far at leaſt as it was poſſible to judge in a country where no regiſter of any kind is kept." What an inconſiderate number for a city once ſo extenſive that its walls were ſeven or eight leagues in circumference, and which contained near a million of inhabitants! The thick walls, however, and the

the hundred towers flanking them, though they are only two leagues round, are ſtrong bulwarks to the preſent city, if well garriſoned; but it appears by Sonnini's account, that they were very badly, or rather cowardly, defended when Bonaparte invaded it, "for in ſpite of the diſpoſition and reſiſtance of the Mamalûks and their troops, a handful of Frenchmen, without cannon, and almoſt without ammunition, took poſſeſſion of this ſtrong rampart, built by the Arabs, in a few minutes, by eſcalade."

Learned reſearchers into every ſpecies of antiquity will find ample ſcope for ſpeculation on the hiſtorical doubts thrown out by our author reſpecting the two celebrated Obeliſks which are ſtill exiſting at Alexandria, and have been conſtantly denominated by former travellers—*Cleopatra's Needles* and *Pompey's Pillar*. One of Cleopatra's Needles is ſtill upright on its baſe, the other is thrown down, and almoſt buried in the ſand. "The firſt," ſays our author, "ſhews what the hand of man can do againſt Time, the ſecond, what Time can effect in oppoſition to the efforts of man." The firſt Needle is elegantly delineated by the full figure of Plate I.—"It is hewn out of a ſingle block of granite, and covered on every ſide with hieroglyphics, the impreſſion of thoſe on the North ſide, which is repreſented on the Plate, is very clear, and eaſily diſtinguiſhable"—But he will not allow theſe Obeliſks to have been the work of the beautiful Queen whoſe name they bear, as no hiſtorical proof can be brought to ſupport the tradition. With reſpect to Pompey's Pillar, a number of different opinions prevail concerning the time and motives of erecting this famous Alexandrian column, which is the ſubject of Fig II of the ſame Plate. Some authors attribute it to Julius Cæſar, in remembrance of the victory he obtained over Pompey at the battle of Pharſalia. Others contend that it was a monument of gratitude erected by the Alexandrians in honour of the Roman Emperor, Alexander Severus, and a third party attribute its elevation to Ptolemy Evergetes, a King of Egypt, finally, our countryman, the celebrated Wortley Montague, aſſerted that it was the work of Adrian, another Roman Emperor; and in ſupport of this unfounded ſuggeſtion, Sonnini relates a ſingular manœuvre of this traveller, which he ſays he had from a witneſs of undoubted credit. The adventure merits the diſcuſſion of the antiquarian Society, whoſe reſpectable members are requeſted to refer to it in pages 82 and 83 of our author's work.

The Catacombs, the ancient repoſitories of the dead, are in the liſt of ruins viſited and deſcribed, in the environs of Alexandria, as ſituated near the banks of the Canal of Lower Egypt, which formerly ſupplied the ciſterns of the city with water; being for that purpoſe pent up with a dam, which was thrown down when they were filled, and the water then fell into the ſea at the old port. "They were probably at firſt the quarries, whence the ſtones neceſſary for building the houſes of Alexandria were extracted; and after having furniſhed the people of the country with materials for their habitations during their lives, they became their laſt abode after death. They are galleries, extending a conſiderable way under ground; if we may believe the Arabs, theſe Catacombs have a ſubterraneous communication with the Pyramids of Memphis. This opinion of their immenſe extent appears exaggerated. It does not, however, go beyond the other gigantic works of the Egyptians, and might be worth the trouble of verification. It is more certain that they extend as far as the ſea, at the head of all the old port, the three grottos, or cavities hollowed out of the rock by the ſea ſide, which the Egyptians have honoured, rather improperly, with the name of Cleopatra's Baths, appear to be a continuation of them.—The greater part of theſe ſubterraneous paſſages have fallen in. In the ſmall number of thoſe into which it was ſtill poſſible to penetrate, I perceived on each ſide three rows of tombs, placed one above another; they are not, as at Malta, cut lengthwiſe, but tranſverſely. Their longeſt ſides form an inclined plane inwards, ſo that the bottom of the tomb is much narrower than the upper part. At the extremity of ſome of theſe galleries, there are ſeparate chambers, with their tombs; ſet apart, no doubt, for the interment of a family, or of a particular claſs of citizens."

We cannot cloſe our review of this part of our author's elaborate work with greater propriety than by exhibiting a ſpecimen of his talent for Natural Hiſtory, more eſpecially as it will annihilate a vulgar but prevailing opinion.

"At the entrance of the Catacombs, I ſaw ſeveral Cameleons. It is now well aſcertained, that the change in their colour does not proceed from the objects

preſented to them; that their different affections increaſe or diminiſh the intenſity of the tints with which the fine ſkin that covers them is mottled, that they are not ſatisfied with ſuch an unſubſtantial nouriſhment as air; that they ſeek more ſolid food, by ſwallowing flies and other inſects; and, in ſhort, that all the wonderful ſtories that have been related of this kind of lizard are no more than a ſeries of fables, which have diſhonoured the ſcience of nature even to the preſent day. I kept ſeveral Cameleons; not that I was tempted to repeat the experiments of Corneille le Bruyn, who, after having gravely affirmed that the Cameleons he kept in his room at Smyrna lived upon air, added that they died, one after another, in a ſhort time; but I wiſhed to know how long they could go without nouriſhment. I took every precaution to deprive them of aliment, without ceaſing to expoſe them to the open air. They lived thus for twenty days; but what a life! From being fat, when I caught them, they ſoon became very lean: with their fleſh, they gradually loſt their agility and colour; their ſkin became livid and wrinkled, and ſtuck to their bones; ſo that they appeared dried before they ceaſed to exiſt."

It is more than probable, that before the period for our next Review, intelligence may arrive from Egypt, which may render the account of Cairo, the propoſed ſubject of it, peculiarly intereſting. M.

*(To be continued in our next.)*

Aſiatic Reſearches; or, Tranſactions of the Society inſtituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the Hiſtory and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Aſia. Vol. V. Printed verbatim from the Calcutta Edition. 4to. Sewell. 1799.

IN our Magazine for October laſt we noticed the reprinted octavo edition of this uſeful and intereſting work, and we gave a ſummary of the contents of the Fifth Volume. We have now to announce to the indulgent public the preſent more reſpectable European edition of the Aſiatic Reſearches, in five quarto volumes, with the advantage of all the Engravings in their original ſize, and publiſhed at a price extremely moderate, when compared with the heavy expences incurred by it. The ſummary inſerted by us in the Review for that month merely contained an enumeration of the articles of which the Fifth Volume conſiſts, and we ſhall now proceed to a critical examination of thoſe articles.

The Firſt, and by no means the leaſt important in the whole Volume, conſiſts of *Hiſtorical Remarks on the Coaſt of Malabar, by* JONATHAN DUNCAN, Eſq. a country, the domeſtic hiſtory of which, in the ancient periods to which Mr. Duncan refers, is leſs known than perhaps any other part of the vaſt continent of India. The deſultory and vague reports of Miſſionaries and Voyagers to that coaſt are all the information we have yet been able to obtain concerning that intereſting region, whence the richeſt ſpices and the rareſt productions of the Indian loom have, in every age, been waſted to every quarter of the civilized world. Greeks, Romans, and Arabians, ſucceſſively poured their treaſures into its ports during the more early periods; and in more recent æras, the Portugueſe, Dutch, and Britiſh nations have alternately contended for the honour of enriching its princes with the bullion of exhauſted Europe. Mr. Duncan has uſed the moſt laudable efforts to illumine the darkneſs that has ſo long and fatally obſcured the ancient annals of the country. He was happy enough, he informs us, to meet with a curious Hindoo book in the Malabar language, which was obtained from one of the Rajahs of the Zamorin's family, and which goes back, in its narration, to the very origin of eſtabliſhments in that country, as its very title implies, "The emerging of the Country of KERUL," for that appears to be its native appellation. Mythology is ſo connected with all Indian Hiſtory, that we muſt not wonder at its commencing with a very wild fable of the ocean retiring from this ſpot at the requeſt of PURESEU RAMA, an incarnation of Viſhnu, into which Brahmins were invited from the moſt diſtant regions of Hindoſtan, who, ſettling in it, by degrees drained the marſhy grounds of the remaining waters, pacified the ſerpents that lurked in the ſlime and made it dangerous to the cultivator, and, after a ſeries of ages had revolved, rendered it exceedingly fertile, built cities, raiſed temples, and cauſed its havens to be the centre of a thriving commerce. The fact ſeems to have been, that the ſea,

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which is ſaid once to have waſhed the foot of the Ghaut mountains, has gradually retired from this coaſt; and the vigorous efforts of Indian induſtry ſeized, cultivated, and fertilized lands, which were the gift of the ocean, but this phyſical fact would not ſuit the romantic turn of their hiſtory, without being worked up into a legend, and ſanctioned by a miracle. The traſt of country, thus recovered from the ocean, is, in the native dialect, denominated MULYALUM, *i. e* ſtanding at the bottom of the hills, whence our author thinks its ancient name of MALLIAM, and its modern one of MALABAR, have been formed.

The whole region, according to this authentic regiſter, was divided into four grand principalities, with the geographical deſcription of which we ſhall not trouble our readers, but keep to the hiſtorical part of the narration, which records the firſt government of the country to have been a ſort of Republic of Brahmins, directed by two or three Chiefs, who, not according in their policies, called in to their reſpective aſſiſtance the Sovereigns of the neighbouring diſtricts. This terminated, as was naturally to be expected, in their being obliged, eventually, to ſubmit to the moſt powerful of thoſe Sovereigns, and to receive a Viceroy from the king of CHALDESH, or the Southern Carnatic, who, under the name of PERMAL, continued to govern the country (a new Permal being appointed at the end of every twelve years) for a ſeries of ages. One of theſe Viceroys, named SHEO RAM, contrived to render himſelf independent of his maſter, ſucceſsfully repelled all the forces ſent againſt him, and formed the four principalities into one powerful kingdom. This event took place about a thouſand years anterior to the preſent period, and from that æra all the Rajahs and chief NAYRS of Malabar date their title to the reſpective ſovereignties which they hold in the country; for SHEO RAM, at the cloſe of his reign, divided his kingdom among his great Lords and principal dependents, and in right of that grant they retained them; continuing a brave and warlike tribe, bound together by powerful political bands to repel every invading foe, till ſubdued partly by the ſtratagems and partly by the ſuperior armies of the tyrant Hyder Ali Khan, in 1766. The Zamorin of Calicut (a name celebrated in all the Portuguese hiſtories of their connection with this coaſt), who was one of the greateſt of theſe Malabar Rajahs, related to Mr. Duncan, perſonally, the perfidious and cruel conduct of that defpot to his family, when he raviſhed from them, as he did from all the reſt, their regal honours. The paſſage is very curious and intereſting, and we therefore inſert it for the amuſement of our readers.

"In the Malabar year 941, A. D. 1765-6, Hyder Ali Khan came with an army of fifty thouſand men into Mulyalum, or Mullewar, (both terms meaning the Malabar country,) and waged war with my maternal uncle; and having defeated him, took poſſeſſion of his dominions. My uncle ſent a vakeel (or ambaſſador) to Hyder Ali Khan, to requeſt that his country might be reſtored to him, and agreed to pay any tribute which might be fixed. Hyder gave a very favourable reception to the ambaſſador, but informed him, that, as he could not place entire reliance on his word, he propoſed himſelf to depute two perſons, by name Sree Newaus Rao and Mookut Rao, to the Rajah, to communicate his views; adding, that the Rajah might truſt to his honour, and go to meet him, when he would ſettle with him the terms that might be concerted between them. The vakeel came back with Hyder's men to the late Rajah, and informed him of what had paſſed, whereupon the Rajah intimated his apprehenſions of Hyder, whom he ſpoke of as a man of a quarrelſome diſpoſition, and who had diſgraced many perſons of high rank, and who would probably be diſpoſed to inflict ſome mark of diſgrace upon him alſo; wherefore he (the Rajah) declared, that he would place his reliance not ſo much on Hyder, as upon the aſſurances from his two agents, who being both Brahmens, he would, on their ſwearing by their Brahmenical *threads*, by the ſalgram, (a ſtone ſacred among the Hindus,) and by their ſwords, that he ſhould return in ſafety, conſent to accompany them, to have an interview with Hyder; to all which they agreed: and, as Hyder's army was at Toorſhery, the Rajah, my uncle, went with Sree Newaus Rao and Mookut Rao to meet Hyder, who advanced to Cooruumar, where the meeting took place."

"During the interview, they converſed about the country: but Hyder ſoon broke off the conference, by demanding of the Rajah a crore of gold mohurs; upon which the latter aſſured him, if he were to ſell the whole of the Calicut country, he could not get near that ſum

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for it; but that he would deliver the whole of his treasure, and other property, and pay him as much as was in his power: yet Hyder was not satisfied with this offer, but caused the Rajah to be seized and imprisoned, and sent him under a guard of five hundred horse, and two thousand infantry, to the fort of Calicut; and the Rajah was confined in his own house, without food, and was strictly prohibited from performing the ceremonies of his religion; and, as he thought that Hyder might inflict some further disgrace upon him, either by causing him to be hanged, or blown from a gun, the Rajah set fire to the house with his own hand, and was consumed in it."

This excellent historical memoir, which may be of the greatest use to the general historian hereafter, is accompanied with very ample details respecting the singular manners and local customs of the Malabar nations, but as there are many other important articles that press for notice in this volume, we must refer our readers to the book itself for the curious particulars.

The Second Article comes from the pen of the same ingenious writer, and exhibits an interesting account (illustrated with Engravings) of *two Indian Fakeers* who have devoted themselves to severe penances; the first distinguished by the epithet OORDHBAHU, in which the hands and the arms are kept in a fixed position above the head, and become in time immoveable from the drying up of the juices that nourished them; the second is denominated SER SEJA, or extension on a bed of spikes. Mr. Duncan prevailed upon these Fakeers to relate the history of their travels to visit the holy places, deemed sacred in Hindostan, and not only in Hindostan but as far as the extremities of Asia, North and South. In particular, they both visited the JUULA MUCHI, or *springs of fire*, adored by the old Persian Magi, near BAHU, on the Caspian sea; a proof of the identity of their religion in the most ancient periods, as well as the vast extent of that species of superstition over Asia. From what is here related from their own lips, though without the accuracy of *dates*, it must be evident what advantage might result from a more frequent application to these mendicant penitents for the history of their adventures; since neither the tropical fervours, nor the snows of Caucasus, can check the career of enthusiasm, and it will be recollected that their pious character and motives procure *them* admission into places from which *common travellers* are excluded by the jealousy and vigilance of the despotic Governors of the East. Mr. Duncan has here only presented us with an abridged account of their astonishing peregrinations from Ceylon to Moscow, and from the Caspian to the frontiers of China. The detailed relation must be extremely valuable, and, if ever published, cannot fail of greatly enlarging the limits of our geographical knowledge respecting the remoter provinces of Asia.

Article the Third, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. consists of *an Enumeration of Indian Classes*, from Sanscrit authorities, and must prove of high utility to the servants of the Company in their commercial connections with a people who have been thus separated into distinct ends, or classes, from the very foundation of their empire. Thirty six are the number specified from Mr Colebrooke's authorities; but the Hindu books vary on this subject, and the subdivisions of these classes are infinite. All these, by the original laws of Menu (though the writer observes the distinctions are not so rigidly adhered to at this day as they were formerly), were separated, for political purposes, by an insurmountable barrier, so that no one might intrude upon the professional branch of another, but each labouring in his appointed vocation might carry the art or occupation, to which he was destined from his birth, to the utmost height of attainable perfection. Though this arbitrary disposition of the individuals of a mighty nation has been loudly declaimed against, since, by damping emulation, it repressed the ardour and exertion of genius, yet it certainly tended to promote domestic happiness and national tranquillity. Every one of those individuals knew the line of active pursuit marked out for him in life; and, as the bar could not *legally* be removed, as Menu had ordered it so, and the Gods had sanctioned the solemn ordinance, obedience or *the loss of cast*, a punishment worse than death, was the consequence. The timid Indian was too much the slave of superstition and local prejudice, to brave at once the thunder of Heaven and the wrath of terrestrial despotism, and he resigned himself, without repining, to a destiny that was unavoidable. However hostile this kind of insidious policy to the expansion of the mental powers, it kept the people easy under their burthens, and the prince secure upon his throne.

throne. As an inhabitant of Europe is not much concerned in this diſtinction of Indian claſſes, we trouble the reader with no extracts from this article, and thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject, we are convinced, will not be ſatisfied without conſulting the original.

The Fourth Article treats of the *Sculptures at Mahabalipooram*, uſually called the *Seven Pagodas*, on which the reader will find ſome very excellent ſtrictures in the Firſt Volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches, by Mr. Chambers. The preſent are by J. Goldingham, Eſq. whoſe obſervations on the ſtyle, age, and execution of theſe mythological ſculptures are not only more minute, but more particularly deſerving of attention, from the accompanying engravings of the inſcriptions that decorate the walls and the roofs. Theſe, indeed, are in characters which have not yet been decyphered, but there can be no doubt, that as the Society extend the bounds of their knowledge in regard to the ſciences and literature of Hindoſtan, the hidden meaning of thoſe characters will be inveſtigated. Since the period even of Mr. Chambers's viſit to theſe ſculptures, the ſea is ſaid to have conſiderably encroached upon the ſhore, and in the courſe of ages, perhaps, the whole of their antiquities may be immerſed with the city Mahabalipooram to which they adjoined, and which is now buried beneath the waves. Let the ſons of ſcience, therefore, haſten to the ſpot; and the pencil be employed to ſnatch theſe monuments of Indian ingenuity from that deſtruction which otherwiſe inevitably awaits them. PAINTING can never be better employed than when ſhe exerts herſelf to reſcue her ſiſter SCULPTURE from the fangs of oblivion.

Two elaborate diſſertations ſucceed the firſt, on the *ſcience*, or mode of meaſuring and dividing the hours in India; the ſecond, on *Indian weights and meaſures*, which, to gentlemen reſident in India, cannot fail of being extremely uſeful, but are too dry a ſubject, and are attended with too many arithmetical and local details, to admit of extracts that could at all gratify our readers. We therefore paſs on to the Seventh Article, on a ſubject highly intereſting and very little explored, the ancient kingdom of Pegu, with obſervations on the *City* of the ſame name, and its principal Temple, that of *Soomadoo Praw*.

Here we have a dreadful inſtance of the ravages made by ambition. One of the richeſt, the nobleſt, though not the moſt extenſive, kingdoms of Aſia in deſolation, and its capital ruined, by its ſpurning an illuſtrious rival! The fineſt rubies, and many other Eaſtern commodities of the higheſt value in commerce, are the produce of Pegu, and its Monarch was anciently inferior to none in ſplendour, till an unhappy contention, firſt with the King of SIAM, and afterwards with the Sovereign of BIRMA, his neighbours, deprived him of his throne and kingdom, which has now become an appendage to the empire of the latter. The preſent deſolate aſpect of the capital is thus deſcribed by Captain SYMES, the writer of this article, who, we hear with pleaſure, is printing a hiſtory of AVA, a hiſtory which cannot fail of being highly intereſting to the literary world, from the few authentic accounts to be met with of this remote part of Aſia, and the known character of the writer for ability of head, and integrity of heart.

"The limits of the ancient city Pegu may ſtill be accurately traced by the ruins of the ditch and wall that ſurrounded it. From theſe it appears to have been a quadrangle, each ſide meaſuring about a mile and a half. In ſeveral places the ditch is nearly filled by rubbiſh that has been caſt into it, or the falling in of its own banks: ſufficient, however, ſtill remains to ſhew that it once was no contemptible defence. The breadth I judged to be about 60 yards, and the depth ten or twelve feet, except in thoſe places where it is choaked up from the cauſes I have mentioned. There is ſtill enough of water to impede a horſe, and I was informed, that when in repair, it ſeldom, in the hotteſt ſeaſon, ſunk below the depth of four feet.

"The fragments of the wall likewiſe prove that this was a work of conſiderable magnitude and labour. It is not eaſy to aſcertain preciſely what was its exact height, but we conjectured it to have been at leaſt twenty five feet, and, in breadth at the baſe, not leſs than forty. It is compoſed of brick, badly cemented with clay mortar. Small equidiſtant baſtions, about 300 yards aſunder, are ſtill diſcoverable, but the whole is in a ſtate ſo ruinous and ſo covered with weeds and briars, that it requires cloſe inſpection to determine the extent and nature of the defences.

"In the centre of each ſide there is a gateway, about thirty feet wide. Theſe gateways were the principal entrances. The paſſage across the ditch is on a mound of earth, which ſerves as a bridge;

and was formerly defended by a retrenchment, of which there are now no traces.

"Nothing can exhibit a more ſtriking picture of deſolation than the inſide of the walls. Alompraw, when he carried the city by aſſault in the year 1757, razed every dwelling to the ground, and diſperſed or led into captivity all the inhabitants. The pagodas, or praws, which are very numerous, were the only buildings that eſcaped the fury of the conquerors, and of theſe, the great pagoda of Shoemadoo has alone been attended to and repaired. After the demolition of the city, Alompraw carried the captive monarch with his family to Ava, where he remained many years a ſtate priſoner. Yangoon, or Rangoon, founded about this time, was by a royal mandate conſtituted the ſeat of provincial government, and Pegue entirely abandoned.

"The preſent King of the Birmans, whoſe government has been leſs diſturbed than that of any predeceſſor of his family, entirely altered the ſyſtem which had been adopted by his father, and obſerved during the ſucceſſive reigns of his two brothers, Namdoge Praw and Seinbuan Praw, and of his nephew Chenguza. He has turned his attention to the population and improvement, rather than the extenſion, of his dominions, and ſeems more deſirous to conciliate his new ſubjects by mildneſs, than to rule them through terror. He has abrogated ſeveral ſevere penal laws, impoſed upon the Taliens or Peguers: juſtice is now diſtributed impartially, and the only diſtinction at preſent between a Birman and Talien, conſiſts in the excluſion of the latter from all public offices of truſt and power.

"No act of the Birman government is more likely to reconcile the Taliens to the Birman yoke, than the reſtoration of their ancient place of abode, and the preſervation and embelliſhment of the pagoda of Shoemadoo. So ſenſible was the King of this, as well as of the advantages that muſt accrue to the ſtate from an increaſe of culture and population, that five years ago he iſſued orders to rebuild Pegue, encouraged new ſettlers by liberal grants, and invited the ſcattered families of former inhabitants to return and repeople their deſerted city.

"The better to effect this purpoſe, his Birman Majeſty, on the death of Taomangee, the late Mayoon, or Viceroy, which happened about five years ago, directed his ſucceſſor, Main Lia no Rethee, to quit Rangoon, and make Pegue his future reſidence, and the ſeat of provincial government of the thirty-two provinces of Henzawuddy.

"Theſe judicious meaſures have ſo far ſucceeded, that a new town has been built within the ſite of the antient city; but Rangoon poſſeſſes ſo many ſuperior advantages, and holds out ſuch inducements to thoſe who wiſh to dwell in a commercial town, that adventurers do not reſort in any conſiderable numbers to the new colony. The former inhabitants are now nearly extinct, and their families and deſcendants ſettled in the provinces of Tanghoo, Martaban, and Talowtou; and many live under the protection of the Siameſe. There is little doubt, however, that the reſtoration of their favourite temple of worſhip, and the ſecurity held out to them, will, in the end, accompliſh the wiſe and humane intentions of the Birman Monarch."

No object in Eaſtern climes more deeply impreſſes with aſtoniſhment the mind of Europeans, than their *temples*. They ſeem to have been the labour of ages, and to have exhauſted, in their formation, the revenues of whole provinces. The principal temple of Pegu is one of this ſtupendous ſort, and decidedly marks the former magnificence of the ruined empire. Both the ſtyle of the architecture, and the ornaments that decorate this auguſt abode of deity, are too curious to be wholly omitted, a partial extract, therefore, is here preſented to the reader.

"The object in Pegue that moſt attracts and moſt merits notice, is the Temple of Shoemadoo, or the Golden Supreme. This extraordinary edifice is built on a double terrace, one raiſed upon another. The lower and greater terrace is about ten feet above the natural level of the ground. It is quadrangular. The upper and leſſer terrace is of a like ſhape, raiſed about twenty feet above the lower terrace, or thirty above the level of the country. I judged a ſide of the lower terrace to be 1391 feet, of the upper 624. The walls that ſuſtained the ſides of the terraces, both upper and lower, are in a ſtate of ruin. They were formerly covered with plaiſter, wrought into various figures. The area of the lower is ſtrewed with the fragments of ſmall decayed buildings, but the upper is kept free from filth, and in tolerable good order. There is a ſtrong preſumption that the fortreſs is coeval with this building; as the earth, of which the terraces are compoſed, appears to have been taken from the ditch, there being

no

no other excavation in the city, or its neighbourhood, that could have afforded a tenth part of the quantity.

"These terraces are aſcended by flights of ſtone ſteps, broken and neglected. On each ſide are dwellings of the Rahaans, or prieſts, raiſed on timbers four or five feet from the ground. Their houſes conſiſt only of a ſingle hall. The wooden pillars that ſupport them are turned with neatneſs. The roof is of tile, and the ſides of ſheathing-boards. There are a number of bare benches in every houſe, on which the Rahaans ſleep. We ſaw no furniture.

"Shoemadoo is a pyramid, compoſed of brick and plaſter, with fine ſhell mortar, without excavation or aperture of any ſort; octagonal at the baſe, and ſpiral at top. Each ſide of the baſe meaſures 162 feet. This immenſe breadth diminiſhes abruptly; and a ſimilar building has not unaptly been compared in ſhape to a large ſpeaking trumpet.

"Six feet from the ground there is a wide ledge, which ſurrounds the baſe of the building; on the plane of which are fifty-ſeven ſmall ſpires, of equal ſize, and equidiſtant. One of them meaſured 27 feet in height, and 40 in circumference at the bottom. On a higher ledge there is another row, conſiſting of 52 ſpires, of ſimilar ſhape and meaſurement. A great variety of mouldings encircles the building, and ornaments, ſomewhat reſembling the fleur de lys, ſurround what may be called the baſe of the ſpire. Circular mouldings likewiſe gird this part to a conſiderable height, above which there are ornaments in ſtucco, not unlike the leaves of a Corinthian capital; and the whole is crowned by a *tee*, or umbrella, of open iron work, from which riſes an iron rod with a gilded pennant.

"The *tee*, or umbrella, is to be ſeen on every ſacred building in repair, that is of a ſpiral form. The raiſing and conſecration of this laſt and indiſpenſible appendage, is an act of high religious ſolemnity, and a ſeaſon of feſtivity and relaxation."

We are glad to obſerve the attention of the Society ſo generally turned to *botanical* ſubjects. The number and exquiſite beauty of the plants and flowers of Aſia highly merit that attention, for who can tell what acquiſitions may not be thus made, not only to medical ſcience, but to thoſe elegant arts and manufactures, which have immemorially employed the active ingenuity and laborious induſtry of the Indian nation. Their flowered ſilks and painted cottons have long obtained them the admiration of all Europe, for the matchleſs beauty of their colours, and the rich variety of the deſign. The ſpices and perfumes, which the gardens of the Eaſt produce, gratify our paſte, and pamper luxury, while the ſalubrious oils and balſams which ſhe ſends us, her indigo and her gum-lac, are of the higheſt uſe in the various profeſſions and occupations connected with health, and productive of commerce. The deſcription of the Birman plant, called LAUNZAN, by Dr. Buchanan, which forms the Eighth Article of this Volume, muſt be very uſeful to the Company, ſince it determines the character of a *new genus* among plants, as the writer terms it, and one very deſerving of culture; for it produces a valuable oil, and, in times of ſcarcity, the fruit, which is very nutritious, is generally eaten, boiled with rice or Indian corn, by the inferior claſſes among the Birmans. The plants which the Doctor brought from Birma unfortunately died before he reached Bengal; but, doubtleſs, other attempts will ſpeedily be made to tranſplant into our ſettlements ſo great a treaſure in the vegetable world.

There is no occaſion for our entering into grammatical diſquiſitions and compariſons of the Aſiatic languages. Our buſineſs is to ſelect the more important and entertaining articles for the inſtruction and amuſement of our readers; and therefore, with beſtowing our juſt applauſe on the laborious diligence of the writers on thoſe ſubjects, ſo worthy the attention of the oriental claſſic, we paſs over a few articles of this kind, and ſome *inſcriptions*, of the antiquity of which Mr. Wilford doubts, while he tranſlates them for the Society, to a curious account, tranſmitted by James Howiſon, Eſq of a certain ſhrubby plant, the production of the Prince of Wales's Iſland, denominated the *Elaſtic Gum Vine*, and very much reſembling the well-known *Caout Chouc* of America, of which the Indian rubber is formed. Mr. Howiſon reports that in various excurſions into the foreſts, with which that newly-diſcovered Iſland is overgrown, it being neceſſary to clear the way through the underwood with cutlaſſes, this curious plant, being divided, left on the blade of the inſtrument a ſubſtance perfectly ſimilar in its properties to the reſinous produce of the Caout Chouc. The principal difference

difference is, that this is a *ſhrub*, whoſe tendrils curl round the loftieſt trees to an inacceſſible height, the American production is itſelf a lofty *tree*, growing plentifully on the banks of the great river Amazons. It is from the milky juice which, after inciſion, exudes from the plant, that this gummy ſubſtance is formed; for, on being expoſed to the air, it gradually hardens into a ſolid conſiſtence, of which gloves, boots, and ſtockings are formed, which has the ſingular quality to reſiſt the penetration of any liquid; and, in proof of its being impermeable by water, Mr. Howiſon, having formed a pair of boots of this *elaſtic gum*, and put them on, ſtood for a quarter of an hour in a pond, and on coming out, upon pulling them off, found his ſtockings perfectly dry. One inconvenience, however, Mr. H. found, which he has endeavoured to rectify, and that is, after ſeveral times wearing, they no longer retained their original ſhape, but ſhrank conſiderably. To obviate this diſadvantage, and to lay the baſis of a *future manufacture*, which he is of opinion may be of the higheſt utility, if this plant ſhould be tranſplanted, as it ought to be, into our ſettlements, and cultivated in large plantations, where it would beſt thrive, he tried, and he ſtrongly recommends, the following method, which we inſert, becauſe we conſider it as equally ingenious and ſatisfactory. It may alſo be of material uſe to our domeſtic artiſts, as it is well known, from M. Macquer's experiments on the ſubſtance of the Indian rubber, that it is perfectly ſoluble with a proper mixture of *vitriolic æther*.

"From what I had obſerved of the advantage gained in ſubſtance and uniformity of ſtrength, by making uſe of gunny as a baſis for the ſoles, I was led to ſuppoſe, that if an elaſtic cloth, in ſome degree correſpondent to the elaſticity of the gum, were uſed for boots, ſtockings, gloves, and other articles, where that property was neceſſary, that the defects above mentioned might in a great meaſure be remedied. I accordingly made my firſt experiment with Collimbazar ſtockings and gloves.

"Having drawn them upon the wax moulds, I plunged them into veſſels containing the milk, which the cloth greedily abſorbed. When taken out, they were ſo completely diſtended with the gum in ſolution, that, upon becoming dry by expoſure to the air, not only every thread, but every fibre of the cotton had its own diſtinct envelope, and in conſequence was equally capable of reſiſting the action of foreign bodies as if of ſolid gum.

"The firſt coat by this method was of ſuch thickneſs, that for ſtockings or gloves nothing farther was neceſſary. What were intended for boots required a few more applications of milk with the fingers, and were finiſhed as thoſe made with the gum only.

"This mode of giving cloth as a baſis I found to be a very great improvement; for, beſides the addition of ſtrength received by the gum, the operation was much ſhortened.

"Woven ſubſtances, that are to be covered with the gum, as alſo the moulds on which they are to be placed, ought to be conſiderably larger than the bodies they are afterwards intended to fit, for, being much contracted from the abſorption of the milk, little alteration takes place in this diminution in ſize, even when dry, as about one third of the fluid evaporates before the gum acquires its ſolid form.

"Great attention muſt be paid to prevent one part of the gum coming in contact with another while wet with the milk or its whey; for the inſtant that takes place, they become inſeparably united. But ſhould we ever ſucceed in having large plantations of our own vine, or in tranſferring the American tree (which is perhaps more productive) to our poſſeſſions, ſo that milk could be procured in ſufficient quantity for the covering various cloths, which ſhould be done on the ſpot, and afterwards exported to Europe, then the advantages attending this ſingular property of the milk would for ever balance its diſadvantages; cloths, and coverings of different deſcriptions, might then be made from this gum cloth, with an expedition ſo much greater than by the needle, that would at firſt appear very ſurpriſing: the edges of the ſeparate pieces only requiring to be wet with the milk, or its whey, and brought into contact, when the article would be finiſhed, and fit for uſe. Should both milk and whey be wanting, a ſolution of the gum in either can always be obtained, by which the ſame end would be accompliſhed

"Of all the cloths upon which I made experiments, nankeen, from the ſtrength and quality of its fabric, appeared the beſt calculated for coating with the gum. The method I followed in performing this, was to lay the cloth ſmooth upon a table, pour the milk upon it, and with a ruler

a ruler to ſpread it equally. But ſhould this ever be attempted on a larger ſcale, I would recommend the following plan: To have a ciſtern for holding the milk a little broader than the cloth, to be covered with a croſs bar in the centre, which muſt reach under the ſurface of the milk, and two rollers at one end. Having filled the ciſtern, one end of the piece of cloth is to be paſſed under the bar, and through between the rollers; the former keeping the cloth immerſed in the milk, the latter in preſſing out what is ſuperfluous, ſo that none may be loſt. The cloth can be hung up at full length to dry; and the operation repeated until of whatever thickneſs wanted. For the reaſons above mentioned, care muſt be taken that one fold does not come in contact with another while wet.

"Having obſerved that moſt of the patent catheters and bougies made with a ſolution of the elaſtic gum, whether in ether or in the eſſential oils, had either a diſagreeable ſtickineſs, or were too hard to admit of any advantage being derived from the elaſticity of the gum, I was induced to make ſome experiments with the milk towards removing theſe objections.

"From that fluid, by evaporation, I made ſeveral large ſized bougies of pure gum, which, from their over-flexibility, were totally uſeleſs. I then took ſome ſlips of fine cloth covered with the gum, which I rolled up until of a proper ſize, and which I rendered ſolid by ſoaking them in the milk, and then drying them. Theſe poſſeſſed more firmneſs than the former, but in no degree ſufficient for the purpoſe intended. Pieces of ſtrong cat-gut, coated with the gum, I found to anſwer better than either.

"Beſides an effectual cloathing for manufacturers employed with the mineral acids, which had been long a deſideratum, this ſubſtance, under different modifications, might be applied to a number of other uſeful purpoſes in life: ſuch as making hats, great coats, boots, &c. for ſailors, ſoldiers, fiſhermen, and every other deſcription of perſons, who, from their purſuits, are expoſed to wet ſtockings; for invalids, who ſuffer from damps; bathing caps, tents, coverings for carriages of all kinds, for roofs of houſes, trunks, buoys, &c.

"This extraordinary vegetable production, in place of being injured by water, at its uſual temperature is preſerved by it. For a knowledge of this circumſtance I am indebted to the Chineſe. Having ſome years ago commiſſioned articles made of the elaſtic gum from China, I received them in a ſmall jar filled up with water, in which ſtate I have ſince kept them without obſerving any ſigns of decay.

"Should it ever be deemed an object to attempt plantations of the elaſtic gum vine in Bengal, I would recommend the foot of the Chittagong, Rajmahal and Bauglipore hills, as ſituations where there is every probability of ſucceeding, being very ſimilar in ſoil and climate to the places of its growth on Prince of Wales's Iſland. It would, however, be adviſable to make the firſt trial at this ſettlement, to learn in what way the propagation of the plant might be moſt ſucceſsfully conducted. A further experience may alſo be neceſſary, to aſcertain the ſeaſon when the milk can be procured of the beſt quality, and in the greateſt quantity, with the leaſt detriment to the vine."

The only remaining article which we have room to notice at preſent, is a *regular botanical deſcription*, by Dr. Roxburgh, of the above mentioned plant, and an accurate claſſification of it, according to the Linnæan ſyſtem. This is a circumſtance eſſentially neceſſary in all new botanical diſcoveries, but Mr. Howiſon ſeems to have had no opportunity of determining its botanical character; a defect which is here ſupplied by Dr. R. from more correct information, communicated by Dr. Campbell, of Fort Marlborough. It forms, he acquaints us, a *new genus* in the claſs *Pentandria*, and order *Monogynia*; it comes in immediately after *Tabernæmontana*, and conſequently belongs to the thirtieth natural order, or claſs called *Contortæ* by Linnæus; for it poſſeſſes the peculiar quality of the plants of that order, viz. that of yielding, when cut, a milky juice, generally deemed of a poiſonous nature. *Urſeola Elaſtica* is the name by which Dr. R. wiſhes this plant to be in future diſtinguiſhed, and he has accompanied his deſcription with an elegant and, we have no doubt, an accurate engraving, both of the *plant*, the *flower*, and the *ſeed*. It appeared to Dr. R. to exceed, in its quality of elaſticity, the American Caout Chouc; as readily as that, it effaces the marks of a black lead pencil, and is equally fit for the purpoſe of *making torches*. Some chemical experi-

ments conclude the diſquiſition, which is well deſerving of the attention of the botaniſt, as it is on a ſubject yet new to the Eaſtern world, and, though in the general characters of the plant conſonant to what we know of that production in the Weſt, yet there are ſhades of diſcrimination, which render it a proper object of minute enquiry by the ſtudent in this branch of literature.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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*Grecian Proſpects, a Poem, in Two Cantos. By Mr. Polwhele.* 8vo. Chapple. 1799.

THE Analyſis of this Poem, by the Author, will afford the beſt information of the nature of it "A Welch bard, in the Iſle of Leſbos, is enamoured with an extenſive and beautiful proſpect, which he contemplates till the approach of night He then laments the ruins of art at Athens, Corinth Sparta, and the Grecian Iſles, Delos, Teios—imagines nature languiſhing from neglect in ſympathy with art, and where ſhe is fruitful as heretofore, obſerves her bounties loſt upon the Greeks in their preſent ſtate of ſubjection and degradation—ſees Attica, for inſtance, Arcadia or Andros, Paros Cos or Leſbos, vainly offering their reſpective luxuries to thoſe who are not in a ſituation to reliſh them—regrets the degeneracy of the Greeks—characteriſes the Macedonians as robbers, the Athenians as daſtardly and intriguing, thoſe of the Peloponneſus as pirates, and moſt of the iſlanders as aſſaſſins—recognizes in the preſent race the countenance and figure of the old Greek, but not his mind, and female beauty as deſcribed by the poets yet ſubſervient only to lubricous deſire—and concludes, that if a few ſtill inherit the courage and genius of their fathers, they inherit alſo the ambition, which can only ſerve to ſuggeſt fruitleſs wiſhes, and torture them with a ſenſe of their imbecility In theſe reflections, the bard is ſuddenly interrupted by the ſcream of a perſon ſtruggling with an aſſaſſin, and, under the influence of terror, ſurveys his portrait of Greece as the cold picture of truth unembelliſhed by fancy" In the ſecond Canto—"The bard, falling into ſlumber, ſeems to ſee a ſpirit of a majeſtic form, who comes from Chios to the ſhores of Leſbos and approaches him with looks of friendly ſalutation The ſpirit avows himſelf the guardian angel of Greece—corrects the miſtaken notion of the hopeleſs degeneracy of the natives—repreſents them as ſtill brave and enterprizing; particularizes the Macedonians, Athenians, and Spartans, and paſſes to the iſlanders, his peculiar care, more eſpecially thoſe of Chios 'Behold (cried the angel) all Greece and the Grecian Iſles in full proſpect'—when the bard perceived the iſlands, both of the Egean and the Ionian ſeas, from Lemnos even to Zacynthus, illuminated with a ſupernatural ſplendor 'Behold (cried the angel) that FLEET, whoſe triumphs aſtoniſh the nations, this inſtant overſhadowing my ſeas, and wafting liberty to my happy iſlands, I ſee Cephalonia and Corcyra delivered from their tyrants, and Chios rejoicing in the friendſhip of Britons! Then deem not the ambition and the patriotiſm of the Greeks abſurd or idle paſſions The days of Grecian glory are faſt approaching again ſhall the patriotic virtues ariſe in Greece, ſpringing up from the domeſtic' Again ſhall the arts of peace and war be cultivated and improved; and as Britain derived her chief excellence from Greece, ſhall Greece reſume her dignity under the auſpices of Britain"

From this analyſis it will be ſeen that Mr. Polwhele has taken a wide range, ſufficient to afford both entertainment and inſtruction. The manners, cuſtoms, and polity of the Greeks are diſplayed in a pleaſing manner, though ſome of his authorities in the notes (particularly Chas Thompſon's Travels, the production of a gazetteer, and no real traveller,) are liable to ſome objection We hope Mr Polwhele will finiſh this work according to his original plan

A Poſtſcript preſents the reader with the Tale of ARAXES, which is detached from the Poem, "from a ſuſpicion of its being defective in the unities, though, in a viſion or dream, a ſtrict regard to the unities can hardly be judged eſſentially requiſite"

*Propoſals for a Rural Inſtitute, or College of Agriculture and the other branches of Rural Economy. By Mr Marſhall.* 8vo. Nicol. 1799.

Mr Marſhall's abilities in Agriculture are well known and acknowledged Having finiſhed his general ſurvey of the kingdom, having practiſed in different parts of it; and having at length publiſhed the ſuperior practices of profeſſional men in each of its ſix agricultural departments, as well as his own practice

practice in four of them; the time, he ſays, is arrived, when he can with propriety lay before the public his propoſals at large; and ſay, without injury or riſk to his general undertaking, that he is ready to enter on the difficult taſk of carrying the plan into execution. This plan has for its object nothing leſs than to ſecure to this iſland a ſtate of permanent proſperity, which, if to be accompliſhed, can, he aſſerts, be done at the expence of 50,000l divided by ten years, or 5000l. each year The benefit appears ſo great, compared to the ſmall ſum to be expended, that we are of opinion the trial ſhould not be delayed.

*A General View of the Nature and Objects of Chemiſtry, and its Application to Arts and Manufactures. By William Henry* 8vo. Mancheſter printed, 1799. Johnſon.

The Author of this pamphlet is a lecturer at Mancheſter, and offers his performance to the world as "a more ample detail than has perhaps been hitherto publiſhed, of the general uſes and applications of chemiſtry" He propoſes it as a general introductory addreſs to his courſe of lectures, which, from the ſpecimen here exhibited, we have no doubt, will be entitled to the approbation of his auditors, and will contribute to their inſtruction.

*A Narrative of what paſſed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and the Parts adjacent, during the French Invaſion in the Summer of 1798. By an Eye-Witneſs.* 8vo. Wright and Hatchard. 3s 6d.

This Eye-Witneſs is the Rev. Dr Joſeph Stock, Biſhop of Killala, who, ſenſible that "inaccurate accounts of remarkable events muſt at length be taken for true, and be adopted by the hiſtorian, if he is not ſupplied with a better," has here undertaken to ſtate what fell under his own obſervation of the occurrences which took place while foreign and domeſtic enemies were in poſſeſſion of Killala. The Narrative is plain, unornamented, and perſpicuous, candid towards the enemy, and honourable to his own feelings and character

CONGRESS AT RASTADT. *Official Correſpondence between Count Metternich and Citizens Treilhard, Bonnier, Roberjot, and Jean De Bry, aſſembled at Raſtadt for the Purpoſe of negotiating a Peace between the Empire and France. Containing the whole of the State-Papers, from the Commencement of the Negotiation in Dec. 1797 to April 1799, the Period of its Diſſolution.* 8vo. Wright. 9s.

This official correſpondence aſcertains the views of the contending Powers, and exhibits in a glaring light the inſolence, duplicity, and rapaciouſneſs of one of the parties. Theſe papers ſhew the domineering ſpirit of upſtart power, where it ſuppoſes itſelf contending with impotence. Every ſpecies of inſult is here offered, under the pretence of moderation; and rapacity appears with hardly any diſguiſe. To the future hiſtorian this correſpondence will be of infinite ſervice.

*Speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt, delivered in the Houſe of Commons, Monday Feb. 3, 1800, on a Motion for an Addreſs to the Throne, approving of the Anſwers returned to the Communications from France relative to a Negotiation for Peace.* 8vo. Wright. 2s. 1800.

This Speech appears to be publiſhed by authority, and exhibits a moſt luminous diſplay of eloquence, united with a chain of facts and reaſoning fully ſufficient to eſtabliſh the concluſion aimed at—that it is unſafe, at the preſent time, to enter into a negotiation for peace with the preſent Rulers of France. The whole conduct of Bonaparte is examined with great minuteneſs and accuracy, and the danger of truſting to ſuch a man is made manifeſt to any unprejudiced underſtanding.

*Reſult of two Series of Experiments towards aſcertaining the reſpective Velocity of Floating Bodies varying in Form, and towards determining the Form beſt adapted to Stability, or poſſeſſing moſt Power of reſiſting the Force of the Wind in carrying Sail. Intended to convey uſeful Hints to the Conſtructors of Ships, with Obſervations, in a Letter to the Society for Improvement of Naval Architecture. By Charles Gore, Eſq. of Weimar, in Saxony. Illuſtrated with Two Plates of the Forms, Figures, and Plans of Stability.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Black.

We are of opinion, that this little Work cannot fail of fulfilling the Author's intention, by conveying ſome uſeful inſtructions, or at leaſt ſome improveable hints, to the Conſtructors of Ships. From the high character of the Author, and the reſpectability and profeſſional abilities of his coadjutor, we can entertain no doubt of the accuracy of the experiments; and the reſults are drawn, and the compariſons calculated, with ſuch conciſe perſpicuity, as to render them intelligible to [illegible] capacity.

THEATRICAL

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEB. 22.

MRS. YATES, from Dublin, appeared the firſt time at Drury Lane in the character of Angela, in The Caſtle Spectre. She poſſeſſes a graceful perſon, and an intereſting countenance. Her voice combines force and ſweetneſs, and her action is natural and elegant. Notwithſtanding the favour in which her predeceſſors in the character are deſervedly held by the public, ſhe met with conſiderable applauſe from the audience.—Mrs. Yates is the widow of Lieutenant Yates, of the Navy, who was killed three years ago at Pimlico, in conſequence of a diſpute which aroſe reſpecting the poſſeſſion of a houſe belonging to his uncle Mr. Yates, the celebrated Comedian.—Her firſt appearance was in April 1794. (See Vol. XXV. p. 310.)

MARCH 11. THE EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Franklin, was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

EGYPTIANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muſtapha Muley Bey, | Mr. RAYMOND. |
| Ali Haſſan, | Mr. HOLLAND. |
| Murteza, | Mr. C. KEMBLE. |
| Jaffa, | Mr. CAULFIELD. |
| Prieſt, | Mr CORY. |
| Yezid (Chief of the Arabs), | Mr. DIGNUM. |
| Kadah, | Mr. SURMONT. |
| Ulcola, | Mr. SUETT. |
| Zemira, | Madame MARA. |
| Nigra, | Mrs. BLAND. |

ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Governor, | Mr. POWELL. |
| Boomley, | Mr. KELLY. |
| Mainſtay, | Mr. SEDGWICK. |
| Longbow, | Mr. BANNISTER. |
| Violetta, | Miſs STEPHENS. |
| Jackina, | Miſs DECAMP. |

FABLE.

Muſtapha Muley Bey, a powerful Chieftain, had uſurped the government of a conſiderable portion of Egypt, and confined in a dungeon Ali Haſſan, the lawful prince. Murteza, the ſon of Haſſan, is induced to believe that his father had been murdered, as a report to that effect had been circulated by the uſurper. Murteza gets acceſs to Muſtapha, and is told by the latter that the murderer of his father is in a ſubterraneous [illegible], and is exhorted by the former to [illegible] his father's death. Murteza accordingly viſits the cavern for that purpoſe, and, inſtead of a murderer, diſcovers his father. Jaffa, a ſervant of the uſurper, to whom the care of Haſſan had been entruſted, but who did not know that his priſoner was his prince, and who had been ordered by Muſtapha to deſtroy Murteza as ſoon as the latter ſhall have killed his father, determines to ſave both. He directs them through a ſecret paſſage, and they eſcape. Muſtapha is tired of his former miſtreſs, Zemira, and becomes enamoured of Violetta, a young lady who had been reſcued, in infancy, from a fire in the palace where ſhe reſided, by an Engliſh ſoldier, and who is under the protection of the Engliſh Governor of a neighbouring ſettlement. Muſtapha viſits this Governor under pretence of friendſhip, but in reality to force away his ward. This purpoſe he accompliſhes, and brings Violetta to his palace, ſtriving, however, in vain, to reconcile her to his addreſſes. It appears that ſhe is attached to Boomley, the ſon of the Governor. The Governor, with the Engliſh forces under his command, and with the aſſiſtance of an Engliſh veſſel, ſtorms the caſtle of Muſtapha. He is alſo aſſiſted by Murteza and his father, who arrive time enough to ſave the life of Zemira, whom the cruel Muſtapha had deſtined to the bow-ſtring, ſuſpecting that ſhe has been confederating with Murteza to overthrow his power. At length the caſtle is taken by aſſault, and the tyrant dies. There is an underplot ariſing from the characters of Ulcola, a whimſical ſervant of Muſtapha, Longbow, an Engliſh ſailor, and others of ſubordinate rank.

Little can be ſaid of this Opera as a dramatic performance. It, however, by the attractions of ſcenery and muſic, was well received, and will probably reward the Manager's generoſity in producing it in ſo expenſive a manner. The muſic, by Florio, was admirable, and Madame Mara exerted herſelf with great effect.

17. A young Lady, whoſe name is ſaid to be Ixon, but who at preſent aſſumes that of Beaumont, and who has acted at the private theatre in Tottenham Court Road, appeared the firſt time at Covent Garden in the character of Nell, in The Devil to Pay. Her figure is low and

and ſtout, but well adapted to low comedy. Her face not unpleaſing, and capable of comic expreſſion. She was by no means deſtitute of humour, and played with a ſtrong degree of natural ſpirit. The old faſhioned airs in this piece were not favourable to her voice, but ſhe managed them well. Upon the whole, there was an appearance of ſimple humour in the performance that merited the encouragement ſhe liberally received.

## EPILOGUE TO ADELAIDE.

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR,

AND SPOKEN BY MISS MELLON.

WHAT an odd creature was this Gallic Maid,
To ſeek a Cloiſter's melancholy ſhade,
Whilſt a young ardent Lover, high in arms,
Submiſſive bow'd before her conqu'ring charms!
Grant thee the Father would ſupplant the Son,
The double vict'ry by her graces won,
Should but have fir'd the Nymph to take the field,
In the proud hope a thouſand more might yield:
Beauty ſhould gain new laurels every day,
And nobly aim at univerſal ſway.
Beſides, to give ſome glory to the thing,
Her venerable Victim was a King;
And then, how vaſt the triumph, to enſnare
The fam'd Gallant of Roſamond the fair!
Unhappy Roſamond, whoſe piteous fate,
Love, with a ſigh, for ever ſhall relate!
But to our Play—the Heroine's caſe was hard,
So oft to wedlock near, ſo oft debarr'd;
And then that meddling Prieſt to interfere
When youthful paſſions urged their fond career,
Bid the poor Swain to Paleſtine depart,
That he might loſe his head as well as heart.
Why, if the man had known his place aright,
He would not ſep'rate Lovers, but unite;
His duty was to join Love's gentle Elves,
And as to parting—leave it to themſelves:
Or if there needs another's help, at leaſt,
'Tis buſineſs for the Lawyer, not the Prieſt.
Nay, had this Legate paus'd a week, or ſo,
The Spouſe might then have been content to go,
And rather ruſh amid the martial ſtrife,
Than wage cloſe warfare with a wrangling Wife.
Well! Women muſt be ſtrangely chang'd, I vow,
No Girls from Lovers fly to Convents now:
None have will hide in diſmal dens from Man,
But range the World, and conquer all they can.
Now to our Bard—The Man pretends to ſay,
There's more of truth than fiction in his Play;
If ſo, from him avert all hoſtile aim,
And e'en let goſſip Hiſtory bear the blame.

## PROLOGUE
TO
## SPEED THE PLOUGH.

WRITTEN BY W. T. FITZGERALD, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MR. BETTERTON.

IN ev'ry age the trump of deathleſs Fame
Proclaims the Warrior's and the Poet's name;
Painting and Sculpture all their pow'rs combine,
And laurels deck the Bard's and Hero's ſhrine.
No further can the parallel extend,
The Poet's honours on ſucceſs depend;
While Fortune's frown can ne'er moleſt the Brave,
Nor blaſt the laurel ſpringing from his grave.
An equal wreath impartial Fame ſupplies
To him who conquers and to him who dies;
For Britiſh valour was diſplay'd, not more
On Nile's proud flood than Helder's barren ſhore;
The Chance of War the braveſt may controul,
But leaves untouch'd the courage of the ſoul;
And England gives her Heroes, ever dear!
The ſhout of triumph or the ſtarting tear.
Not ſo the Bard—with him Succeſs is all!
When Fortune frowns his air-built caſtles fall;
But, if ſhe ſmiles, he ſails with proſp'rous breeze,
Like the ſmall Nautilus o'er ſummer ſeas,
Whoſe little oars on Ocean's boſom ſweep,
Fearleſs of all the monſters of the deep!
[*After a pauſe.*]
Oft at this Bar our Author has been try'd,
Where Engliſh Judges take the Priſ'ner's ſide!
Guilty of faults, no doubt, he will appear,
But human errors find acquittal here,
Where e'en the Friendleſs always meet ſupport
From honeſt Juries and an upright Court.
Critics, who rule o'er Politics and Plays,
If you are adverſe, vain the Poet's lays!
"You who with equal hands the balance hold,
"Whoſe juſt deciſion ne'er was bought or ſold,

"But

" But who to ev'ry candidate diſpenſe
" His lot of humour and his ſhare of ſenſe,"
Protect our Author on the coming day,
And, though you damn the Prologue—ſpare the Play!

To your decree each Dramatiſt muſt bow—
Give but your aid, and that will *Speed the Plough!*

*** The four lines marked with inverted commas were not ſpoken.

## COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE REVEREND FRANCIS HAGGITT, PREBENDARY OF DURHAM, TO THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

*Nuneham, Feb.* 18, 1800.

MY LORD,

IF you were ſurpriſed at receiving from me a Loaf of Bread, your ſurpriſe will ceaſe when I explain my reaſon for ſending it; in doing which, I muſt enter into ſome details which I am perſuaded will be far from unintereſting to your Lordſhip. In the courſe of reading an old work on Rural Economy, I lately met with the following aſſertion, viz. that flour kneaded with bran-water will produce a more *ſubſtantial* Bread, and a *greater quantity* of it, than is obtained by the common mode of baking. As the author ſays nothing more upon the ſubject, I conclude he wrote in a time of plenty; but the information (if it ſhould prove correct) appeared to me of vaſt importance in theſe days of ſcarcity, and I determined to make the experiment without delay. Accordingly I cauſed four buſhels of wheat (nine-gallon meaſure) to be ground, and nothing but the coarſe bran taken out: the produce was four buſhels and a half of flour, and 22 lb. of bran. About ten days ago, I boiled ſome of the bran, and kneaded a due proportion of the flour with the ſtrained liquor, and the reſult of the experiment was ſo highly ſatisfactory, that I reſolved to repeat it with the moſt ſtrict attention, and the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. The details of this ſecond experiment I am now about to communicate to your Lordſhip, and I thought proper to ſend you alſo ſome of the Bread produced by it, that you might form a judgment of its excellence. Yeſterday I took 5 lb. of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor ſtrained from it kneaded 56 lb. of flour, adding the uſual quantity of ſalt and yeaſt. When the dough was ſufficiently riſen, it was weighed and divided into loaves; the weight, before being put into the oven, being 93 lb 13 oz. or about 8 lb. 10 oz. more than the ſame quantity of flour kneaded in the common way; it was then baked two hours, and, ſome time after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 83 lb. 8 oz.—loſs in baking 10 lb. 5 oz. The ſame quantity of flour kneaded with common water loſes about 15 lb. 11 oz. in the baking, and produces only 69 lb. 8 oz. of bread;—gain by my method 14 lb.; that is, a clear increaſe of one-fifth of the uſual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. This increaſe, which at firſt appears aſtoniſhing (ſince only 5 lb of bran were boiled), ſeems to depend on a combination of three cauſes;—firſt, the water in which the bran is boiled weighs half a pound more per gallon than plain water; ſecondly, owing to its glutinous conſiſtence, it is leſs ſubject to evaporation by heat, thirdly, and principally, a greater quantity of it is neceſſary to make the dough; a buſhel (or 56 lb.) of flour requires three gallons (i. e. 27 lb.) of plain water; but it imbibed three gallons and three quarts of bran water, weighing 35 lb. 10 oz. The bran, after being uſed in this way, is equally fit for many domeſtic purpoſes, and I ſuſpect even more nutritious for pigs and poultry than if given to them raw. I had the curioſity to weigh it after the liquor was ſtrained off, and found that it had gained 12 lb. and if water incorporates with it in the ſame manner as it does with rice, why may not its nutritive power be increaſed in the ſame manner? The conjecture accords, at leaſt, with Count Rumford's principle. But to return to my experiment; I have amuſed myſelf with the following calculation, which perhaps will make your Lordſhip ſmile. The increaſe of bread, by this method, being a fifth from a given quantity of flour, the conſumption of flour would be ſaved by it every ſixth day, or ſixty days in a year. Suppoſing then that the practice were univerſally adopted, and taking the conſumption of flour in this kingdom at 200,000 buſhels per day, the *annual ſaving* would amount to 12 millions of buſhels, which, at the preſent price, would coſt about 10 millions ſterling,

and

and in ordinary times above four millions. Of the wholesomeness of the bread there can be no doubt; of its flavour you will judge by the ſpecimen I have ſent you; and I can add from experience, that it keeps very well. After my *firſt* batch had been baked ten days, I put a loaf which remained of it into my oven for about 20 minutes, and, being ſuffered to grow cool again, it was cut, and had every appearance of new bread; nay, we even thought it better than it was at firſt.

I am, with true reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's dutiful
and obliged Servant,
FRANCIS HAGGITT.

*The Lord Biſhop of Durham.*

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The following Experiments, in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. HOOKER, exhibit a further proof of the advantages to be derived from the uſe of Bran-water in making Wheaten Bread:

Ten ounces of bran was boiled in ſomewhat more than two quarts of water, from 15 to 20 minutes. The water was then ſtrained off; and when of a proper degree of heat, ſeven pounds of flour was wet with it in the uſual way, with the common quantity of ſalt and yeaſt. The produce was 12 lb. 10 oz. of bread. The ſame quantity of flour, made at the ſame time by the ſame perſon, and baked in the ſame oven, as bread is generally made, produced 9 lb. of bread.

The next day, 14 lb. of flour was made up with the Bran water as before, and the produce was 20 lbs. 12 oz.

You will obſerve a conſiderable difference in the reſult of the experiments. The latter was made with flour freſh from the mill, beſides that it was the ſecond day of heating the oven, and the firſt experiment was wetted with more of the Bran water. On the accuracy of each, as to fact, you may rely; but I ſuſpect the laſt experiment to be the more general produce. The ſecond flour was uſed, and the bread exceedingly good. Fourteen women, houſekeepers, who make their bread at home, ſaw the loaves of the firſt experiment, agreed in the goodneſs of it, and that in their opinion it would greatly anſwer. I ſhould not have mentioned this, but that, as the Poor are ever much averſe to innovation, I conſider their opinion and concurrence in this experiment as of great weight.

## INCREASE OF BREAD BOTH TO THE PUBLIC AND TO THE BAKER.

On two critical experiments made at the Reform of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields (where the Society bake all their Bread), with reſpect to the uſe of Bran inſtead of common water, the reſult has been (and is now adopted at the Reform), that for every pound of Bran, one pound of Bread may be procured; and that, of courſe, every pound of *Wheat* Bran in the Kingdom may be made to produce an equal quantity of Bread. As for example—for a ſack of flour of five buſhels, or 280 lbs. boil 25 lbs. of Bran in 88 quarts of water; this, when ſtrained, will produce 54 quarts of Bran liquor. Uſe this inſtead of plain water, to make the dough, with the uſual quantity of ſalt and yeaſt. The bread ſo made, will weigh 25 lbs. more than in the common way, is full as white, and more moiſt. The increaſe is equal to the weight of the Bran, and one 15th more in the Bread, which, if generally adopted, will be a gain upon the preſent ſuppoſed ſtock of Corn in the kingdom, of near one month in the year; and, at the preſent price of Bran, will be an additional profit to the Baker of more than *five ſhillings* on the ſack of flour.—The Steward of the Philanthropic Reform, if applied to, will explain and verify the fact.

The Committee, by proper regulations to meet the preſent alarming ſcarcity, have reduced their uſual conſumption of Bread in the Reform to nearly one half; and, for two days in the week, afford an ample ſubſiſtence for 156 objects, at leſs than 2d. per head, compoſed of baked Rice pudding, of 32 lbs. of rice, 6 lbs. of ſuet, 12 lbs. of treacle or molaſſes, and 8 quarts of milk—altogether One Guinea.

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A Gentleman, named Millington, has communicated to the Society inſtituted at Bath for the benevolent purpoſe of improving the condition of the lower orders of the people, a method for preſerving Potatoes:—Take three pounds and a half of potatoes, peel and raſp or grind them, then put the pulp into a coarſe cloth, and place it between two boards in a common napkin-preſs, till it becomes a dry cake, about the thickneſs of thin cheeſe; then lay it on a ſhelf to dry. From ſuch a quantity of potatoes about a quart of juice is expreſſed, to which

which add the ſame quantity of cold water, and about 60 grains of ſtarch or fine flour for paſtry will be depoſited. The potatoe cake, by boiling or ſteaming, regains nearly the ſame weight as the roots loſt by the preſſure. Frozen potatoes, by this mode, become perfectly ſweet and eatable. Upon a large ſcale, the ſame methods may be adopted for the Navy, as the cake occupies but a fifth part of the compaſs of the potatoes, and will remain good for years.

# POETRY.

## ADDRESS TO THE SWILCAR OAK *.

BY DR. DARWIN.

GIGANTIC Oak! whoſe wrinkl'd form
hath ſtood
Age after age the patriarch of the wood!
Thou, who haſt ſeen a thouſand ſprings unfold
Their ravel'd buds, and dip their flowers in gold;
Ten thouſand times yon moon re-light her horn,
And that bright ſtar of evening gild the morn!

Erſt, when the Druid bards, with ſilver hair,
Pour'd round thy trunk the melody of prayer;
When chiefs and heroes join'd the kneeling throng,
And choral virgins trill'd the adoring ſong,
While harps reſponſive rung amid the glade,
And holy echoes thrill'd thy vaulted ſhade,
Say, did ſuch dulcet notes arreſt thy gales,
As MUNDY † pours along the liſtening vales?

Gigantic OAK!—thy hoary head ſublime
Ere while muſt periſh in the wrecks of time;
Should round thy brow inhocuous lightnings ſhoot,
And to fierce whirlwinds ſhake thy ſtedfaſt root;
Yet ſhalt thou fall!—thy leafy treſſes fade,
And thoſe bare ſhatter'd antlers ſtrew the glade,
Arm after arm ſhall leave the mouldering bulk,
And thy firm fibres crumble into duſt!—

But MUNDY's verſe ſhall conſecrate thy name,
And ruling ſeaſons envy SWILCAR's fame;
Green ſhall thy gems expand, thy branches play,
And bloom for ever in the immortal lay.

## RURAL CORONATION.

Inſcribed to Mr. MUNDY, on reading his Poem on Needwood Foreſt.

BY MISS SEWARD.

HASTE from your dells, your woods, and lawns,
Nymphs, Naiads, Satyrs, Fays, and Fawns,
Haſte hither bring your flowers and boughs,
And weave a wreath for MUNDY's brows!

Firſt twigs of Oak from SWILCAR rend,
And round his auburn temples bend;
Then tye the ends, that twiſting meet,
With tendrils from the woodbine ſweet;
With laurel bloſſoms next beſpread
Pale ivy croſswiſe o'er his head;
Theſe holly ſprigs inſert between,
—The berries bluſh amid the green—
While hare-bells blue, and lilies fair,
Mix'd with the wild roſe, deck his hair.

Now with fantaſtic ſtep advance,
And hand in hand around him dance;
To oaten pipe attune his lays,
And hail the bard who ſings your praiſe
"While the gay choirings of the grove
"Give breath to harmony and love,
"And golden furze and purple ling
"Around their mix'd embroidering fling,
"And, all irregularly join'd,
"The according outline waves behind."

## EPITAPH

On the Moſt Noble DOUGLAS HAMILTON Douglas, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, &c. &c. &c.

HERE lies repoſ'd, beneath this ſculptur'd ſtone,
All that remains of princely Hamilton,
All that remains of Beauty, Strength, and Health,
Grac'd by high Lineage and the gift of Wealth.

* In Needwood foreſt. This tall tree, which ſtands ſingly upon a beautiful ſmall lawn, ſurrounded with extenſive woods, meaſures thirteen yards round at its baſe, and ſeven yards round at four feet from the ground. It is believed to be ſix hundred years old.

† See a Poem, entitled Needwood Foreſt, by F. N. C. Mundy, Eſq. in the hands of a friend of the author's ſelect friends.

Exulting

Exulting Nature, when the child was born,
Lavish'd her ſtore, the fav'rite to adorn;
And, when the beauteous boy to manhood ſprung,
Knit every joint, and every ſinew ſtrung:
Gave grace to motion, to exertion eaſe,
A mien unrivall'd, and a power to pleaſe.
She crown'd him with perception's brighteſt beam,
She bath'd his heart in Friendſhip's ſacred ſtream,
O'er his fine form her radiant mantle threw,
And with his ſtrength her choiceſt talents grew.
O! Gifts neglected—Talents miſapplied—
Favours contemned—and Fortune unenjoy'd!
At this ſad ſhrine the ſerious man may find
A ſubject ſuited to engage his mind,
And the raſh youth, who runs his wild career,
May tremble at the leſſon taught him here:
While baffled Nature kneels dejected by,
And hails the ſhade of DOUGLAS with a ſigh!

☞ This Epitaph has been handed about in polite circles as a production of the accompliſhed Princeſs E———.

EDITOR.

## STANZAS TO MARY.

WHY, when pale Cynthia glides o'er yonder weſt,
And midnight's hour has hush'd each ſtilly dome;
Why, when the world is lull'd in peaceful reſt,
Forlorn and hapleſs do I quit my home?

Why, as to Heav'n my ſorrowing eyes I raiſe,
Do love's ſad murmurs break the ſtill profound;
Ah! on the Moon, as ſighing oft I gaze,
Why trembling ſtart!—as every fancied ſound?

Fond as I gaze on yonder manſion drear,
Were *Mary* lull'd in the ſoft balms of ſleep,
Why o'er my cheek does ſorrow's ſtarting tear
In trembling movement trickling ſlowly creep?

With eye propenſive, and with ruſtful pace,
Why do I ſteal to yonder lone retreat?
Ah! whilſt my thoughts *fled raptures* fondly trace,
My breaſt why thus with ſwelling tumults beat?

Why, ſuffering thus mine anguiſh, do I ſtray
To ſcenes whoſe gloom her ſmile alone can cheer?
Now o'er my heart hope ſheds no fleeting ray;
Sweet joys ye're fled!—for *Mary* is not here!

How drear—how mournful is yon terrace grown,
Where firſt my breaſt love's flutt'ring tranſport knew,
Yet will I think—tho' every *hope* is flown,
Fann'd by her ſmile how ſoft the raptures grew!

Genius of Pity! ſympathetic Maid!
Who ſeeſt me thus the path of anguiſh tread,
Wilt *thou* ne'er ſooth theſe ſorrows that invade,
Nor raiſe from miſery affliction's head?

Vain—vain the ſigh that from my boſom ſteals,
In vain my knee I bend to Pity's ſhrine,
For ah! too plain my cheerleſs boſom feels,
It heaves for bliſs that—NEVER can be mine!

Hope! hope! to thee a love-lorn ſuppliant ſtoops,
From miſ'ry's pang, oh! *where's* the bourne to flee?—
Hope, with my head, in ſilent ſadneſs droops,
And points her trembling finger—to the *grave!!!*

W. F.

## THE BATTLE OF BERGEN.

ROVORT OCT. 2, 1799.

I.

SEE! ſee! our warlike troops advance
And proudly meet the foe;
Mark how they gall the boſts of France,
Dealing death at each blow.
"Oh! bravely done!" the Chieftain cries,
"Onward, my heroes, on;
"The courage of th' oppoſer flies,
"And now his ſtrength is gone.

II.

"Look!—on each quarter of the field,
"Our brethren, ſide by ſide,
"The Britiſh ſword triumphant wield,
"Their country's deareſt pride
"On Power's rock your fathers ſtood
"Undaunted, firm, and bold;
"And purchas'd with a ſea of blood
"The rights which you now hold.

III.

"But muſt it then be ſaid, my boys,
"That we—for whom they toil'd;
"For whom they left their ſweeteſt joys—
"Shall by an Atheiſt band be foil'd?
"Ah! no! I ſee your zeal increaſe,
"Each breaſt with honour beat;
"The Gallic ſoldier's fury ceaſe—
"He falls beneath your feet.

IV.

"The day is won—the charge renew;
"Yon fainting Frenchmen fly:
"Conqueſt is ours!—purſue—purſue!
"In mangled heaps they die.
"Huzza! huzza! Heav'n's vengeance falls,
"And aids us in the fight;
"Huzza! huzza! my warlike ſouls,
"The foe now ſleeps—in eternal night!"

*March* 5, 1800. S. W.

## VERSES,

On ſeeing Hoar-Froſt on the Ringlets of a beautiful and charitable young Lady.

By Dr TROTTER.

(Written in 1795.)

ASK not why on fair Lucy's cheek
The pinching ſeaſon, cold and bleak,
Has ſtrew'd thoſe locks with froſt:
Why o'er that boſom, white as ſnow,
The ſhiv'ring ringlets ſcarce can flow,
As if its warmth was loſt?

That breaſt may ſeem to loſe its heat,
O'er which the winds ſo rudely beat,
That heart is ſtill ſecure:
Ah no! 'tis only gone to roam,
Awhile it leaves its placid home,
To warm the neighbouring poor.

*Dereſhire.*

## SPECIMEN OF A POETICAL VERSION OF THE DEATH OF ABEL.

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

INTRODUCTION.

HENCEFORTH in ſilence ſtill, ſad Muſe, repoſe,
Vocal no longer with inſpir'd woes,
No more I chaunt, in ſoul-ſubduing ſtrain,
The ſtrife of paſſions in the breaſt of man:
Farewell my bold ſong, to noble flights unknown,
Glow with my rhetoric, and in harmonious lays,
Rehearſe the deeds of thoſe, to whom we owe
The ſeeds of ſuff'ring, and the ſcenes of woe—
Would celebrate the youth, whoſe form divine
Bled, by a Brother's hand, at Envy's ſhrine!

Ye noble ardors that inſpire the ſoul,
And thro' the Poet's raptur'd boſom roll,
When at night's ſilent, ſolitary hour,
He ſeeks the thick grove, or the gloomy bow'r,
Or marks the Moon's pale lamp, its ſilver gleam
Caſt on ſome lonely, undulating ſtream—
When bold Imagination wings her flight
To worlds unknown and realms of endleſs light,
Where thouſand wonders in ſucceſſion riſe,
And nameleſs beauties charm her raviſh'd eyes—
Return! return! with glorious treaſures fraught,
By wiſe Œconomy, and Reaſon taught,
What, 'midſt the vaſt variety, to chuſe,
Prompt to adopt, and ſtready to refuſe.

Delightful talk! O Conſtancy divine!
Bleſt be the bard who bows to Virtue's ſhrine!
Her lore who teaches to the docile heart,
Void of the charms or ſophiſtry of art,
Watching the graſshopper's nocturnal ſtrain,
Till the bright day ſtar gilds th' ethereal plain;
Remote poſterity his fate ſhall mourn,
And deck with tun'ful flow'rs his honour'd urn;
While the proud Conqueror's trophies all ſhall fade,
Where human feet no monſ'rous track have made,
And the unfolding, crumbling dome from its baſe,
Forgets its glories, and reſigns its grace!

Amidſt the tuneful train, how few aſpire,
With ſkill tranſcendent, to awake the lyre
On themes divine, with rapt'rous notes to dwell,
And claim the envied praiſe of ſinging *well*?
To this I conſecrate my nobleſt pow'rs,
My ſalutary walks, and all my lonely hours!

*Eccleſia House, Jan.* 2, 1799.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON'S WILL.

*In the name of God, Amen.*

I GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon, a Citizen of the United States, and lately President of the ſame, do make, ordain, and declare this inſtrument, which is written with my own hand, and every page thereof ſubſcribed with my name, to be my laſt Will and Teſtament, revoking all others.

*Imprimis.*—All my debts, of which there

there are but few, and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid; and the legacies hereafter bequeathed are to be discharged as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the manner directed.

*Item.*—To my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit, and benefit of my whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specially disposed of hereafter. My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, situated in Pitt and Cameron streets, I give to her and her heirs for ever, as also I do my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind, with the liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease, to be used and disposed of as she may think proper.

*Item.*—Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences, from the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some who from old age or bodily infirmities, and others who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or if living are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the Court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and in cases where no record can be produced whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the Court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said Commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatsoever. And I do moreover most solemnly and most pointedly enjoin it upon my executors hereafter named, or the survivor of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops, which may then be in the ground, are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support as long as there are subjects requiring it, not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals.

*Item.*—To the Trustees (Governors, or by whatsoever name they may be designated) of the Academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and bequeath (in trust) four thousand dollars, or, in other words, twenty of the shares which I hold in the Bank of Alexandria, towards the support of a free-school, established at and annexed to the said Academy, for the purpose of educating such orphan children, or the children of such other poor and indigent persons as are unable to accomplish it with their own means; and who, in the judgment of the Trustees of the said Seminary, are best entitled to the benefit of this donation. The aforesaid twenty shares I give and bequeath in perpetuity; the dividends only of which are to be drawn for, and applied by the said Trustees for the time being, for the uses above mentioned: the stock to remain entire and untouched, unless indications of failure of the said Bank should be so apparent, as a discontinuance thereof should render the removal of this fund necessary. In either of these cases, the amount of the stock here devised is to be vested in some other Bank, or public institution, whereby the interest may with regularity and certainty be drawn and applied as above. And, to prevent misconception, my meaning is, and is hereby declared to be, that these twenty shares are in lieu of, and not in addition to, the twenty thousand pounds given by a missive letter some years ago; in consequence whereof an annuity of fifty pounds has since been paid towards the support of this institution.

*Item.*—Whereas, by a law of the com-

commonwealth of Virginia, enacted in the year 1785, the Legislature thereof was pleased, as an evidence of its approbation of the services I had rendered the public during the Revolution, and partly, I believe, in consideration of my having suggested the vast advantages which the community would derive from the extension of its inland navigation, under Legislative patronage, to present me with one hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, in the incorporated company established for the purpose of extending the navigation of James River, from Tide water to the mountains; and also with fifty shares, of one hundred pounds sterling each, in the corporation of another company, likewise established for the similar purpose of opening the navigation of the River Potomac, from Tide water to Fort Cumberland; the acceptance of which, though the offer was highly honourable and grateful to my feelings, was refused, as inconsistent with a principle which I had adopted, and never departed from, namely, not to receive pecuniary compensation for any services I could render my country in its arduous struggle with Great Britain for its rights, and because I had evaded similar propositions from other States in the Union. Adding to this refusal, however, an intimation, that, if it should be the pleasure of the Legislature to permit me to appropriate the said shares to public uses, I would receive them in those terms with due sensibility; and this it having consented to in flattering terms, as will appear by a subsequent law, and sundry resolutions, in the most ample and honourable manner; I proceed, after this recital, for the more correct understanding of the case, to declare that it has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the Youth of these United States sent to foreign Countries for the purpose of Education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to Republican Government and to the true and genuine Liberties of Mankind, which therefore are rarely overcome.—For these reasons, it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising Empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought, to admit from our National Councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than to establish a University in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents, from all parts thereof, might be sent for the completion of their Education in all the branches of polite Literature, in Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of Politics and good Government, and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment), by associating with each other, and forming friendship in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves, in a proper degree, from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies, which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant with mischievous consequences to this Country: under these impressions so fully stated,

*Item*, I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the 50 shares I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of Virginia), towards the endowment of an University to be established within the limits of the district of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it; and until such seminary is established, and the funds arising on those shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is, that the profit accruing therefrom shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other Bank, at the discretion of my Executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of Congress, provided that honourable body should patronise the measure; and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such a stock are to be vested in more stock, and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained; of which I have not the smallest doubt before many years pass away, even if no aid or encouragement be given by Legislative authority, or from any other source.

*Item*.—The hundred shares which I hold

hold in James River Company, I have given, and now confirm in perpetuity to and for the use of Liberty Hall Academy, in the county of Rockbridge, in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

*Item.*—I releaſe, exonerate, and diſcharge the eſtate of my deceaſed brother Samuel Waſhington, from the payment of the money which is due to me for the land I ſold to P. Pendleton,* (lying in the county of Berkeley), who aſſigned the ſame to him the ſaid Samuel, and his ſon Thornton Waſhington; the latter became poſſeſſed of the aforeſaid land without any conveyance having paſſed from me, either to the ſaid Pendleton, the ſaid Samuel, or the ſaid Thornton, and without any conſideration having been made, by which neglect neither the legal nor equitable title has been alienated; it reſts therefore with me to declare my intentions concerning the premiſes; and theſe are to give and bequeath the ſaid land to whomſoever the ſaid Thornton Waſhington (who is alſo dead) deviſed the ſame, or to his heirs for ever, if he died inteſtate; exonerating the eſtate of the ſaid Thornton, equally with that of the ſaid Samuel, from payment of the purchaſe money, which, with intereſt, agreeably to the original contract with the ſaid P. Bendleton, would amount to more than a thouſand pounds. And whereas two other ſons of my ſaid deceaſed brother Samuel, viz. George Steptoe Waſhington, and Lawrence Auguſtine Waſhington, were, by the deceaſe of thoſe to whoſe care they were committed, brought under my protection, and, in conſequence, have occaſioned advances on my part for their education at college and other ſchools, for their board, cloathing, and other incidental expences, to the amount of near five thouſand dollars, over and above the ſums furniſhed by their eſtate, which ſum it may be inconvenient for them or their father's eſtate to refund, I do, for theſe reaſons, acquit them and the ſaid eſtate from the payment thereof, my intention being, that all accounts between them and me, and their father's eſtate and me, ſhall ſtand balanced.

*Item.*—The balance due to me from the eſtate of Bartholomew Dandridge, deceaſed, (my wife's brother), and which amounted on the firſt day of October 1795, to four hundred and twenty-five pounds (as will appear by an account rendered by his deceaſed ſon, John Dandridge, who was the acting executor of his father's will), I releaſe and acquit from the payment thereof; and the negroes (then thirty-three in number) formerly belonging to the ſaid eſtate, who were taken in execution, ſold and purchaſed in on my account, in the year (blank), and ever ſince have remained in the poſſeſſion, and to the uſe of Mary, widow of the ſaid Bartholomew Dandridge, with their encreaſe, it is my will and deſire, ſhall continue to be in her poſſeſſion, without paying hire, or making compenſation for the ſame, for the time paſt or to come, during her natural life, at the expiration of which, I direct that all of them, who are forty years old and upwards, ſhall receive their freedom; all under that age, and above ſixteen, ſhall ſerve ſeven years, and no longer; and all under ſixteen years ſhall ſerve until they are twenty-five years of age, and then to be free; and to avoid diſputes reſpecting the ages of any of theſe negroes, they are to be taken into the Court of the county in which they reſide, and the judgment thereof, in this relation, ſhall be final, and record thereof made, which may be adduced as evidence at any time thereafter, if diſputes ſhould ariſe concerning the ſame; and I further direct that the heirs of the ſaid Bartholomew Dandridge ſhall equally ſhare the benefits ariſing from the ſervice of the ſaid negroes, according to the tenor of this deviſe, upon the deceaſe of their mother.

*Item.*—If Charles Carter, who intermarried with my niece, Betty Lewis, is not ſufficiently ſecured in the title to the lots he had of me, in the town of Fredericksburg, it is my will and deſire that my Executors ſhall make ſuch conveyance of them as the law requires, to render it perfect.

*Item.*—To my nephew, William Auguſtine Waſhington (if he ſhould conceive them to be objects worth proſecuting), and to his heirs, a lot in the town of Mancheſter, oppoſite to Richmond, No. 265, drawn on my ſole account, and alſo the tenth of one or two hundred acre lots, and two or three half acre lots, in the city and vicinity of Richmond, drawn in partnerſhip with nine others, all in the lottery of the deceaſed William Byrd, are given; as is alſo a lot which I purchaſed of John Hood, conveyed by William Willis and Samuel Gordon, truſtees of the ſaid

John Hood, numbered 139, in the town of Edinburgh, in the county of Prince George, ſtate of Virginia

*Item.* — To my nephew, Buſhrod Waſhington, I give and bequeath all the papers in my poſſeſſion, which relate to my civil and military adminiſtration of the affairs of this country—I leave to him alſo ſuch of my private papers as are worth preſerving; and at the deceaſe of my wife, and before, if ſhe is not inclined to retain them, I give and bequeath my library of books and pamphlets of every kind.

*Item.*—To the Earl of Buchan I recommit "the box made of the oak that ſheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk," preſented to me by his Lordſhip, in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a requeſt, "to paſs it, on the event of my deceaſe, to the man in my country who ſhould appear to merit it beſt, upon the ſame conditions that have induced him to ſend it to me." Whether it be eaſy or not to ſelect the man who might comport with his Lordſhip's opinion in this reſpect, is not for me to ſay; but conceiving that no diſpoſition of this valuable curioſity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original deſign of the Goldſmiths' Company of Edinburgh, who preſented it to him; and, at his requeſt, conſented that it ſhould be transferred to me—I do give and bequeath the ſame to his Lordſhip; and, in caſe of his deceaſe, to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the diſtinguiſhed honour of preſenting it to me, and more eſpecially for the favourable ſentiments with which he accompanied it.

*Item.*—To my brother, Charles Waſhington, I give and bequeath the gold-headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will. I add not this to it, becauſe of the ample proviſion I have made for his iſſue. To the acquaintances and friends of my juvenile years, Lawrence Waſhington and Robert Waſhington, of Chatauk, I give my other two gold-headed canes, having my arms engraved on them; and to each (as they will be uſeful where they live) I leave one of the ſpy glaſſes, which conſtituted part of my equipage during the late war. To my conſtant companion in arms, and old intimate friend, Dr. Craik, I give my bureau (or, as the cabinet-makers call it, tambour) library, and the circular chair, an appendage to my ſtudy. To Dr. D. Stuart, I give my large ſhaving and dreſſing table, and my teleſcope. To the Reverend, now Bryan Lord Fairfax, I give a bible, in three large folio volumes, with notes, preſented to me by the Right Reverend Thomas Wilſon, Biſhop of Sodor and Man. To General de la Fayette, I give a pair of finely wrought ſteel piſtols, taken from the enemy in the revolutionary war. To my ſiſter-in-law, Hannah Waſhington and Mildred Waſhington, to my friends Eleanor Stuart, Hannah Waſhington, of Fairfield, and Elizabeth Waſhington, of Hayfield, I give each, a mourning ring, of the value of one hundred dollars.—Theſe bequeſts are not made for the intrinſic value of them, but as mementos of my friendſhip and regard. To Tobias Lear, [illegible] the uſe of the farm which he now occupies in virtue of a leaſe from me to [illegible] his deceaſed wife (for and during their natural lives), free from rent during his life; at the expiration of which, it is to be diſpoſed of as is herein after directed. To Sally B. Haym, a diſtant relation of mine, I give and bequeath three hundred dollars. To Sarah Green, daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Biſhop, and to Ann Walker, daughter of John Alton, alſo deceaſed, I give each one hundred dollars, in conſideration of the attachment of their fathers to me, each of whom having lived nearly forty years in my family. To each of my nephews, William Auguſtine Waſhington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Waſhington, Buſhrod Waſhington, and Samuel Waſhington, I give one of the ſwords or cutteaux, of which I may die poſſeſſed; and they are to chooſe in the order they are named. Theſe ſwords are accompanied with an injunction not to unſheath them for the purpoſe of ſhedding blood, except it be for ſelf-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and, in the latter caſe, to keep them unſheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquiſhment thereof.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

JOURNAL

# JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 161.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. [illegible]

HEARD Counsel in an appeal between a Mr. Donald [illegible] and Lord Perth.—Ordered to be affirm[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, FEB. [illegible]

Lord Holland ſtated, that however irkſome he felt it to come forward on an occaſion of the kind, yet he felt it his duty to urge a motion reſpecting the failure of the late Expedition, and for the conſideration of which he moved, That their Lordſhips be ſummoned for that day ſe'nnight.—The queſtion was put for this proceeding, which was ordered accordingly.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

Some private buſineſs was tranſacted.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

The Marquis of Lorn took the oaths and his ſeat, as Lord Hamilton.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

Lord Holland roſe and apologized for taking upon himſelf a taſk of ſuch importance as that which he ſhould ſubmit, viz. of moving for an inveſtigation of the failure we lately experienced in Holland; which he obſerved proceeded merely from that ſenſe of duty he owed to his country.—The Noble Lord then entered into the uſual ſtrain of ſevere epithets on Miniſters in their general conduct, and particularly as it related to the adoption and planning this enterprize, and then, turning his arguments more eſpecially to the point for conſideration, aſked how they could deſire to ſcreen themſelves from inquiry? When the plan firſt became public, he reprobated it as dangerous, inefficient, and impolitic; and, unleſs Miniſters could ſhew that even any advantages could ariſe from it, the blame as well as the reſponſibility ſhould fall on them.—His Lordſhip then glancing at other embryo expeditions for the reſtoration of the Bourbon race, ſaid that if Miniſters did not wiſh to excite doubts of the ſucceſs of ſuch in the public mind, they would not refuſe a fair inquiry, and if they now reſiſted it, their only reaſon muſt be, that in myſtery alone is their ſafety. He then moved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the cauſes of the failure of the late Expedition to Holland.

Lord Moira ſaid, that as far as the mere inquiry went, were no other reaſons urged but thoſe of the danger and the impropriety of communication, he ſhould oppoſe it; but there were many and prevailing arguments which might be adduced to reſiſt ſuch a meaſure; and for that purpoſe, as the Noble Lord would not withdraw his motion, it was his intention to move the previous queſtion; which his Lordſhip did.

Lord Mulgrave entered much at length into the views entertained by Miniſters and by the world, in the anticipation of Holland, and concluded with obſerving, that an inquiry of this nature would be more diſaſtrous than even the failure of the Expedition ſo much complained of.

The Lord Chancellor was then proceeding to put the previous queſtion, when

Lord Grenville roſe and objected to it, ſaying, that the very reaſons urged by the Noble Earl (Moira) for ſubſtituting it, inſtead of the motion of the Noble Baron (Lord Holland), pleaded with him the neceſſity of deciding on that motion firſt ſubmitted, and thereby taking the ſenſe of the Houſe thereon.

Lord Moira then withdrew his motion, and their Lordſhips divided—Non Contents, 34; Proxies, 17; Total 51;—Contents, 6.—Majority againſt Lord Holland's motion, 45.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

Lord Grenville preſented a Meſſage from the King (ſimilar to that delivered to the Commons, ſee page 236,) and moved that the Houſe be ſummoned to take the ſame into conſideration to-morrow.—Agreed to.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

Lord Auckland moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the cauſes

cauſes of the preſent Scarcity of Bread Corn.—Agreed to.

The Order of the Day being then read for taking his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration,

Lord Grenville having expreſſed in ſtrong terms the imperious neceſſity of Continental aid and alliance in the preſent conteſt, and having moved an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and declaring the hearty concurrence of that Houſe, a diviſion took place.—Contents, 48—Non Contents, 3—Majority, 45.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

The Houſe came to a reſolution of communicating with the Commons concerning their inquiries relative to the preſent ſcarcity of corn, and to requeſt the ſame from the Commons, and their meſſengers were ordered to proceed to that Houſe with ſuch reſolutions.

Lord Stanhope was ſworn, and, having taken his ſeat, gave notice of his intention of bringing forward a motion on Thurſday next concerning the War.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

The Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Militia Volunteer Bill, the Sedition Bill, and the Newfoundland Fiſheries Bill.—The Commiſſioners were his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Leiceſter.

Lord Hawkeſbury brought up a Bill from the Commons, for prohibiting bakers from vending any bread but what was baked at leaſt 24 hours; which Bill, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, went through all its reſpective ſtages, and, being read the third time, paſſed.—as was alſo the Indemnity Bill.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

Several private Bills were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages; and the Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bill for prevenating the Sale of Bread that has not been baked at leaſt 24 hours; and to the Annual Indemnity Bill.

Lord Stanhope roſe purſuant to his promiſed intention, and ſaid, that after a long abſence he deemed it his duty to come down to that Houſe on the ſubject of peace. An occurrence had happened which the other invited him, becauſe that peace was offered, which we thought fit to reject. On this account he deemed it incumbent on him to move an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to uſe his efforts towards the accompliſhment of this deſirable object.

A diviſion took place.—Againſt the motion, 31.—For it, 2.—Majority againſt it, 29.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

MR. Roſe moved that the part of his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the Supply be read, which being read accordingly, he then moved that a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, and the Houſe concurring in the ſame, he next moved that it be taken into conſideration to-morrow in a Committee, which being agreed to, he preſented ſome financial accounts.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

The Houſe in a Committee to take into conſideration the Supply to be granted to his Majeſty, on the queſtion being put by the Chairman, that a Supply be granted,

Mr. Nichol ſaid, though he ſhould not oppoſe that queſtion now, yet when the ſpecific ſum ſhould be propoſed, it was his intention to oppoſe it, as it was for the purpoſe of carrying on a war, the principle of which was utterly changed, as well as the object.

The Committee went through the Reſolution, and the Report was ordered for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in two Bills for continuing two Acts, one paſſed in the 37th, and the other in the 38th year of his preſent Majeſty, for enabling him to take advantage of the voluntary ſervices of the militia.—Leave granted.

Mr. Pitt moved, that to-morrow the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider what Supply ſhall be granted to his Majeſty.—Agreed to.

The Indemnity Bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for to-morrow.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for continuing ſo much of the Acts of the 37th and 38th of his preſent Majeſty, as may enable his Majeſty to accept the offer of the Militia

Forces

Forces for a time to be limited therein. The Bill was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next.

He then moved the Order of the Day for the Houſe to go into a Committee of Supply, when, after ſome debate, the Vote of Supply paſſed, and the uſual ſums were voted for the Seamen and Marines for the 12 lunar months of the year 1800.

The Annual Indemnity Bill went through a Committee. To be reported on Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

The Military and Marine Seduction Bill, and the Militia Service Bill, were ſeverally read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that on this day fortnight he meant to bring forward the Ways and Means, commonly called the Budget, for the enſuing year.

The Attorney-General gave notice that he intended on Friday next to move for leave to bring in a Bill, to continue for a time to be limited, the further Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Sheridan, in purſuance of his notice relative to a Motion of Inquiry concerning the late Expedition to Holland, roſe. He deſired that it might be underſtood, that this was no party queſtion; it was the firſt and common duty of every man to inquire into the reaſon why there was ſuch a laviſh of Britiſh blood and Britiſh money, as well as of Britiſh character and fame. He admitted, that if Holland could be reſcued from France, it was the intereſt of this country ſo to do, and therefore the object was great, the diſ[illegible] of obtaining it was in pro[illegible] magnitude; and he cl[illegible] common foreſight as the [illegible] appointment, Government, before they undertook ſo arduous an enterprize, ought to have had poſitive information of the co-operation of that people, and then only embarked in it. He next took a retroſpect of the conduct of the Britiſh troops, and their illuſtrious Commander, and paid them the high encomiums due to their courage and exalted heroiſm, which he aſſerted could not be equalled, certainly not be exceeded, conſidering the inſurmountable difficulties they had to encounter, by any troops in the world; and concluded by ſaying, that Miniſters owed it to their King, to the people, to the army, and to mankind, to ſubmit to an inquiry expreſſing a hope that they would not reſiſt one, he therefore moved, that it be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider and inquire into the cauſes of the failure of the late Expedition to Holland, which being ſeconded,

Mr. Dundas ſaid, that the plan of reſcuing Holland was a favourite ſcheme, and from laſt ſpring attracted the particular attention of the Government. He heſitated not to ſay, that it comprized a threefold conſideration; firſt, to reſcue that country from France; ſecondly, to add to the ſtrength of this, by diminiſhing her force; and thirdly, by endeavouring to create diverſions, whereby to diſtreſs the reſources of the common enemy, and confuſe his councils—accompliſhing any one of which muſt be counted an object of the greateſt importance. The Right Hon. Secretary then proceeded to a minute detail of the operations of the ſhips, and of the troops, from the embarkation till the day of the convention, and finally till their return. He reminded the Houſe of the hurricane that retarded their landing, and the opportunity which that and a temporary calm afforded of giving the enemy an opportunity of ſtrengthening themſelves, and in the end of defeating our projects, and concluded a very energetic ſpeech with ſtating his oppoſition to the motion.

Mr. Bouverie expreſſed his ſurpriſe that Miniſters ſhould refuſe an inquiry, and aſſign as a reaſon that it was very improper to inſtitute one in time of war; for he remarked that when the war would be over, it would be late and uſeleſs

Mr. Tierney ſaid, the ſpeech delivered by the Right Hon. Secretary was the moſt ſingular he ever heard, and condemning it in pointed terms, aſſerted that the motion of his Hon. Friend was juſt, neceſſary, and reaſonable.

Mr. Sheridan then cloſed the debate with an animated reply, and the queſtion being loudly called for, the Houſe divided—For the motion, 45—againſt it, 216—Majority, 171.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. Pitt preſented at the bar of the Houſe a Meſſage from the King, to the effect following:

"That his Majeſty thought it right to inform the Houſe of Commons, that in conſequence of three ſhips having arrived from Mogadore, on the coaſt of Africa, it was found from the Bills of Health, that their goods had been put on board, attended with very ſuſpicious circumſtances: that his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, [illegible]

from what tranſpired reſpecting the ſame, thought it proper that the ſhips and their cargoes ſhould be deſtroyed, conformable to uſage; and that the Houſe of Commons ſhould conſider the allowance that ought to be made to the parties concerned, in conſequence of ſuch deſtruction."

Mr. Pitt having moved thanks to the King for his gracious communication, ſtated, he ſhould now move for a Committee to inveſtigate the whole of the matter, whoſe buſineſs would be to examine the titles of the claimants, and guard againſt any impoſition on the public, as well as prevent a repetition of ſuch negligence on the part of the proprietors of ſhips in future, as would render any application for Parliamentary aid in like circumſtances of no avail. A Committee of ſeven Members was then appointed accordingly.

Mr. Whitbread moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend an Act of the 5th of Eliz. cap. 4. The object of this Bill would be to give a diſcretionary power to Magiſtrates to fix a *minimum* for the poor; that is, when proviſions ſhould happen to be dear, and work ſcarce, that they ſhould be ſupported by a public ſtock.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, he would not now oppoſe the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, but he could aſſure him, if the Bill he intended to bring in did not provide ſome better remedy for the defects in the Poor Laws than that now ſuggeſted, it never ſhould have his concurrence.

The motion was carried, and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

The Seduction and Militia Volunteer Bills went through their reſpective Committees.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

The Bill for empowering his Majeſty to accept the offers of his Militia forces to ſerve in Ireland or elſewhere, went through a Committee, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, as engroſſed.

The Bill for preventing the Seduction of the Navy and Military went through a Committee, and was alſo ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:

*G. R.*—His Majeſty is at preſent employed in concerting ſuch engagements with the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, and other Powers of the Empire, as may ſtrengthen the efforts of his Imperial Majeſty, and materially conduce to the advantage of the common cauſe in the courſe of the enſuing campaign; and his Majeſty will give directions that theſe engagements, as ſoon as they ſhall have been completed and ratified, ſhall be laid before the Houſe. But, in order to enſure the benefit of this co-operation at an early period, his Majeſty is deſirous of authoriſing his Miniſter to make (proviſionally) ſuch advances as may be neceſſary, in the firſt inſtance, for this purpoſe; and his Majeſty recommends it to the Houſe to enable him to make ſuch proviſion accordingly. G. R.

The Meſſage being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid it was his intention to move in a Committee of Supply on Monday, that 500,000l. be granted to his Majeſty for the above purpoſe.

Mr. Sheridan wiſhed to know whether as great a Ruſſian force would be employed as in the laſt campaign.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, want of immediate communication prevented him giving a direct anſwer, but aſſured him the Emperor of Ruſſia was likely to act in concert, though not in the particular direction which he did laſt year; at the ſame time that the Ruſſian force was not likely to be ſo large as that employed in the laſt campaign.

The Militia Volunteer Bill and the Seduction Bill were read a third time and paſſed.

The Attorney General, after a ſhort preface, wherein he [illegible] no occurrence or change [illegible] ſince laſt year, when he [illegible] Bill ſimilar to the preſent, and [illegible] the ſame neceſſity exiſted for its continuance, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the further ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act until the 1ſt of March, 1801.

Mr. Sheridan reprobated the meaſure. In his opinion, all the warrants iſſued, and all the impriſonments inflicted, under this Suſpenſion Bill were illegal, and that Miniſters would hereafter be obliged to apply to Parliament for an Indemnity Bill, in conſequence of their unconſtitutional conduct in theſe particulars.—He then moved an amendment to the motion, viz. "wherever it ſhall appear manifeſt that it is neceſſary."

This brought on a converſation with the Speaker, Mr. Pitt, the Maſter of the

Rolls, and Mr. Sheridan, when the motion, as diſorderly, was over-ruled, and the Houſe divided on the original queſtion—For the Motion, 69—againſt it, 9—Majority, 60.

The Bill was brought in, read a firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading on Tueſday next, on which day Mr. Sheridan gave notice of oppoſing it.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage,

Mr. Pitt ſaid it was not his intention to go into the ſubject of that Meſſage this day, but on Monday next he ſhould move for an advance of 500,000l. to enable his Majeſty to carry into effect, without delay, the purport of his gracious Meſſage, which, on his motion, was then referred to a Committee of Supply on Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

A Meſſage was received from the Lords, acquainting the Houſe of their Lordſhips' intention of making communications to that Houſe, of the reſult of their daily inquiries into the cauſes of the preſent ſcarcity of Bread Corn, and requeſting a mutual co-operation and communication on the ſubject from the Commons.

The Meſſage being received, the Speaker ſignified to the Meſſenger the compliance of that Houſe with the deſire of the Houſe of Lords.

The Houſe in a Committee of Supply, and the King's Meſſage being read,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that as the Houſe had deemed it requiſite to purſue a vigorous ſyſtem of warfare, with a view of ſecuring, beyond the poſſibility of chance or fate, the permanent ſecurity of this realm, he was of opinion few remarks would be neceſſary. He would undertake to aſſert, that by the pending negotiation more real effect would be given to the enſuing campaign, than any hitherto obtained, and therefore to both theſe deſcriptions he would continue to recommend a ſteadineſs of effort more in proportion than heretofore, as the magnitude of the meaſure the more increaſed. There exiſted a difficulty, on account of the ſeaſon of the year, of communication between the Powers of Europe and this Country, which prevented treaties entered into from being ſubmitted to that Houſe, but the inſtant they ſhould be ratified, they would be preſented. In the interim, he had no heſitation in announcing, that the ſum to be paid conditionally in conſequence of this laſt treaty, would not exceed 2,500,000l. He then moved, that a ſum not exceeding 500,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable him to make ſuch advances as would inſure a ſteady and ſpeedy co-operation with his Allies againſt the efforts of the common enemy.

Mr. Nichol declared that this treaty was the moſt offenſive of the kind that Great Britain ever embarked in. He ſaid it was a laviſh abuſe of the public money, at a time when the country could not afford it—at a time when it required upwards of two million quarters of wheat to ſupply the actual deficiency that exiſted until the 2nd of harveſt next. Corn and money, however, were not the only articles of life that were likely to be ſcarce—hay and turnips promiſed a ſimilar ſcarcity. We ſhould therefore pauſe before we conſented to give away the money of the people in this wanton manner; and till Information is obtained on thoſe heads, he was of opinion that the motion for voting away ſo large a ſum of money ſhould be poſtponed, and the debate adjourned.

Mr. Bouverie was of opinion, that when a fair overture for peace had been made, it was the duty of Miniſters to have accepted it; and he thought, that in rejecting it they acted impolitically and unwiſely.

Mr. Joliffe ſupported the propriety of voting for the motion, and thought the Government ſhould not be impeded in their efforts to carry on with vigour the war.

Mr. Tierney ſaid he was determined not to vote one ſhilling for carrying on the war one hour longer, nor one farthing for the reſtoration of Royalty. The war was neither juſt or neceſſary; the reſtoration of Royalty was the unequivocal and primary object: he concluded with giving his negative to the motion.

Mr. Pitt ſaid that the object, the real and oſtenſible object, of the war was *ſecurity*—ſecurity againſt the moſt dangerous and inveterate foe that ever exiſted in or againſt any country. He then entered into the uſual ſtrain of ſhewing the war was not only juſt and neceſſary, but unavoidable, and noticed the illiberality of introducing in the debate the circumſtance of the ſcarcity of corn, which was ever coupled with the war, for the moſt miſchievous deſigns. Proceeding next to the circumſtances of the apparent defection of the Ruſſians, which he ſtated would not affect the general cauſe, he ſaid that he was happy in being able to ſtate, that

that we had lately obtained a very conſiderable ſupply of corn, and he entertained not a ſhadow of doubt but we ſhould have quite ſufficient to meet all the wants of the people, at the ſame time he did not hesitate to declare, that if even the caſe were otherwiſe, that ſhould not deter him from proſecuting with the utmoſt vigour the war; for ſtill he was proud enough to aver, that we poſſeſſed reſources abundantly ſufficient to ſupply ourſelves with corn, and to carry on the war.

Mr. Wilberforce juſtified the neceſſity of the war, which he contended was a war againſt Jacobinism; but even which his Right Hon. Friend was as deſirous to put an end to as any man on earth.

Mr. Sheridan, in a very animated ſpeech, urged with many very forcible arguments his opinion, that Bonaparte was capable and deſirous of making Peace, and that Miniſters would be obliged one day or other to come down in a *hope* from the high towers on which they had been battering at him, and ſue him for Peace, and ſtating his oppoſition to ſubſidies altogether, concluded with declaring his reſiſtance to the motion.

The queſtion was then called for, and the Houſe divided—For the motion, 162—againſt it, 19—Majority, 143.

The Reſolution was then put and carried, and the Report ordered to be brought up.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr Abbot, after a long preface, wherein he ſhewed the neceſſity of keeping faithfully and ſecurely the Records of the kingdom, moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the public Records and other public papers of the kingdom, and that they report their opinion to that Houſe for the better arrangement and preſervation of ſuch Records and papers.

The Maſter of the Rolls ſeconded the motion, which was carried.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the cauſes of the preſent ſcarcity of Corn, Sir J. W. Anderſon, Bart. in the chair,

Lord Hawkeſbury, adverting to the act of the 13th Geo. III ſaid, that the Committee had agreed unanimouſly in one general opinion, which was, that legiſlative interference could have very little effect in any thing that related to the ſubject in queſtion; all that they at this day had to do, was to aſcertain the circumſtances of that article, and by ſome temporary meaſure try to remedy them. The average quantity of wheat uſed for bread was eſtimated at eight millions of quarters annually; of this neceſſary quantity it appeared by the Report, that about one month's ſupply for the year was actually wanted, or about 6 or 700,000 quarters of wheat. To make up that deficiency he thought might be accompliſhed, if, for the next ſix or ſeven months, ſtale bread was uſed inſtead of new bread: by this an average of one fortnight might be obtained. The next mode would be, to make bread of ſuch a compoſition as would take in more of the bran; and the third and laſt would be, to encourage the uſe of potatoes. Theſe two latter circumſtances, even if we could not import more wheat, would certainly make up the deficiency of the other fortnight.—His Lordſhip then moved, That the Chairman be directed to report for leave to bring in a Bill, to prevent Bakers from expoſing bread for ſale, which has not been baked a certain number of hours.

Sir J. Sinclair and Mr. Tierney ſaid a few words, and the Reſolution was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

Lord Hawkeſbury preſented a Bill for prohibiting Bakers from vending bread that had not been baked a certain number of hours; which being read a firſt and ſecond time, went into a Committee, when the blanks were filled, viz. That its operation ſhould commence on the 26th inſt. in London, and ten miles round the Royal Exchange; and, from and after the 4th of March, that its powers ſhould extend to the reſt of Great Britain, where the laws of aſſize of bread already exiſt. That the penalty, for every loaf expoſed to ſale otherwiſe than as by the Act directed, ſhould be [illegible] and that before one or more juſtices, upon the oaths of one or more credible witneſſes; and finally, that its powers ſhould continue till ſix weeks after the next Seſſions of Parliament.

The Attorney General moved the Order of the Day for the ſecond reading of the Habeas Corpus Bill, which being done, he then moved that there be laid on the table the Report of the Secret Committee; that alſo being complied with, he next moved, that the Bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act be now read a ſecond time.

Mr Jolliffe ſaid, that the abrupt manner in which the learned Gentleman made the motion would lead the Houſe

to

to believe that the thing was a matter of courſe; but this was a meaſure of the greateſt import, and, as regarding the liberty of Engliſhmen, ſhould not be ſlurred over. He therefore moved, that the ſecond reading ſhould be poſtponed till this day ſix weeks.

Mr. Henry Laſcelles vindicated the propriety and wiſdom of the meaſure adopted by this Bill, and aſcribed the tranquillity of Great Britain to the wholeſome reſtrictions it preſcribed.

Mr. Hobhouſe did not think that there was any reaſon for adopting this meaſure now; there was no compariſon between the ſtate of the times now and that when the Secret Committee gave their Report, as ſuch he gave the motion his moſt decided negative.

Sir Francis Burdett expreſſed his opinion, that if the Habeas Corpus Act was ſuſpended altogether, or cancelled, the people would have a better chance than they poſſeſs now, by repeated and partial violations of it. And in fact, if any violation of law prevailed, and ſome he contended did prevail, theſe, and theſe only, were to be laid to the doors of Miniſters.

The Attorney General anſwered in a very ſpirited manner to the imputation, as he termed it, of making this meaſure a matter of courſe; and ſaid, that as long as Jacobiniſm was a matter of conſequence, it would be an unparalleled neglect in the Government not to make ſuch a meaſure a matter, not of equal courſe, but of equal pace, to counteract its force and effect. Then adverting to the Report of the Secret Committee, he from thence argued the imperious neceſſity of the Bill in queſtion, and concluded with aſſerting that Miniſters had not abuſed the powers given to them by the Bill, and maintained the propriety and conſiſtency of ſupporting the motion he had the honour to ſubmit.

Mr. Tierney entered into an argument to ſhew that ſomething more than the Report of the Secret Committee ſhould be adduced to render the Bill neceſſary.

Mr. Sheridan, in a very animated ſpeech, animadverted on the precipitation with which Miniſters endeavoured to hurry the Bill through the Houſe, and declared that he would ſupport the adjournment of the ſecond reading for ſix weeks, or even a leſſer time.

A diviſion enſued—For the ſecond reading, 98—againſt it, 18—Majority, 80.

The Bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

The accounts of the Income Act, as far as the ſame could be made out, up to January 1800, were preſented.

Sir John Sinclair moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the country bridges.—Ordered.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a ſecond time, committed, and the Report ordered for to-morrow.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

Mr. Manning brought up the Bill for the improvement of the Port of London, which was read a firſt time.

The Scotch Diſtillery Prohibition Bill was read a ſecond time, and committed.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for continuing the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, agreed, on the motion of the Attorney General, that the Act ſhould continue in force till the 31ſt of February next. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

On the motion for the ſecond reading of the Labourers' Wages Regulation Bill,

Sir William Young oppoſed it on the ground of its tending to do injury to the parties intended to be relieved by it. None but ſtrong men would be employed to work, and the weak would be thrown upon the pariſh. Nothing was more improper than for the Legiſlature to interfere at any time in ſetting the price of any commodity, and there was no commodity more extenſive than labour.

Mr. Simeon, Lord Belgrave, and Mr. Elliſon, likewiſe ſpoke againſt the Bill.

Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Martin ſupported it; after which the ſecond reading was poſtponed for ſix months.

Sir John Sinclair gave notice, that as ſome alluſions, he underſtood, had been made to Incloſures on the argument as to the Scarcity of Corn, he ſhould, on Monday next, move that that buſineſs be referred to the Committee of the whole Houſe on the high price of Corn.

A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed to certain Reſolutions the object of which was to leſſen the Conſumption of Bread; and the Lords ſent to the Houſe a copy of a paper to which they had put their names, and thereby agreed to diminiſh the conſumption of Bread in their families, and to abſtain from all kinds of Paſtry.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the conſideration of this Meſſage was referred to the Corn Committee.

The

The Houſe, purſuant to the Order of the Day, reſolved itſelf into a Committee to conſider the Act of the 21ſt of the King, and a perſon from the Bank having delivered at the Bar of the Houſe a propoſal from the Corporation, the ſame was read. It contained an offer on the part of the Bank, that in conſideration of the further extenſion of its Charter for the period of 21 years after the expiration of its preſent Charter, the Bank would advance for the ſervice of Government the ſum of three millions, the repayment of which was to be ſecured by Exchequer Bills, payable at the end of ſix years; and that, if the money was not then paid, it was to bear an intereſt of five per cent.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that as this ſubject was to be diſcuſſed more fully on a future day, he would trouble the Committee with very few words. He ſhould merely take notice of the great advantages which the public muſt derive, in caſe the propoſal of the Bank ſhould be complied with. They would have a loan of three millions, without any intereſt, for ſix years; at the expiration of which period it was reaſonable to conclude that the country would be free from the hoſtility in which ſhe was now engaged; and in that caſe the 3 per cents. would not be much below par, ſo that a loan could be made on very advantageous terms, for the purpoſe of repaying this ſum to the Bank. He concluded by moving, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that it is expedient to continue to the Bank of England, for the period of twenty one years, after the year 1812, the privileges ſecured to them by the Act of the 21ſt of Geo. III. on condition of their complying with the terms contained in their propoſal to that Houſe.

Mr. Tierney wiſhed to know whether the propoſal for this renewal firſt came from Mr. Pitt to the Bank, or from the Bank to the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, the propoſal was firſt made by him to the Bank Directors; was then ſubmitted by them, after they had approved of it, to the conſideration and judgment of a Court of Proprietors, who having approved the ſame, in mature deliberation, it came back to him; and from that time he and the Bank Directors had acted together.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank Directors acting together, was a thing he had never heard of before.

The Reſolution was agreed to, the Report received, and ordered to be taken into further conſideration in the Committee of Supply on Tueſday next.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day, that the Houſe ſhould go into a Committee of Supply, and moved, That the ſum of two millions be granted to his Majeſty, to defray the Extraordinaries of the Army. After which he moved the ſeveral annual eſtimates for the Supply of the enſuing year. The Report was brought up and agreed to. Monday next was appointed for the conſideration of further Supply to his Majeſty.

Adjourned.

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## REPORT

### OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING BREAD CORN, &c. OF THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1800.

THE Committee appointed to conſider of Means for rendering more effectual the Proviſions of an Act, made in the 13th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Aſſize and making of Bread;" and who were inſtructed to conſider of the moſt effectual Means of remedying any inconveniences which may ariſe from the deficiency of the laſt Crop of Grain; and empowered to report their Proceedings, from time to time to the Houſe;

Have proceeded, in purſuance of the orders of the Houſe, to conſider of the proviſions of the ſaid Act; and are decidedly of opinion, that the Act of the 13th of George III. in its preſent ſtate is completely ineffectual for the purpoſes for which it was intended; that the regulations contained in it are in many reſpects defective; and that the execution of it would be totally incompatible with the preſent mode of ſetting the Aſſize of Bread by Law, and would anſwer no object, unleſs, at the time when Bakers are prohibited from making, acording to the demand of their cuſtomers, different kind of Bread, Millers ſhould be prohibited from manufacturing different ſorts of Flour.

Your Committee proceeded next to conſider how far it might be proper to recommend to the Houſe to adopt ſuch

further

further regulations and reſtrictions; and as they underſtood a prejudice exiſted in ſome parts of the Country againſt any coarſer ſort of Bread than that which is at preſent known by the name of the "Fine Houſehold Bread," on the ground that the former was leſs wholeſome and nutritious than the latter, they thought it important to obtain the opinions of ſome eminent and reſpectable Phyſicians on this point. The reſult of their evidence appears to be, that although a change of any ſort of food, which forms ſo great a part of the Suſtenance of Man, might, for a time, affect ſome conſtitutions, that as ſoon as perſons were habituated to it, the Standard Wheaten Bread, or even Bread of a coarſer ſort, would be equally wholeſome with the Fine Wheaten Bread which is now generally uſed in the Metropolis; but that in their opinion, the Fine Wheaten Bread would go further with perſons who have no coarſe food, than the ſame quantity of a Bread of a coarſer ſort.

Your Committee were next deſirous of aſcertaining, whether a Standard Bread was likely to be acceptable to the People of this Metropolis; they have examined for this purpoſe ſeveral conſiderable Bakers, who agree in ſtating, that ſcarcely any Bread is conſumed in the Metropolis but that which is made from the Fine Wheaten Flour; that attempts have been formerly made in times of ſcarcity, to introduce a coarſer ſpecies of Bread into uſe, but without ſucceſs, and that in their opinion, the high price of Bread would be conſidered, by the lower Claſſes of People, as a ſmall evil, when compared with any meaſures which would have the effect of compelling them to conſume a Bread to which they have not been accuſtomed.

Your Committee then proceeded to enquire, whether a meaſure, which confined the Millers to manufacturing one ſort of Flour, would be likely to increaſe the quantity of Suſtenance for Man. It has been ſtated to your Committee, that, according to the mode of manufacturing Flour for London and its neighbourhood, a buſhel of Wheat, weighing 60lbs. produced 47lbs. of Flour, of all deſcriptions which were applied in various ways directly to the Suſtenance of Man, that about 1lb. was the waſte in grinding, and the remaining 12lbs. conſiſted of Bran and Pollards, which were made uſe of for feeding Poultry, Swine, and Cattle. It has, however, been ſuggeſted, that if only one ſort of Flour was permitted to be made, and a different mode of dreſſing it was adopted, ſo as to leave in it the finer Pollards, 5lb. of Flour might be extracted from a buſhel of Wheat, of the before-mentioned weight, inſtead of 47lbs.; that this proportion of the Wheat would afford a wholeſome and nutritious Food, and would add to the quantity for the Suſtenance of Man, in places where the fine Houſehold Bread is now uſed, 5lbs. on every buſhel, or ſomewhat more than one-ninth. But as this ſaving is computed on a finer Wheat, and of a greater weight per buſhel than the average of the Crop may produce, and can only apply to thoſe places which have been ſtated, and as a coarſer Bread is actually in uſe in many parts of the Country, the ſaving on the whole Conſumption would, according to this Calculation, be very conſiderably reduced.

Your Committee have conſidered how far other circumſtances might operate, on the ſaving likely to be made of Flour by adopting this propoſition. They beg leave in the firſt place to obſerve, that if the Phyſicians are well founded in their opinion, that Bread of a coarſer quality will not go equally far with the fine Wheaten Bread, an increaſed conſumption of Bread would be the conſequence of the meaſure, and this increaſed conſumption might in a conſiderable degree make up for any ſaving which might reſult from the uſe of the finer pollards: in the ſecond place, if the Millers were permitted to make only one ſort of Flour, it is to be apprehended, that ſieves would be introduced into many private families for the purpoſe of ſifting the Flour to different degrees of fineneſs: ſuch a practice might, in times of ſcarcity, increaſe the evils which it would be the intention of Parliament to remedy. The quantity of Flour extracted from a buſhel of Wheat depends very much on the Miller, and the perfection of his machinery. The extent of his concern, and his intereſt in his trade, is a ſecurity that he will endeavour to draw from the grain whatever it will produce: but the comparative want of ſkill, and want of attention to the nicer parts of the operation, in private families, might lead upon the whole to a very great and unneceſſary expenditure, and waſte of Flour.

Your

Your Committee are of opinion that to change by law the food of a large part of the Community is a meaſure of the greateſt delicacy, and on the face of it highly objectionable. If a conſiderable benefit could be proved to ariſe from it to the Community at large, your Committee might be induced to recommend it, notwithſtanding any inconveniencies which might for a time reſult from it; but from all the conſideration your Committee have been able to give to this ſubject, and from the evidence which has appeared before them, they are not ſatisfied that any ſaving would ariſe proportionate to the diſadvantages that would, in the firſt inſtance, neceſſarily attend upon it.

Your Committee have hitherto confined their obſervations to the idea of compelling the people, by law, to conſume a particular ſort of Bread. They are ſorry, however, to be under the neceſſity of ſtating, that, in conſequence of the laſt wet and unfavourable ſeaſon, the Crops have been unuſually deficient; and although a conſiderable Importation of Wheat from Foreign Countries has already taken place, and more may be expected, yet they feel, that they ſhould not diſcharge their duty, unleſs they ſtrongly recommended to all individuals to uſe every means in their power to reduce the conſumption of Wheaten Flour in their families, and encourage in the diſtrict in which they live, by their example, influence, and authority, every poſſible economy of this article.

Impreſſed with the idea of the importance of ſuch economy at the preſent moment, your Committee earneſtly recommend the adoption of a meaſure, which, from the unanimous opinion of thoſe who have appeared in evidence before them, would lead to a very conſiderable ſaving of Wheat Flour. The evidence of the Bakers who have been examined before your Committee, cannot fail to convince the Houſe, that in families where Bread which has been baked for ſome hours is uſed, the conſumption is far leſs conſiderable, than in thoſe where it is the cuſtom to eat it new. They differ in the proportion of this ſaving; ſome have ſtated it as amounting to one-third, ſome as amounting to one fifth, and others only to one-eighth: but when it is conſidered, that one-half of the Bread in London is conſumed the day on which it is baked, there can be no doubt that a great ſaving would enſue (perhaps one-tenth or twelfth part of the whole conſumption in London) if the Bakers were prohibited from ſelling it, until twenty-four hours after it was baked. Your Committee are ſtrongly induced to recommend this meaſure, from the conſideration that a very reſpectable Phyſician has given it as his decided opinion, that new Bread is far leſs wholeſome than that which has been baked a certain number of hours; and they think it important to add, that in the opinion of the Bakers in the metropolis, no material inconvenience or detriment to their trade would ariſe from adopting this regulation.

Your Committee have heard, with very great concern, that from the miſtaken application of the charity of individuals, in ſome parts of the country, Flour and Bread have been delivered to the Poor at a reduced price; a practice which may contribute very conſiderably to increaſe the inconveniencies ariſing from the deficiency of the laſt Crop: and they recommend that all Charity and Parochial relief ſhould be given, as far as is practicable, in any other articles except Bread, Flour, and Money, and that the part of it which is neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of the Poor, ſhould be diſtributed in Soups, Rice, Potatoes, or other ſubſtitutes.—Your Committee are of opinion, that if this regulation was generally adopted, it would not only, in a very great degree, contribute to economize, at this time, the conſumption of Flour, but that it might have the effect of gradually introducing into uſe, a more wholeſome and nutritious ſpecies of food than that to which the Poor are at preſent accuſtomed.

Your Committee think it important to ſtate, before they conclude, that Government, in conformity to the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, have abſtained from all interference in the purchaſes of Corn in the Foreign Markets, and, as they conceive the ſpeculations of individuals are more likely to produce an adequate ſupply of Foreign Wheat at the preſent criſis, than any other meaſures that could be adopted, the policy of Government in this reſpect meets with the decided approbation of your Committee.

FOREIGN

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 31.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head-quarters, Borgo St. Dalmazzo, Dec. 4.*

MY LORD—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I announce to your Lordship the surrender of Coni. The batteries opened on the 2d in the morning, and early on the 3d the Commandant desired to capitulate. The garrison, consisting of 2,844 men, exclusive of 800 wounded, whom the French had not time to remove before the investment of the place, marched out this morning prisoners of war. The loss of the Austrians does not exceed fifty men in killed and wounded. The very short defence that has been made of this very strong and most important fortress, is to be attributed to the want both of provisions and of ammunition. This event may be considered the more fortunate, from information having been received that Gen. Championet has been assembling the whole French army in La Rivière de Gènes, near Ormea, which was to have been assisted in its march by a reinforcement of 15,000 men that is marching from Savoy, and is probably a detachment from the army of Switzerland. So much snow has fallen, that the roads in the mountains are no longer practicable; and it will not be possible for the corps coming from Savoy to form a junction with Championet. The severity of the weather has obliged the enemy to abandon the Col de Scade, where they left four pieces of cannon, which they could not drag through the snow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

*The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.*

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation.]

DOWNING STREET, JAN. 30.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Augsburg, Dec. 13.*

MY LORD—I am sorry to have to inform your Lordship of the death of the Advoyer Steiguer, which happened on the 3d inst. after a lingering illness. He was interred on the 7th inst. with all possible honours, in the Protestant burying-ground of this city. The Swiss regiment of Rovéréa, and (by direction of Field-Marshal Italisky) three Russian regiments, together with the British and Russian Ministers to the Swiss Cantons, several Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Staff Officers, and a Deputation from this city, attended the corpse to the grave. I passed an hour with him at his own desire, three days before his death, when he was perfectly sensible; and I had the satisfaction of hearing him, after recommending his country, under God, to his Majesty's special protection, pray most earnestly and devoutly for the blessings of God on his Majesty and on his subjects. He is an irreparable loss to Switzerland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

*Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.*

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 1.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Robert Lakkan, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Camilla, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Havre, the 30th Ultimo.*

SIR—I beg leave to inform you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday evening I captured the Le Vigoureux French lugger privateer, of three guns and 26 men, belonging to Cherbourg; out 19 days; had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. LAKKAN.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 4.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 1st instant.*

SIR—Enclosed is a Letter which I received from Captain Bartholomew of

the Havick, together with a Paper containing a particular Account of the Veſſels mentioned in the ſaid Letter.

I am, &c. T. PASLEY.

*Havick, at Sea, Jan. 30.*

SIR—I have the pleaſure to inform you, yeſterday morning Capt. Wittman, of the Suffiſante, made the ſignal to chaſe Northward; and ſoon after diſcovered a Ship, Lugger, and Cutter, ſteering to the S. E. At two P. M. I recaptured the American ſhip Strafford, from Baltimore bound to London, mounting Sixteen Guns. She was taken by the Lugger and Cutter above mentioned; her Cargo worth from Thirty to Forty Thouſand Pounds. At half paſt two I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the Lugger ſtrike to the Suffiſante, and I have every reaſon to believe, from the Suffiſante's excellent ſailing, that the Cutter is now in Capt. Wittman's poſſeſſion

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. BARTHOLOMEW.

RECAPTURED.—Strafford, from Baltimore bound to London, laden with tobacco, &c. Worthington and Troap, Owners.

The two Privateers ſailed together from St. Maloes, the 26th Jan.

TAKEN—Le Courageux Lugger, of 4 four pound guns, and 1 eighteen-pound carronade, and 42 men.

Le Grand Quinola Cutter, of eight-pound braſs carronades, 4 two-pound braſs guns, 4 two-pound iron guns, ſwivels, and 40 men.

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ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 8.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated in Port Royal Harbour, Dec. 1, 1799.*

SIR,

You will be pleaſed to communicate to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſhip Calypſo arrived here the 21ſt of laſt month, with a part of the Engliſh and Cork convoys, which had been diſperſed by a Spaniſh ſquadron off the Mona paſſage. On the 23d inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip Crescent arrived with the remainder of the convoy, the General Goddard foreſhip only excepted. Capt. Lobb's conduct on this occaſion (as their Lordſhips will perceive by the copy of his letter enclosed) was that of a judicious Officer.

*Crescent, Port Royal, Nov. 22, 1799.*

SIR—I am exceeding ſorry to acquaint you, that on the morn of the 15th inſt. the S. W. end of Porto Rico bearing N. E. 10 or 12 leagues, we unfortunately fell in with a ſquadron belonging to the enemy, conſiſting of a line of battle ſhip, frigate, and corvette. As the two former were directly in our courſe on the larboard tack, I made the convoy's ſignal to haul to the wind on the ſtarboard tack, made ſail to reconnoitre them, and on joining the Calypſo, which had previouſly chaſed, perfectly coincided with Capt. Baker that they were enemies, and made ſignals to the convoys for that purpoſe. The line of battle ſhip and frigate keeping cloſe together, I was in great hopes of drawing them from the convoy, by keeping within random ſhot to windward, and bore up for that purpoſe, making the Calypſo's ſignal to chace N. W. the direction the body of the convoy was then in, at nine the enemy tacked, and I was under the neceſſity of making the ſignal to diſperſe. The Calypſo bore up for that part of the convoy that were running to leeward. The corvette, which had been ſeen ſome time before, was dancing for the ſhips that had kept their wind; I immediately made ſail to relieve them, and had the good fortune to capture her. The enemy were previouſly chaſing the ſhips to leeward, and I was happy to obſerve them haul their wind, I ſuppoſe, on perceiving the ſituation of the corvette; but this, as well as their other manœuvres during the courſe of the day, appeared ſo very undetermined, that they did not take the neceſſary ſteps to prevent our taking poſſeſſion of her; nor had they brought to any of the convoy at dark, notwithſtanding they had been near them for 12 hours; and their ſituation was ſuch as to give me ſanguine hopes not any have been cut off. The ſquadron proved to be Spaniſh, from St. Domingo, bound to the Havannah, conſiſting of the Aſia, of 64 guns, and 550 men, Commodore Don Franciſco Montes; Amphitrite, of 44 guns, and 360 men, Captain Don Diego Villagomez; Galgo, of 20 guns, and 100 men, Capt. Don Joſe de Arias.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. G. LOBB.

*Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Admiral of the blue, &c. &c. &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Milbanke, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 7th inst.*

SIR—I beg you to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed letter which I have received from Capt. Rogers, of the Mercury, giving an account of his having captured the French brig privateer L'Egyptienne, which has lately done considerable mischief in the Channel.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

M. MILBANKE.

*Mercury, Spithead, Feb 6*

SIR—I beg to acquaint you, that on the 24th of Jan. cruizing agreeably to your orders, I recaptured (Scilly bearing N by E 28 leagues) the ship Amwell, of Whitby, from Quebec, bound to London with a valuable cargo; she had been taken 15 days before in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 30 min. W. by L'Artiege, French privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux. I have also to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, returning to Spithead I captured off the Isle of Wight L'Egyptienne French brig privateer, mounting 15 brass guns, and manned with 66 men. She is a new vessel, and sailed from Cherbourg the evening before, and was close in with Peverel Point when discovered by the Mercury, looking out for vessels going in at the Needles, she had however taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

P. S. I should mention that the privateer, when the Mercury got close up with her, very wantonly, when in the act of hauling down her colours (not having fired a shot before), discharged her musketry into us, by which one of my people was shot in the body, but the wound is not mortal.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth, the 8th inst.*

By Lieut. O'Neil's letter their Lordships will see he has captured a small Dutch privateer: and, as the Cobourg is in want of ordnance stores, which are not to be had here, shall let her go to the Nore for a supply.

*Marshal de Cobourg, armed cutter, Yarmouth Roads, Feb 7.*

MY LORD—I beg to inform you, that cruizing to effect the purport of your Lordship's order of the 18th ult. on the 1st inst. the Texel in sight, bearing South, observing a cutter to windward standing for us, which, from her sight and movements, we presumed to be an enemy, we practised several necessary deceptions to decoy her nearly into our wake, when, on tacking, and giving her a few guns, she lowered her sails down, and was taken possession of; proves to be the Flushinger Dutch privateer, commanded by Mynheer Van C. G. Hamendel, mounting four two pounders, and [illegible] men, out from Helvoet three days, and had not captured any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

TERENCE O'NEIL.

*Admiral Lord Duncan.*

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 18.

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. Joshua Sydney Horton, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Fairy, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, the 7th inst.*

SIR,

Finding his Majesty's ship La Loire has not arrived at this port with the Pallas National Frigate, having sent a duplicate of my proceedings by Capt. Newman, I conceive it my duty to forward you another for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the additional satisfaction of informing you, that the Pallas was captured close in with the Seven Islands, by La Loire, Railleur, Harpy, Danae, and Fairy. Having been joined in the night of the 6th, at nine o'clock, by La Loire, I desisted giving further particulars, concluding Captain Newman would state the further proceedings of the Fairy and Harpy. The badness of the weather obliged me to put in here, my standing rigging, &c. being much cut. I am anxious to save the post.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. S. HORTON.

*His Majesty's Sloop Fairy, 5th Feb.*

SIR—In compliance with your order of the 3d inst. his Majesty's sloop Harpy in company, having weighed from St. Aubin's Bay at six A. M. I proceeded to reconnoitre St. Maloes, and at half past eleven, Cape Frehel bearing S. E. five or six miles, I discovered a large ship running down close along shore to the Westward, which I very soon made out to be a large frigate, and as she did not answer the private signal, I concluded she was an enemy; but being so

ſo cloſe in ſhore, I ſaw there was no chance of bringing her to action; I therefore judged it neceſſary to tack, with the hopes of decoying her out from the land, which fully anſwered my wiſhes, as ſhe immediately gave chace to us. At one o'clock, the Harpy having formed cloſe under my ſtern, the enemy arrived within piſtol ſhot, when a cloſe action commenced, and continued till a quarter before three, when the enemy made all ſail from us. As ſoon as the damages the Fairy and Harpy had ſuſtained in the rigging (which was very conſiderable) were repaired, we made all ſail in purſuit of her; at four o'clock three ſtrange ſail were diſcovered from the maſt-head to the Northward, which I judged to be a ſquadron of Engliſh frigates, to whom I made the ſignal for an enemy, and at nine were joined by his Majeſty's ſhips La Loire, Danae, and Railleur, in the chace. I muſt now beg leave to acknowledge the very able aſſiſtance and ſupport I received from Capt. Bazely in the Harpy, who ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the conduct of his Officers and ſhip's company; and I cannot conclude without expreſſing, in the moſt particular manner, the exertions and good conduct of the Officers and ſhip's company under my command; and without any diſparagement to the reſt of the Officers, I truſt I may be allowed to mention Mr. Smith (Firſt Lieutenant of the Fairy) as a very active good Officer. Annexed is a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

J. S. HORTON.

*Captain D'Auvergne (Prince of Buillon) Senior Officer at Jerſey.*

Fairy.—4 Seamen killed; Captain Horton ſlightly wounded; Mr. Hughes, Purſer, broken arm; 6 Seamen, four badly, and one reported ſince laſt evening.

Harpy.—One Seaman killed; three Seamen wounded.

P. S. I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that his Majeſty's ſhip Danae, four or five miles to N. W. captured one of the enemy's cutters this morning (Feb 6)

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. James Newman, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship La Loire, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Sea the 5th inſt.*

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint their Lordſhips of the capture of the French National frigate La Pallas, Citizen Jacque Epion, Commander, by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, after a cloſe action of two hours and ten minutes, cloſe in ſhore under Seven Iſlands, where ſhe was ſupported by a battery. I was moſt gallantly and ably ſeconded by Capt. Turquand, of his Majeſty's ſloop Railleur; and to the Captains of his Majeſty's ſhip Danae, and Fairy and Harpy ſloops, I feel indebted for their every exertion to come up with the chace. I cannot too much applaud the conduct of the Officers and Crew under my command, as well as Lieut. Krenitzin of the Ruſſian Navy; and though I wiſh not to particulariſe, I cannot let this opportunity eſcape of recommending my Firſt Lieutenant (Mr. Raynor) to their Lordſhips' notice, as an Officer whoſe ſervices I have witneſſed on other trying occaſions.—The Pallas is a new frigate, never at ſea before, mounting 42 guns, eighteen, nine, and thirty-ſix pounders, was bound to Breſt, victualled for five months, and had 350 men on board. I incloſe a liſt of killed and wounded, and am Sir, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN.

*Liſt of Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's Ship La Loire, in the Action with La Pallas.*

2 Seamen killed, 3 Midſhipmen, 16 Seamen (one of whom is ſince dead of his wounds) and 1 Marine wounded.

*Names of the Midſhipmen wounded.*—Watkins Oliver Pell, Francis William Eves, John Allen Medway.

(Signed)

JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN.

*A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's Sloop Railleur, under my Command, in Action with the French Frigate La Pallas, on the 6th of Feb.*

*Killed.*—Mr. William Prothers, Midſhipman; Alexander Ferguſon, Gunner's Mate.

*Wounded.*—Robert Pring, Yeoman of the Sheets; Wm Wilde, Private Marine; John M'Mullin, boy, Benjamin Gibſon, Ordinary Seaman.

(Signed) W. TURQUAND, Capt.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Bowen, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Caroline, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Sea the 16th inſt.*

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that on the 15th inſtant, in lat. 37 deg. 45 min.

45 min. long. 13 deg. 8 min. W. I perceived a veſſel, which ſuſpecting to be a cruizer, I chaſed, and by eight in the evening, being alongſide, ſhe ſtruck without firing a gun. She proves to be Le Vulture, a French privateer ſhip of Nantz, out 38 days, commanded by Citizen Bazile Ang. Eno Laray. She is a remarkably faſt ſailer, pierced for 22 guns, and mounting four twelve-pounders, two thirty-ſix pound carronades, braſs, 16 ſix-pounders, iron, two of which ſhe threw overboard during the chace; had on board, when captured, 137 men. On my firſt ſeeing her, ſhe was in the act of bearing down on the brig Flora of London, and a ſhip, the name I did not learn, both of which in leſs than an hour muſt inevitably have fallen, but, thus delivered, proceeded on their voyage.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 22.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Francis Godolphin Bond, commanding his Majeſty's Gun Veſſel Netley, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Liſbon, Jan. 28.*

SIR,

By the incloſed copy of a Letter to Lord Keith, which I have the honour to tranſmit to you for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, it will be ſeen that his Majeſty's ſchooner under my command has been, during her laſt cruize, rather ſucceſsful; but a long continuation of tempeſtuous weather ſubjected the veſſels which I had the good fortune to intercept, to the ſame hazard experienced by all the trade on this coaſt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. G. BOND.

*Netley, Liſbon, Jan. 28.*

MY LORD—On the 4th of laſt month, I had the honour of tranſmitting to you, from the Tagus, copies of two orders, the one from Rear Admiral Duckworth, and the other from Capt. Blackwood, with an account of the captures made by his Majeſty's ſchooner, under my command, during her laſt cruize. Hard gales of wind prevented our ſailing hence till the 11th, and on the 22d, off Viana, we captured L'Eſperance French lugger privateer, pierced for twelve, but having only five guns, with 26 men, formerly a privateer belonging to Guernſey. Having the next day ſpoke the St. Fiorenzo, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, I was informed by Sir Harry Neale of the diſperſion of three convoys on the coaſt, and the obſtacles that had oppoſed their entry into the Douro for more than 20 days, from conſiderable freſhes, frequent calms, and adverſe winds. As the weather was now favourable for the arrival of veſſels from the S. W. and I conceived no time ſhould be loſt in endeavouring to intercept the enemy's captures bound to Vigo, I accordingly ſtood for the entrance of that bay, and on the morning of the 24th, retook the Hamburgh brig Catharina, from Oporto, bound to Limerick, laden with wine and fruit. At night, after a ſmart chace, we came up with a ſmall Spaniſh lugger privateer, called Felicidad, of two guns, eight ſwivels, and 22 men; and, before the priſoners were all ſhifted, at midnight, another privateer and her prize hove in ſight. We were enabled, at one A. M. (the 25th) to come up with the latter, the Ducheſs of Gordon, a bark, from Newfoundland to Oporto, with 7,600 quintals of ſalt fiſh. By ſix o'clock that morning, after a ſhort chace, we brought to the St. Antonio y Animas, alias La Aurora, Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, of ſix guns, and 46 men, and her prize, the Venus, from London, with ſhot, lead, tin, ſtaves, &c. for Oporto. On the 27th, I made three more recaptures, viz. an Engliſh brig, called the Commerce, laden with ſalt fiſh, a Swediſh brig from Stockholm to Viana, with iron and deals, taken by a French lugger; and a Portugueſe ſchooner with ſalt. On the evening of the 28th, the weather began to threaten, with ſtrong winds to the Southward. Our recapture remained with me till the 8th of Jan. when our vicinity to the ſhore, and a heavy ſea, obliged me to carry ſail and abandon to herſelf the Commerce, that was deſtitute even of one ſail to ſhift, and thoſe bent were in the worſt condition. Having the following day ſpoke the Trojan Weſt Indiaman, with the loſs of her main-top-maſt, croſs-jack yard, and moſt of her ſails, now bound to Liſbon to refit, but ſeparated with many others in the recent gales from the outward-bound convoy, I continued to attend her till the 23d, in almoſt a continual ſtorm, and on the 27th had the pleaſure to ſee her ſafe into this port. It is, however, with much ſorrow I have to acquaint your Lordſhip with the loſs of moſt of our prizes and ſeveral of our crew. Of the Ducheſs of Gordon, which was wrecked near Liſbon, only one perſon

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was saved, the Pilot of the Nethy being of the number who perished. The fate of the [illegible]s anticipated, though it is known [illegible] two brigs are arrived safe; and two others took refuge in Vigo. The French lugger was stranded in attempting to enter the Bay of Vian, but I am happy to add her crew were saved.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. G. BOND.

*The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.*

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, March 25.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Bowyer, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 22d inst.*

SIR,

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have this day received from Capt. Rion, of the Amazon, acquainting me with his having captured the Bougainville French privateer on the 14th inst. on his return from Cork to this anchorage, and of the loss of her on the following evening.

I am, Sir, &c.

M. MILBANKE

*His Majesty's Ship Amazon, Spithead, Feb. 21.*

SIR—I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command sailed from Cork harbour on the 13th inst. and on the 14th captured the Bougainville, a French privateer of St. Malo, commanded by Pierre Dupont, mounting 18 six-pounders, and carrying 82 men: but I am sorry to add, that on the following evening, as the Amazon was brought to to sound, the Bougainville ran on board us at the rate of nine knots, and rebounded off with the immediate loss of her fore and main-masts, and with so much injury to her hull, that there was an instantaneous alarm of sinking. It was not without some risk, as the night was dark, the sea rough, and the wind high, that the boats were hoisted out of the Amazon, and all the men saved excepting one. The Bougainville, I am told, was at this time going down by the stern, the water within-board being above the afterpart of the gun-deck. The injury done to the Amazon was nothing more than the carrying away the sprit-sail, yard, and bumkin.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

E. RIOU.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain D'Auvergne (Prince of Boullon), Commander of his Majesty's Ship Bravo, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Jersey the 20th inst.*

I have the honour to transmit you herewith, for their Lordships' information, Lieut D'Auvergne's report to me of his having yesterday captured, in the Aristocrat brig, under his command, one of the French gun-boats.

*Off Cape Frehel, his Majesty's Hired Armed Brig Aristocrat, Feb. 19*

SIR—On my way to execute your order of yesterday's date, I fell in this morning and captured, after an hour's chace a French gun-vessel, No. 67, mounting an iron 24 pounder in the [illegible] with a number of small arms, &c. commanded by Le Citoyen Rouilland, Enseigne de Vaisseau, from the river Regne, bound to St. Maloes, out 24 hours. Several of her crew and passengers made their escape in the boat before she struck, and one was drowned in attempting to swim on shore. Cape Frehel bore South half a mile from us, when the above brought to and struck.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. J. D'AUVERGNE,

Lieutenant and Commandant.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Peter Halkett, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Apollo, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Madeira, bearing N. W. 12 Leagues, 25th Jan.*

SIR—On the 11th inst. in latitude 43 deg. 29 min. N. longitude 12 deg. W. a ship of very suspicious appearance was discovered at a great distance from the convoy. The weather at the time being extremely hazy, after a chace of four hours, we got within shot of her, when she brought to and surrendered; we found her to be the Aquilla Spanish ship of war, pierced for 22 guns on the main deck, but having only four mounted, commanded by Don Mariano Merino, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Corunna with a cargo. At day break on the 15th inst. when proceeding on our voyage, a sail was seen a-head, on our approaching her, she altered her course, and endeavoured to avoid us; after a very short chace came up with and re-captured her, she is the Lady Harewood, a ship that parted from the convoy on the 11th instant, at the commencement of an excessive hard gale of wind; she was taken two days before

fore in latitude 38 deg. N. longitude 16 deg. W. by the Vautour French ship privateer of 20 guns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. HALKETT.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 24th inst.*

SIR—You will herewith receive the copy of a letter from Capt. John Cooke, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*Amethyst at Sea, Feb. 15.*

MY LORD—I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship that I this day, (his Majesty's ship Nymph being in company) after a long chace, captured LeVaillant, French cutter privateer, a remarkable fast sailer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting one long eighteen pounder, two long twelve-pounders, and 12 six-pounders, and manned with 131 men; had been out four days, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JOHN COOKE.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Alan Gardner, Bart, Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Royal Sovereign, at Sea, the 17th inst.*

Enclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an extract of a letter I received this morning from the Hon. Captain Curzon, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, dated off the Stevenet Rock, the 15th inst.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Curzon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. dated off the Stevenet Rock, Feb. 15.*

On Tuesday morning the Triton chaced from the squadron, and came up with the French National brig La Vigilante, of 14 guns, and 84 men, from L'Orient bound to Brest.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, Dec. 27, 1799.*

SIR—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d inst. Captain Rolles, of his Majesty's ship Alarm, brought with him into this port, a very rich and valuable Spanish ship. She was captured by the Amphion, Capt. Bennet, in company with the Alarm; and, for their Lordships' further information, enclose herewith a copy of Captain Bennet's letter to Capt. Rolles on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. PARKER.

*Amphion, at Sea, Nov. 26, 1799.*

SIR—In obedience to your signal, I chaced N. W. last evening, and had the good fortune, at one A. M. to come up and capture L'Asturiana, Spanish letter of marque, carrying eighteen eight pounders, two twelve-pounders, and four howitzers, of thirty-two pounders (all brass), manned with 100 men, from Cadiz, bound to La Vera Cruz, with a very valuable cargo. She had four sail of convoy with her in the morning, three of which her Commander thinks are still to the eastward, forty days out. The Asturiana is a very large ship, quite new, admirably found, and coppered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. H. A. BENNET.

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[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, FEB. 19.

THE Government was this day installed in its palace. The procession left the Luxembourg at one o'clock. The Secretaries of State, the Counsellors, the Ministers, and the Consuls, went in carriages to the Thuilleries, preceded by military music, and accompanied by the staff officers of the 17th division.

The First Consul having got out of his carriage, mounted on horseback, reviewed the troops in the square, and afterwards received the Administrative Bodies of Paris, which were introduced to him.

The multitude of spectators was immense, but not the slightest accident took place.

The six white horses that were used in the carriage of the First Consul, were presented to him by the Emperor of Germany, and the fibre by his wife was also a present from the Emperor, given as a mark of gratitude for a peace agreed to by the Conqueror of Italy.

TRIBUNATE, PARIS, MARCH 8.

At ten o'clock Citizen Champagny was introduced, and announced to the Tribunes that the Government, united with them in their wishes and desires, as it was their interest, would always be ambitious to communicate to them the measures which it might think proper to pursue for ensuring the glory and independence of the nation. The moment is approaching when the First Conful, at the head of thofe warriors whom he has fo often led on to victory, will go to open the campaign, by figning peace. Before he carries his plans into execution, he has addreffed a Proclamation to all the French, to make known to them the hoftile defigns of England, and to induce them to fly to arms.

The Counfellor of State then read two decrees, the firft of which was as follows:

1. The Department which, at the end of Germinal (April 20), fhall have paid up the greater part of its contributions, fhall be declared to have deferved well of its country.

2. All the old troops who have obtained leave of abfence, all veterans able to bear arms, and all requifitionaries and conferipts, are defired to join the armies before the 15th Germinal next (April 6).

3. Thofe who do not belong to any particular corps, fhall repair, before the fame epoch, to Dijon, where they fhall be reviewed at the end of Germinal before the Firft Conful.

4. All other French citizens who wifh to ferve under the Firft Conful fhall get their names inferibed by their Prefects; they fhall be organized into battalions of volunteers; thofe who procure horfes fhall be organized into fquadrons of volunteers.

5. Before 20 Germinal (April 10), the Prefects fhall fend to the Minifter of the Interior a ftatement of the young men whom they have fent to join the armies.

6. The name of the Department which fhall have furnifhed the greateft number of defenders to its country, fhall be proclaimed.

The fecond decree ftates, that there fhall be created an army of referve, conffting of 60,000 men, the head-quarters of which fhall be Dijon.—The artillery fhall be commanded by General Saint-Remy; the park by the Chief de Brigade, Gaffendi; and the engineers by the firft infpector of engineers, Mareffcot.

Such are the difpofitions which the Government has thought neceffary under the prefent circumftances. Let the army of obfervation be formed with as much fpeed as it will fly to victory; let all thofe who feel the neceffity of glory run to range themfelves under the ftandards of the Firft Conful. Who would not wifh to concur in procuring a Peace that will repair fo many misfortunes?—Who would refufe a fhare in that glory which has already placed France above all nations, and which ftill awaits thofe who are about to ruth into battle. For the laft time the trumpet of war is about to found; it will no longer incite to carnage; it will invite to Peace. Let all parties, if any yet exift, rally around a Government which acknowledges none but that of thofe who are friends to their country. The Firft Conful will prove, by the teftimony of facts, that his fole ambition is the happinefs of France and the repofe of Europe. Let every mind be infpired with enthufiafm; let all paffions be abforbed in one; and let the electric fpark which is to animate all Frenchmen proceed from the Tribunate.

The Prefident replied as follows:—The Englifh Miniffter then has declared himfelf an enemy to all mankind, whom he wifhes to ffcrifice to his vile crafty (*aftute*) policy. He hoped that France, like ancient Rome, would have torn herfelf with her own hands. His hopes have been deceived: all the French are united; all are about to prefent themfelves to the common enemy. It fhall be with the fword in the one hand, and the olive of peace in the other, that the Firft Conful will go and proclaim in the midft of camps—repofe to mankind, glory to France, and independence to all nations.

## PROCLAMATION.

The MINISTER of WAR to the REQUISITIONARY and CONSCRIPT Troops, at Ventofe, 8th Year of the FRENCH REPUBLIC One and Indivifible.—March 12, 1800.

We have obtained Liberty; it remains for us to obtain Peace. Thofe times of diffenfion and political turbulence have paffed away, when our imprudence and ignorance favoured our enemies. All Frenchmen are called to the honour of fighting for their Country. There are no longer any parties; the great nation is united and unanimous. Bonaparte directs the armies; his genius and your valour affure of victory. When this Peace, fo much defired, fhall have cemented liberty, and proved to the univerfe the fpirit of moderation

moderation which animates the French Government, who is there who will not be proud of having contributed to its eſtabliſhment. No, Frenchmen, you will not neglect this opportunity of ſharing in ſo much glory.

A. BERTHIER.

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Extract of the Treaty of Friendſhip and Union, between the KING of SWEDEN on the one part, and the EMPEROR of all the RUSSIAS on the other part, concluded at Gatſchina, on the 27th of October, 1790, ratified at Stockholm on the 30th of November, and at Gatſchina on the 15th of December, in the ſame year.

I. The two Contracting Parties guarantee mutually to each other all their States, Countries, and Provinces in Europe.

II. Their Majeſties the King of Sweden, and the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, ſhall maintain the moſt intimate correſpondence, and adviſe each other promptly and faithfully of any exterior injury or trouble, with which the States, &c. of either of the Contracting Parties may be menaced, and ſhall employ in time the moſt efficacious meaſures either to prevent them, or to repair the conſequences.

III. If, contrary to all expectation, it ſhould happen that one of the Contracting Parties ſhould be attacked in his European provinces, the other, as ſoon as it ſhall have been required, ſhall employ his good offices to put an end to hoſtilities. In caſe theſe repreſentations ſhould not ſucceed, there ſhall be furniſhed, on demand, a ſtipulated number of troops, as follows, viz. His Swediſh Majeſty ſhall furniſh 6000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, or dragoons, at the choice of the party called upon; ſix ſail of the line, from 60 to 70 guns, and two frigates of 30 guns each. On the part of his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, there ſhall be furniſhed to his Ally 12,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, or dragoons, at the convenience of the party called upon; nine veſſels of the line, from 60 to 70 guns, and three frigates of 30 guns each.

IV. If the ſuccours ſtipulated by the preſent Treaty ſhould not be found ſufficient for the defence of that one of the Contracting Parties which ſhall be attacked, the other, after a previous agreement, ſhall aſſiſt with a greater number of troops and veſſels, as permitted to do by his own ſituation.

V. This Alliance to be in force for eight years.

[Theſe are followed by ſome other articles of ſlight importance.]

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## IRELAND.

The following ſtatement of the affair of honour which took place between the Right Hon. Iſaac Corry and Henry Grattan, Eſq. is circumſtantiated under the ſignatures of Major General Cradock and Captain Meyer.

"In conſequence of what paſſed in the debate in the Houſe of Commons early on Monday evening the 27th inſtant, Major-General Cradock, on the part of Mr. Corry, waited on Mr. Grattan in the Speaker's chamber, and propoſed a meeting immediately on the riſing of the Houſe, to which Mr. Grattan aſſented. At day light the Gentlemen proceeded to the field, and the ground being taken, the parties fired, according to agreement, by a word, when Mr. Corry was wounded in the left arm. The Gentlemen preſented their ſecond piſtols, but neither firing on the word, they remained in that ſituation; after a ſhort pauſe, the Seconds demanded what was the matter, and having given the word again, the Gentlemen preſented a ſecond time, but without firing, each calling on the other to fire; it being evidently the intention of each party not to fire the ſecond ſhot at the other. Mr. Corry, under theſe circumſtances, propoſed aloud to Mr. Grattan, that both ſhould give their honour to fire together upon the word being given again, to which Mr. Grattan agreed; and at the word they both fired together accordingly, after which they quitted the ground, the Sheriff having been ſome time on the field uſing his efforts to prevent the proceedings. In riſing from the ground, Mr. Grattan enquired with anxiety of General Cradock whether Mr. Corry was ſeverely hurt; in conſequence of ſuch enquiry, and their mutual conduct in the field, Gen. Cradock obſerved to Mr. Martin, that it was to be regretted that the parties had departed without ſome explanation or ſpeculement; to which Mr. Martin replied, it was his entire wiſh that it ſhould take place; Mr. Grattan then proceeded to the houſe where Mr. Corry was engaged with his ſurgeon, and they exchanged mutual civilities.

JOHN FRANCIS CRADOCK,
JOHN MEYER."

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEB. 26.

FOUR convicts—Abbot, for forgery on the Bank; Chapman, Jones, and Hall, for a burglary in the Minories—were executed before the Debtors' door at Newgate, pursuant to their sentences. Abbot, who appeared about 19 years of age, behaved with becoming propriety. Jones and Hall appeared penitent and resigned to their fate; but Chapman displayed instances of the most abandoned depravity. On his being brought out to mount the scaffold, he leaped up the steps that led to it, and then, instead of attending to the Clergyman, nodded to the females that appeared in the windows opposite; laughed at them sometimes immoderately; kicked off his shoes, one to the right and the other to the left, amongst the crowd that came to witness his disgraceful end; and, in short, did every thing that he thought could prove his contempt of death.

MARCH 17.—Lieut. Rotherfy, of his Majesty's ship Repulse, of 64 guns, Capt. Alms, arrived at the Admiralty, with the unpleasant intelligence of the loss of that ship, a few days since, on the French coast. She struck on a rock near Ushant, in a violent gale of wind, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by the Captain and Officers to save the men, ten brave sailors unfortunately perished. Capt. Alms and the remainder of the crew were made prisoners by the people on shore, from whom, we understand, they received all possible assistance in the hour of distress. Lieut. Rotherfy came home in the long boat, in which he happily effected his escape from the wreck.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

At Reading eight received sentence of death, among whom was John Hutt, for the savage murder of Mrs. Pearman, of Bray. His trial lasted eight hours, and was deemed one of the most remarkable that ever came before a Judge. The Learned Judge, Le Blanc, summed up at great length, and rather favourably for the prisoner, as the evidence was entirely circumstantial; but the Jury, after being shut up near two hours, found the prisoner guilty. This verdict made many shudder, and the Judge himself seemed uneasy. The prisoner appeared wholly unconcerned during his trial, and even whilst the awful sentence of death was passing upon him, persisting, for some time after his removal from the bar, in his innocence. Sir John Hippisley (the High Sheriff), with the Chaplain, afterwards attended him, and at length received from him an ample confession of his guilt; his confession in every respect verifying the conjectures, and solving the apparent inconsistencies made at his trial. It appears that he did not, as was stated, get in at the back door, but knocked at the front as soon as he saw Mr. Pearman go out. Mrs. P. let him in. He asked her what he was in her debt; and whilst she was casting up the sum in her book, he struck her a violent blow on the head with a bludgeon, which he had picked out of a faggot pile, and which he had employed himself in preparing during the time he waited for Mr. Pearman's going out. The poor woman fell instantly, and only exclaimed "O God!" Hutt then rifled her pockets, and took five or six shillings from the till; when, on seeing her move, he struck her again. At this moment a maid servant from the opposite farm coming over, he bolted the door, bestowed an additional blow or two on the wretched sufferer, and made his escape backwards. He slept at his usual lodgings that night, but the following morning set off for Portsmouth, where he inlisted as a marine. The stockings he left behind being very bloody, confirmed the suspicions that led to his apprehension; but when produced, it was evident that they were not stained by Mrs. P.'s blood; and on its coming out that a neighbour had had a pig killed the night preceding the murder, it occurred to the Judge, that it might possibly be the animal's blood; he therefore told the Jury, that as it was probable the boy had killed the pig, and fled on that account, they must not suffer that circumstance to have any weight with them so as to convict him of the murder. His confession, however, admits of his having committed both these crimes.

At Chelmsford assizes, Henry Hunsdon, a boy of eleven years of age, who stole the various Bank Notes out of the letters from the Post Office, in that town, was capitally convicted and received sentence of death: Baron Hotham, in the most humane manner, informed him there was great reason to believe that he would receive the Royal mercy.

At Worcester, came on the trial of John and Richard Lane (brothers), the former charged on the Coroner's Inquest, with the murder of Mr. Thomas Good,

of

of Redmarley, and the latter with being an accessary to the murder. It appeared that the deceased was way-laid on his return home in the evening of Saturday the 16th of October last, through a narrow lane, at a short distance from his own house, and two shots were fired at him through an hedge, which not having the desired effect, he was afterwards most cruelly beaten with a gun-stock, of which wounds he expired the next day. The prisoners were soon apprehended. On their trial they both evinced the most hardened depravity, mutually charging each other with the commission of the atrocious deed. Upwards of thirty witnesses were examined, and the prisoners took up more than two hours in their defence, in which they principally laboured to impeach the credit of the witnesses against them. After an excellent charge from Baron Thompson, the Jury found them both guilty, and they received the usual sentence, to be executed on Thursday. On the morning following (Wednesday), the above unhappy criminals made a full confession of their guilt to the Chaplain of the gaol. The account which each of them gave of the circumstances attending the murder exactly correspond. It seems that Richard, on the death of Mr. Good, who was their uncle, was to succeed to a small estate belonging to the latter, and that he proposed to his brother John to give him 50l. if he would assist in murdering Mr. Good; to which horrid proposal John assented. John charged a gun, and Richard a pistol, through the hedge at the unfortunate man; but the shot not depriving him of life, John afterwards struck him several blows with the butt end of the gun, as above stated. Before they left the Court, they expressed so much malice against each other, that the Judge ordered them to be confined apart; but on Wednesday morning they professed sincere and mutual forgiveness.

## MARRIAGES.

Francis Freeling, esq. secretary to the post office, to Miss Newbery, eldest daughter of Francis Newbery, esq.

William Hilary, esq. to Miss Dilney Ffytche.

Edward Astle, esq. of the exchequer, to Miss Bateman, of Gloucester.

John Hearne, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Sarah Bartlet, of Portsmouth.

E. Harrington, esq. eldest son of Sir Edw. Harrington, of Bath, to Miss Frances Boote, of Benson, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. Peter Wood, rector of Broadwater and Rusper, in Sussex, to Miss Eliza Sheppard, of Great Pulteney-street.

Thos. Barnard, esq. of Bath, to Miss S. Lillington, of Princes-street.

The Earl of Morton to Lady Mary Hervey.

C. Frederick Cottlogon to Miss Edkins, of Newbury.

Edward Miller Mundy, esq. to Miss Burton, of Pethworthem, in Lancashire.

Sainthorp Longford Sainthorp, esq. to Miss Hutton.

Sir William Bagenal Bunbury, bart. to Miss Maria Rennet, of Great Portland-street.

The Rev. William Benson Ramsden, of the Charter-house, to Miss Dance, of Millman-street, Bedford-row.

Lieutenant-Colonel Conran, of the 52d regiment, to Miss Ann Hopkins.

The Rev. William Michael Lally, rector of Drayton Basset, in Staffordshire, to Miss Cooper, of Southampton-buildings.

Thomas Vigne, esq. to Miss Thornton, eldest daughter of Godfrey Thornton, esq. of Austin-friars.

The Earl of Westmorland to Miss Saunders, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Saunders, and niece of Sir Chas. Saunders, K. B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of the 3d regiment of foot guards, to Miss Maitland.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DEC. 8.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, physician.

11. At Dublin, the Right Hon. John Sutton, lord mayor of that city.

At Edinburgh, John Thomson, esq. secretary to the board of excise.

14. At Darlington, in his 90th year, Mr. Sidney Phillips, a quaker, who left to that benevolent fund 500 guineas to the lord mayor, and 200 guineas to Mr. Sheridan.

Lately, Mrs. Platt, of Covent Garden theatre.

15. The Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of All Saints and St. Julian, in Norfolk, and formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, aged 60: B. A. 1762.

18. Captain William Allen, late of the 76th regiment of foot.

Lately, the Rev. Lancaster Framingham, rector of a mediety of West Walton, and vicar of Rougham, in Norfolk, formerly of Caius College; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753.

19. Mr. Edward Bates, farmer, of Hilnow, Haddenham, in his 81st year.

Lately, Charles Waller, of West Wickham, Kent.

Lately, Mr. William Elyand, jun. of the Crescent, Minories, aged 29 years.

21. Mr. Jowett, of Newington, Surrey, in his 56th year.

At Hackney, Mr. Thomas Chapman, aged 62 years.

22. At Enfield Highway, Mr. Leedes Mason, formerly a haberdasher in Cornhill.

Dr. John Stafford, of Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, in his 72d year. He had been near 42 years pastor of the Church in New Broad-street.

Mr. John Lone, stockbroker, aged 75.

Mr. Richard Townsend, of Ludgate-hill.

Lately, Mr. Philip Lamash, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

23. Dr. Joseph Warton. (See p. 199.)

Lately, Mrs. Farrington, wife of Joseph Farrington, esq. R. A.

Lately, Sir Thos. Shirley, bart. aged 72, of Oat Hall, in the county of Sussex, many years Governor and Commander in Chief of Antigua, St. Christophers, &c. and a General in the army.

24. In Dover-street, Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Warwick, daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton. Her second husband was General Clarke.

Mr. John Jackson, of New Palace-yard, Westminster, aged 91 years.

Lately, at Wensley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Edward Hanby, a native of Worcestershire, in the 108th year of his age. During the middle part of his life he was groom in the racing stables of Charles Duke of Bolton, and trained many of the favourite horses of that nobleman.

25. At Fulham, in his 73th year, Mr. William Burchell.

In Sloane-street, Colonel Gorges.

In Great Portland-street, Mr. Herlot, aged 67.

26. At Canterbury, Lieutenant-General R. Dawson.

27. Mrs. Dupre, of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire, widow of Josias Dupre, formerly Governor of Madras.

Samuel Clay, esq. of Daventry, Northamptonshire.

At Bath, John Scott Rutter, esq. late in the East India Company's service.

At Edinburgh, John Viscount of Arbuthnot, Lord Inverbervie.

28. At Windsor, Mr. Jealous, one of the police officers of Bow-street appointed to attend his Majesty.

At York, in his 79th year, the Rev. Hewley Baines, of Bell Hall.

Thos. Shiffner, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Scrope Ogilvie, esq. of Sackville-street.

Mr. Lewis Hay, of Edinburgh, banker.

MARCH 1. At Bristol Hotwells, Mr. Isaac Hudson, late of Cheapside.

Mr Thomas Welt, of Gracechurch-street.

Lately, the Rev. William Taswell, vicar of Ailsham, in Norfolk, and formerly a minor canon of Canterbury.

2. Mr. William Fuller, banker, of Lombard street, in his 95th year.

Mrs. Berners, wife of Charles Berners, esq. of Woolverston Park, Suffolk.

3. Mr. John l'Anson, solicitor, in Cannon-row, Westminster.

At Whitehaven, in his 71st year, Samuel Martin, esq.

4. At Sutton, Surrey, the Rev. Giles Hatch, 33 years rector of that place.

Lately, Mr. Robert Reeve, cornfactor, of Mark-lane.

5. The Rev. Thos. Cray, dissenting minister of Walkerfold, Lancashire.

7. At Chesthunt, Hertfordshire, the Rev. Samuel Wolsley, aged 59 years, and upwards of 35 years pastor of the protestant dissenters there.

8. Mrs. Angerstein, wife of John Julius Angerstein, of Pall-mall.

William Daniel, esq. a captain of the royal navy.

At Kensington, Mrs. Darkes, widow of the late John Darkes, esq. of Cayton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. John Jacques, vicar of Prokington, Warwickshire, formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge.

9. Mr. Edward Wetenhall, jun. of Vauxhall, aged 21 years.

In Paradise row, Islington, Fleetwood Bury, esq aged 67, late deputy clerk of the offices of the Norfolk circuit, in which office he officiated 35 years, and 38 years as clerk of the indictments for the county of Middlesex.

John Wilkes, esq. of Tanfield-court, Inner Temple, aged 23.

Lately, at Rattery, in Devonshire, a man named Cocker, aged 105 years.

10. Nicholas Lacy Fry, esq. at Streatham.

William Durbar, esq. of Chapel-street, Pentonville.

Lately, Mr. Baker, one of the principal messengers of the house of commons.

11. Mrs.

11. Mrs. Jarman, an actreſs of the York theatre, immediately after performing the character of Elvira, in the play of Pizarro.

At Stapleton Houſe, Gloucesterſhire, Thos. Smyth, eſq youngeſt ſon of Sir James Smyth, of Aſhton Court, Somerſetſhire.

At Chippenham, aged 30, the Rev. Chas. Henry Hardwicke, B. L. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

Thos. Gory, eſq of Brompton, aged 82.

12. Miſs E. H. Stordy, daughter of Geo. Stordy eſq. of Biſhop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, and one of the magiſtrates of the police. Whilſt dancing on the 30th at the Upper Aſſembly rooms at Bath, ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with illneſs, from which ſhe never recovered.

Peter Butt, eſq. of his Majeſty's dock-yard, Deptford, in his 76th year.

13. In the Temple, John Floud, eſq. one of the magiſtrates belonging to the police office in Worſhip-ſtreet, and a captain in the Tower Hamlet militia.

Mr. John Hardcaſtle, White Swan inn, York.

The Hon. Daines Barrington, eſq. formerly one of the Welch Judges.

Mr. John Kemp, one of the cooks of his Majeſty's kitchen.

Miſs Louiſa Tierney, ſecond daughter of George Tierney, eſq

At the Iſle of Wight, Captain Charles Menzies, in the barrack department.

Lately, by an act of ſuicide, John Shermer, eſq late of Pump court, in the Temple. He threw himſelf into the reſervoir in Battersea fields, and was drowned.

15 Mr Ponſonby, brother of the late Earl of Beſsborough.

Joſeph Baldwin, eſq. regiſtrar of the amicable ſociety, Serjeant's-inn, clerk of the ſtationer's company, and late deputy clerk of the crown in chancery.

Lady Chapman, widow of Sir John Chapman, bart.

At Woollay, near Bradford, John Bilkerville, eſq. many years a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Wilts.

16 At Duxford, in Oxfordſhire, in his 26th year, the Rev. James Henry Pugh, B.A. of Chriſt Church.

17. Mr. John Ryder, printer, of Little Britain.

At Eton, the Rev John Norbury, fellow of Eton College He was the ſon of a barriſter in Cheſhire. He was admitted into King's College 1744, and took the degrees of A. B. 1746; A. M. 1750; S.T.P. 1784. On 3d Dec. 1783, he was choſen fellow of Eton. On the death of Mr. Barnard, 1772, he ſucceeded to the living of Maple Durham, in Oxfordſhire, for which he reſigned the rectory of Walton upon Trent in Derbyſhire, to which he had been preſented by the Marquis of Townſend. He was many years an aſſiſtant at Eton, and publiſhed in 1793, a tranſlation into Greek verſe of Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Campbell, eſq. of Burcaldin.

At Bath, aged 83, Lady Hawkins, relict of Sir Chriſtopher Hawkins, bart. of Kilkton Houſe.

The Rev. Andrew Penn, jun. B. A. of Trinity College, Oxford, in his 25th year.

Edward Tawney, eſq. ſenior alderman and father of the city of Oxford.

18. Mrs. Keate, relict of the late George Keate, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

In Saville-row, Mrs. Montague, eldeſt daughter of the late Henry Hobart, M. P. for the city of Norwich.

At Chertſey, Mr. William Payne, aged 28 years.

Lately, at Bath, Daniel Lyſons, M. D. one of the phyſicians of the Bath general hoſpital. He was a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was afterwards elected fellow of All Souls, where he took the degree of B. C. L. May 2, 1755; Lic. to pract. phyſ. July 5, 1756; D. C. L. Feb. 1, 1759; which he exchanged for D.M. Oct. 24, 1769. He practiſed firſt at Glouceſter, but for about the laſt 25 years at Bath. He publiſhed,

(1) An Eſſay upon the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in Fevers, 8vo. 1771.

(2) Practical Eſſays upon Intermitting Fevers, Dropſies, Diſeaſes of the Liver, the Epilepſy, the Colic, Dyſenteric Fluxes, and the Operation of Calomel, 8vo. 1772, 2d Edition, 1783.

(3) Further Obſervations on the Effects of Camphire and Calomel, 8vo. 1777.

19. Lady Jones, of Ramſbury Manor, Wiltſhire.

At Croyden, Richard Hewerſon, eſq. aged 77.

20. Mr. William Palmer, late of Abchurch lane, dry ſalter.

At Farnham, Surrey, Mr. Daniel Briſtow, aged 80.

In Devonſhire place, George Stratton, eſq. of Tew Park, Oxfordſhire, in his 66th year.

21. At Stepney cauſeway, in his 68th year, Mr. Joſeph Brown, tall-maker, and captain of the Ratcliffe volunteers.

22. William Birch, eſq. formerly an eminent ſolicitor, of Dean-ſtreet, Soho.

In Berkeley-ſquare, T. Thornhill, eſq. of Foxby, in Yorkſhire.

BUNNY & GOLD, Printers, Hertford, London.

# EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1800

| | Bank Stock | 3perCt Reduc. | 3 per Ct. Conſols | 3perCt Scrip. | 4perCt 1777. | 5perCt Ann | Long Ann. | Ditto, 1778. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | 3perCt 1751. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | New Navy. | Exche. Bills. | English Lott. Tick. | Irish Difco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 258 | 63 | 62⅛ a ¼ | | 79⅞ | 92⅞ | 2 ¼ | 6 1-16 | | | | | 202 | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 258¼ | 63 | 62⅛ a ¼ | | 80 | 93¼ | 185-16 | 6⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | 63¼ | 62⅛ a ⅜ | | 80⅛ | 94⅛ | 1⅞ | 6⅛ | | | | | 202 | | | | | | |
| 27 | 162¼ | 63⅜ | 63⅛ a ¼ | | 81 | 94⅜ | 189-16 | | | | | | 201 | | | | | | |
| 28 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | 202½ | | | | | | |
| 29 | | 64 | 63¼ a ⅜ | | 81¼ | 95⅛ | 1⅝ | 6 3 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 162½ | 63⅞ | 62⅛ a 63⅛ | | 81⅜ | 95 | | 6⅛ | | | | | 202¼ | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | 62⅞ a 63⅛ | | 81⅛ | 94⅝ | | 6⅛ | | | | | 202 | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | 62¾ a ⅞ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | 62¾ a ⅞ | | | 94⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | 62¾ a ⅞ | | | 94⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | 62¾ a ⅞ | | | 94⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | 62¾ a ⅞ | | | 94⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | 62⅝ a ¾ | | | 94⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | 62⅞ a 63 | | | 95¼ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | 62¾ a ⅞ | | | 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | 62⅝ a 63 | | | 95⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | 63⅛ a ¼ | | | 95¼ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | 62⅞ a 63⅛ | | | 95⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Conſols the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.

# THE European Magazine,

## For APRIL, 1800.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of C. S. Sonnini. 2. A Map of Cherbourg Road. And, 3. A Portrait of Daines Barrington, Esq.]

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VOL. XXXVII. APRIL 1800. 4 I

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Account of John Bushnell the Statuary, sent to us as a translation from the French published in 1743, is copied verbatim from Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting.

Our Correspondent ***'s Account of Dr. Joseph Warton came too late. It shall be inserted in our next.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 15, to April 19.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 117 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 1 | 46 | 9 | 63 | 0 |
| Surry | 121 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 47 | 4 | 61 | 6 |
| Hertford | 112 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 42 | 3 | 60 | 4 |
| Bedford | 122 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| Hunting | 116 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 41 | 8 | 57 | 7 |
| Northam | 106 | 0 | 74 | 6 | 56 | 10 | 41 | 10 | 71 | 6 |
| Rutland | 100 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Leiceſter | 107 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 44 | 2 | 87 | 5 |
| Nottingh | 124 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 6 | 56 | 6 | 95 | 0 |
| Derby | 114 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 68 | 3 | 53 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Stafford | 121 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 65 | 5 | 48 | 1 | 88 | 10 |
| Salop | 116 | 7 | 77 | 4 | 68 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 78 | 4 |
| Hereford | 103 | 0 | 76 | 8 | 55 | 11 | 44 | 5 | 65 | 0 |
| Worceſt. | 123 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 46 | 6 | 77 | 4 |
| Warwick | 132 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 72 | 5 | 52 | 9 | 90 | 9 |
| Wilts | 114 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 82 | 4 |
| Berks | 113 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 3 | 42 | 0 | 64 | 4 |
| Oxford | 116 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 5 | 43 | 0 | 69 | 10 |
| Bucks | 117 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 45 | 2 | 75 | 10 |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eſſex | 121 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 59 | 6 | 45 | 8 | 56 | 6 |
| Kent | 112 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 61 | 9 |
| Suſſex | 118 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 118 | 7 | 80 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 39 | 8 | 50 | 6 |
| Cambrid. | 106 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 10 | 27 | 3 | 52 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 108 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 3 | 42 | 8 | 52 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 93 | 9 | 84 | 0 | 55 | 11 | 38 | 9 | 70 | 0 |
| York | 86 | 6 | 69 | 7 | 52 | 11 | 41 | 1 | 100 | 6 |
| Durham | 110 | 6 | 98 | 2 | 61 | 11 | 54 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 86 | 1 | 84 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 78 | 8 |
| Cumberl. | 108 | 1 | 97 | 0 | 83 | 8 | 53 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Weſtmor | 135 | 2 | 122 | 0 | 81 | 10 | 52 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaſh. | 123 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 65 | 10 | 56 | 7 | 89 | 4 |
| Cheſhire | 118 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 86 | 6 | 62 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt. | 112 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 5 | 48 | 7 | 85 | 3 |
| Somerſet | 113 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 42 | 2 | 69 | 4 |
| Monmou. | 121 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 69 | 10 | 37 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 116 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 7 | 31 | 8 | 72 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 105 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 4 | 38 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorſet | 115 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Hants | 119 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 40 | 4 | 59 | 2 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 104 | 4 | 86 | 0 | 61 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 104 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 05 | 7 | 00 | 0 |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| Day. | Barom. | Therm. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FEBRUARY.** | | | |
| 20 | 29 86 | 34 | N.E. |
| 27 | 29 94 | 33 | N.E. |
| 28 | 30 02 | 31 | E N.E. |
| **MARCH.** | | | |
| 1 | 30.10 | 34 | N.W. |
| 2 | 30 04 | 35 | N. |
| 3 | 30 01 | 36 | N. |
| 4 | 29 90 | 34 | N. |
| 5 | 30 00 | 32 | N. |
| 6 | 29 97 | 33 | E. |
| 7 | 29 95 | 30 | E. |
| 8 | 29 57 | 31 | E. |
| 9 | 29 91 | 32 | E. |
| 10 | 29 90 | 33 | E. |
| 11 | 29.90 | 39 | S. |
| 12 | 30 04 | 40 | S.W. |
| 13 | 30 22 | 41 | E. |
| 14 | 30.05 | 39 | E.S.E. |
| 15 | 29.82 | 41 | E. |
| 16 | 30.04 | 41 | S.E. |
| 17 | 30 13 | 42 | E. |
| 18 | 30.04 | 40 | N. |
| 19 | 30.18 | 39 | N. |
| 20 | 30.28 | 37 | N. |
| 21 | 30 29 | 44 | N. |
| 22 | 30.32 | 43 | N. |
| 23 | 30 27 | 44 | N E. |
| 24 | 30 18 | 49 | S.W. |
| 25 | 30.10 | 43 | F. |
| 26 | 29 97 | 45 | E. |
| 27 | 29 87 | 52 | S. |

# THE European Magazine,

## For APRIL, 1800.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of C. S. Sonnini. 2. A Map of Cherbourg Road. And, 3. A Portrait of Daines Barrington, Esq.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL; and J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY

VOL. XXXVII. APRIL 1800. 4 I

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Account of John Bushnell the Statuary, sent to us as a translation from the French published in 1743, is copied verbatim from Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting.

Our Correspondent ***'s Account of Dr. Joseph Warton came too late. It shall be inserted in our next.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 15, to April 19.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 117 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 1 | 46 | 9 | 63 | 0 |
| Surry | 121 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 47 | 4 | 61 | 6 |
| Hertford | 112 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 42 | 3 | 60 | 4 |
| Bedford | 122 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| Hunting | 116 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 41 | 8 | 57 | 7 |
| Northam | 106 | 0 | 74 | 6 | 56 | 10 | 41 | 10 | 71 | 6 |
| Rutland | 100 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Leiceſter | 107 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 44 | 2 | 87 | 5 |
| Nottingh | 124 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 6 | 56 | 6 | 95 | 0 |
| Derby | 114 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 68 | 3 | 53 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Stafford | 121 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 65 | 5 | 48 | 1 | 88 | 10 |
| Salop | 116 | 7 | 77 | 4 | 68 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 78 | 4 |
| Hereford | 103 | 0 | 76 | 8 | 55 | 11 | 44 | 5 | 65 | 0 |
| Worceſt. | 123 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 46 | 6 | 77 | 4 |
| Warwick | 132 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 72 | 5 | 52 | 9 | 90 | 9 |
| Wilts | 114 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 82 | 4 |
| Berks | 113 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 3 | 42 | 0 | 64 | 4 |
| Oxford | 116 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 5 | 43 | 0 | 69 | 10 |
| Bucks | 117 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 45 | 2 | 75 | 10 |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eſſex | 121 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 59 | 6 | 45 | 8 | 56 | 6 |
| Kent | 112 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 61 | 9 |
| Suſſex | 118 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 118 | 7 | 80 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 39 | 8 | 50 | 6 |
| Cambrid. | 106 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 10 | 27 | 3 | 52 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 108 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 3 | 42 | 8 | 52 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 93 | 9 | 84 | 0 | 55 | 11 | 38 | 9 | 70 | 0 |
| York | 86 | 6 | 69 | 7 | 52 | 11 | 41 | 1 | 100 | 6 |
| Durham | 110 | 6 | 98 | 2 | 61 | 11 | 54 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 86 | 1 | 84 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 78 | 8 |
| Cumberl. | 108 | 1 | 97 | 0 | 83 | 8 | 53 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Weſtmor | 135 | 2 | 122 | 0 | 81 | 10 | 52 | 5 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaſh. | 123 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 65 | 10 | 56 | 7 | 89 | 4 |
| Cheſhire | 118 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 86 | 6 | 62 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt. | 112 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 5 | 48 | 7 | 85 | 3 |
| Somerſet | 113 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 42 | 2 | 69 | 4 |
| Monmou. | 121 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 69 | 10 | 37 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 116 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 7 | 31 | 8 | 72 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 105 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 4 | 38 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorſet | 115 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 40 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Hants | 119 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 40 | 4 | 59 | 2 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 104 | 4 | 86 | 0 | 61 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 104 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 05 | 7 | 00 | 0 |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| Day. | Barom. | Therm. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FEBRUARY.** | | | |
| 20 | 29 86 | 34 | N.E. |
| 27 | 29 94 | 33 | N.E. |
| 28 | 30 02 | 31 | E N.E. |
| **MARCH.** | | | |
| 1 | 30.10 | 34 | N.W. |
| 2 | 30 04 | 35 | N. |
| 3 | 30 01 | 36 | N. |
| 4 | 29 90 | 34 | N. |
| 5 | 30 00 | 32 | N. |
| 6 | 29 97 | 33 | E. |
| 7 | 29 95 | 30 | E. |
| 8 | 29 57 | 31 | E. |
| 9 | 29 91 | 32 | E. |
| 10 | 29 90 | 33 | E. |
| 11 | 29.90 | 39 | S. |
| 12 | 30 04 | 40 | S.W. |
| 13 | 30 22 | 41 | E. |
| 14 | 30.05 | 39 | E.S.E. |
| 15 | 29.82 | 41 | E. |
| 16 | 30.04 | 41 | S.E. |
| 17 | 30 13 | 42 | E. |
| 18 | 30.04 | 40 | N. |
| 19 | 30.18 | 39 | N. |
| 20 | 30.28 | 37 | N. |
| 21 | 30 29 | 44 | N. |
| 22 | 30.32 | 43 | N. |
| 23 | 30 27 | 44 | N E. |
| 24 | 30 18 | 49 | S.W. |
| 25 | 30.10 | 43 | F. |
| 26 | 29 97 | 45 | E. |
| 27 | 29 87 | 52 | S. |

THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW,

## FOR APRIL 1806.

### MEMOIRS OF C. S. SONNINI.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE little we have been able to collect concerning the deſcent of this celebrated Naturaliſt and Traveller, and the very early part of his life, amounts to no more than that his progenitors emigrated from ſome part of Italy, and ſettled in France during the long reign of Louis XIV. where they either acquired, or brought with them, conſiderable property: it likewiſe appears, that he was at firſt a pupil in the Marine Academy at Toulon, and afterwards in *l'Ecole Militaire* at Paris; from being thus qualified for the naval ſervice of his Sovereign Louis XV. he was, whilſt very young, appointed a ſubaltern officer of a frigate deſtined for South America, but on what particular ſervice cannot be aſcertained at this diſtance of time; it was, however, his firſt voyage, and ſerved him as an introduction to the practical knowledge of navigation, and to that branch of the military art which enabled him afterwards to act in the double capacity of a Marine Officer and an Engineer. Fortunately for his future reputation in the literary world, thoſe arduous employments furniſhed him with the faireſt opportunities to gratify his predominant inclination for travelling, and for the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory; and in both theſe propenſities he was encouraged and ſupported on the one hand by Government; and on the other, by his private patron and friend, the celebrated *Buffon*.

From comparing the different events of his life with the circumſtances attending them, we are led to conclude that he muſt have commenced his career of public ſervices towards the cloſe of the reign of Louis XV. and that he is at preſent ſomewhat turned of fifty years of age. If this calculation be juſt, and we ſhall produce corroborating evidence in ſupport of it, both the Tranſlators of his Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt have miſtaken the meaning of the term *Ancien Officier* in the original; for which reaſon, amongſt others, we have recommended in any future edition of the work in 4to. a total ſuppreſſion of the Appendix, or *Hilaria Hunteriana* *.

From his own account of himſelf, in Chapters I. and II. we may fairly infer, that he was employed upwards of twelve years, in various active ſervices, in regions far remote from his native country; as he expreſsly mentions his return from a ſecond voyage to America prior to his travels into Egypt, and adds, "that he then repaired to *Montbard*, the country

* See the firſt page of this Appendix, where the Tranſlator of Debrett's 4to Edition, in correcting his antagoniſt, falls into a greater error—by remarking that the deſcription in the title page of Sonnini's rank, viz Ancien Officier, et Ingénieur de la Marine Françoiſe, ſhould have been tranſlated thus—"formerly an Officer, and Engineer in the French Navy;" whereas the true meaning is—A Veteran, or old Officer, and Engineer in the French Naval ſervice; which titles he held under the late unfortunate Monarch, and which he ſtill retains, though he is not in the actual ſervice of the Republic.

residence of Buffon, who was desirous to see him, and with whom he spent six months; and that time, which flew too rapidly, he mentions as the period of his life that has left behind it the most grateful recollection.—"It is to my stay in that retreat, the temple of the sciences and of taste, that I am indebted for the little I am worth. It was winter, and the severity of the season (1776) kept away troublesome visitors. Day succeeded day in delightful succession, while I was aiding the great man in his labours, and enjoying his society—a society highly agreeable, which was never disturbed by the smallest inequality of temper, and which I have never met with any where else. Buffon was not one of those men of letters whom Erasmus whimsically compared to the tapestry of Flanders with great figures, which, in order to produce their effect, must only be seen at a distance; his conversation was equally agreeable and interesting, and he blended with it an unaffected gaiety and a good-natured manner, which put every one at his ease. To these social qualities he joined a finely-formed person; like Plato, he was of the tallest stature and most robust make; his broad shoulders announced his strength; his forehead was high and majestic; and he distinguished himself by the grace of his demeanour, and the dignity of his gestures."

This concise sketch of the character and person of a man of the most exalted genius, whose works have been long known and admired in all the civilized nations of the habitable globe, and who has since paid the debt of nature, cannot fail of being acceptable to the literati of our own; the digression will therefore need no apology.

To return to Sonnini: Early in the year 1777, he was ordered by the Government to repair to Toulon, where a ship of war was fitting out, on board of which he was to embark with M. Tott, appointed Inspector of the Ports of the *Levant* and *Barbary*, and to follow its destination; but he afterwards received counter-orders, in consequence of which he took leave of that famous Engineer at Alexandria, and proceeded on his travels through Egypt. Having already accompanied him in those travels, we shall now confine ourselves to biographical anecdote.

It was not till the year 1781 that his friend Buffon stimulated him to the publication of his Travels, by the following polite note, encouraging him to set about it:—"I make no doubt but that you have collected a number of excellent observations, the publication of which will do you great honour." Encouragement likewise was given to him by other friends, to whom the sciences and literature have given celebrity; but at the period when he was preparing for the press to hasten the publication, his constitution, which had resisted the heat of the burning climate of Africa, and the sultry humidity of the Equator in South America—that constitution, which neither fatigue nor privation were able to impair, could not withstand the languor of repose. Violent fits of sickness succeeded each other; a gloomy melancholy took place of activity of mind; and a painful agitation of the soul closely followed the salutary agitation of the body. Two causes are assigned for this unhappy state of his mind and body about this time. The first, a neglect on the part of the Prime Minister of France, whom he accuses of seldom putting a man in the place that suited him, or honouring himself by a choice unpolluted by venality and intrigue. The second was his being involved in a family law-suit, of which he gives the following account:—"An absence of several years had emboldened the cupidity of some of my relations. To recover what they had deprived me of, it was necessary to repair to what was then called a sanctuary of justice, but was in truth nothing but the labyrinth of chicane—at the same time, men of malevolent dispositions, availing themselves of my inexperience in business, of my indifference about pecuniary concerns; of the frankness, the confidence, and carelessness, of a generous but too easy nature; involved me in a thousand difficulties, overwhelmed me with disputes and confiscations; and, like bare-faced plunderers, found means to divide among themselves considerable portions of my fortune, which they pulled to pieces with circumstances that added to the bitterness of days already devoted to sufferings and chagrin."

We shall not follow this melancholy detail any further, but close it with this just remark of its narrator:—"Such are the embarrassments which I should probably have met with, and which it would have been necessary for me to have overcome, had I written my Travels as soon as they were at an end. The traveller is not only the historian of the men he meets

ject with but little of Nature; and to speak worthily of her, he should know how to paint her in all her truth as well as in her most simple graces. I do not know whether I am mistaken; but I think, that in this respect my work will have gained a great deal by its tardy publication; and that I shall have reason to congratulate myself upon having followed the precept of Montaigne, when he says, in speaking of authors, *Qu'ils y pensent bien, avant de se produire—qui les hâte?* Let them reflect deliberately on the subjects of their works, before they usher them into the world—Who hurries them?"

A retired life, and the restoration of greater tranquillity, at length enabled our author to complete this interesting work; and, in another place, we have demonstrated that its importance to the generality of readers was considerably augmented by the Expedition to Egypt, under Bonaparte, taking place soon after the delayed publication.

We cannot take our leave of Sonnini without exculpating him from the charge brought against him by our Translator in his preface, page xxiij. It would be an insult to the good sense of the reader to imagine that he would expect a French Republican to write like a Royalist. Sonnini's principles are republican; in the course of his work he has exhibited them in glaring colours: the latter part of the accusation we must disprove from that very work, page 582, where the reader will find the following very striking political remark, by no means calculated to please the Directory, that governed France at the time when it was published, or to flatter the Chief of the present Triumvirate. It was occasioned by the despotic conduct of a Mamalûk officer, commander of the district of *Basjoura*, in Upper Egypt, who had seized his boat on the Nile for his own private use;—"Authority in improper hands constantly leads to the same abuses, and is carried to the same excess; in all countries exposed to its absurdity and its violence, it pursues the same measures. The desolating system of *requisitions*, and particularly of arbitrary arrests, was exercised in Egypt with a degree of cunning and blind fury, which would have disgraced our most hot-headed Revolutionists, and our most skilful plunderers."

In another part, p. 688, we find a political axiom, which some may think more applicable to Monarchical than to Republican governments; but, without forming any judgment upon that point, we quote, as another instance to prove that Sonnini's principles breathe the spirit of manly freedom, and bear the stamp of sound morality—"Corruption among men in power, an irrefragable testimony of depravity of manners, and a certain presage of the fall of empires, and the dissolution of the ties of society, was, among the despots of Egypt, considered as a received usage and custom." From such a man the Revolutionary Governments of France could expect no active support; he is therefore left to seek for remuneration for past services by literary pursuits, and is at this time repairing his shattered fortune, and adding to his established scientific fame, by publishing, with his own material improvements, a splendid edition of the works of his great Master in Natural History, the renowned Buffon.

M.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON'S WILL.

[ *Concluded from Page* 232. ]

And now, having gone through these [illegible] devises with explanations for the more correct understanding of the meaning and design of them, I proceed to the distribution of the more important part of my estate in manner following:

*First.*—To my nephew, Bushrod Washington, and his heirs (partly in consideration of an intimation to his deceased father, while we were bachelors, and he had kindly undertaken to superintend my estate during my military services in the former war between Great Britain and France, that if I should [illegible] Mount Vernon, then less extensive in dominion than at present, should become his property), I give and bequeath all that part thereof which is comprehended within the following limits, viz.—Beginning at the ford of Dogue Run, near my mill, and extending along the road, and bounded thereby, as it now goes, and ever has gone since my recollection of it, to the ford of Little Hunting Creek, at the Gum Spring,

Spring, until it comes to a knowl, oppoſite to an old road, which formerly paſſed through the lower field of Muddyhole Farm, at which on the north ſide of the ſaid road, are three red or Spaniſh oaks, marked as a corner, and a ſtone placed, thence by a line of trees to be marked rectangular to the back line or outer bourdary of the tract between Thompſon Maſon and myſelf; thence with that line eaſterly (now double ditching with a poſt and rail fence thereon) to the run of Little Hunting Creek; thence with that run, which is the boundary between the lands of the late Humphrey Peake and me, to the tide water of the ſaid creek; thence by that water to Potomac River; thence with the river to the mouth of Dogue Creek; and thence with the ſaid Dogue Creek to the place of beginning at the aforeſaid ford, containing upwards of four thouſand acres, be the ſame more or leſs, together with the manſion houſe, and all other buildings and improvements thereon.

*Second.*—In conſideration of the conſanguinity between them and my wife, being as nearly related to her as to myſelf, as on account of the affection I had for, and the obligation I was under to their father, when living, who, from his youth, had attached himſelf to my perſon, and followed my fortunes through the viciſſitudes of the late revolution, afterwards devoting his time to the ſuperintendence of my private concerns for many years, whilſt my public employments rendered it impracticable to do it myſelf, thereby affording me eſſential ſervices, and always performing them in a manner the moſt filial and reſpectful, for theſe reaſons, I ſay, I give and bequeath to George Fayette Waſhington, and Lawrence Auguſtus Waſhington, and their heirs, my eſtate Eaſt of Little Hunting Creek, lying on the river Potomac, including the farm of three hundred and ſixty acres, leaſed to Tobias Lear, as noticed before, and containing in the whole, by deed, two thouſand and twenty acres, be it more or leſs; which ſaid eſtate it is my will and deſire ſhould be equitably and advantageouſly divided between them, according to quantity, quality, and other circumſtances, when the youngeſt ſhall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, by three judicious and diſintereſted men; one to be choſen by each of the brothers, and the third by theſe two. In the mean time, if the termination of my wife's intereſt therein ſhould have ceaſed, the profits ariſing therefrom are to be applied for their joint uſes and benefit.

*Third.*—And whereas it has always been my intention, ſince my expectation of having iſſue has ceaſed, to conſider the grand children of my wife in the ſame light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them, more eſpecially by the two whom we have raiſed from their earlieſt infancy, namely, Eleanor Park Cuſtis, and Geo. Waſhington Park Cuſtis. And whereas the former of theſe hath lately intermarried with Lawrence Lewis, a ſon of my deceaſed ſiſter, Betty Lewis, by which union the inducement to provide for them has been increaſed:—Wherefore I give and bequeath to the ſaid Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Park Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the reſidue of my Mount Vernon eſtate, not already deviſed to my nephew, Buſhrod Waſhington, comprehended within the following deſcription, viz. All the lands north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring, as deſcribed in the deviſe of the other part of the tract, to Buſhrod Waſhington, until it comes to the Stone and three Red or Spaniſh Oaks on the knowl, thence with the rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Maſon and me); thence with that line weſterly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run, by the tumbling dam of my mill; thence with the ſaid run to the ford aforementioned, to which I add all the land I poſſeſs Weſt of the ſaid Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded Eaſterly and Southerly thereby; together with the mill, diſtillery, and all other houſes and improvements on the premiſes, making together about two thouſand acres, be it more or leſs,

*Fourth.*—Actuated by the principle already mentioned, I give and bequeath to George Waſhington Park Cuſtis, the grandſon of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four mile Run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing one thouſand two hundred acres, more or leſs, and my entire ſquare, number twenty-one, in the City of Waſhington.

*Fifth.*—All the reſt and reſidue of my eſtate, real and perſonal, not diſpoſed of in manner aforeſaid, in whatſoever conſiſting, whereſoever lying, and whenſoever found, a ſchedule of which, as far as is recollected, with a reaſonable eſtimate of its value, is hereunto annexed,

I deſire

I desire may be sold by my executors at such times, in such manner, and on such credits (if an equal, valid, and satisfactory distribution of the specific property cannot be made without), as in their judgment shall be most conducive to the interest of the parties concerned, and the monies arising therefrom to be divided into twenty-three equal parts, and applied as follows, viz. To William Augustine Washington, Elizabeth Spotswood, Jane Thornton, and the heirs of Ann Ashton, son and daughters of my deceased sister Ann Augustine Washington, I give and bequeath four parts, that is one part to each of them; to Fielding Lewis, George Lewis, Robert Lewis, Howell Lewis, and Betty Carter, sons and daughter of my deceased sister, Betty Lewis, I give and bequeath five other parts, one to each of them; to George Steptoe Washington, Lawrence Augustine Washington, Harriot Parke, and the heirs of Thornton Washington, sons and daughters of my deceased brother, Samuel Washington, I give and bequeath the other four parts, one part to each of them; to Corbin Washington, and the heirs of Jane Washington, son and daughter of my deceased brother, John Augustine Washington, I give and bequeath two parts, one part to each of them. To Samuel Washington, Frances Ball, and Mildred Hammond, son and daughters of my brother Charles Washington, I give and bequeath three parts, one part to each of them; and to George Fayette Washington, Charles Augustine Washington, and Maria Washington, sons and daughter of my deceased nephew George Augustine Washington, I give one other part, that is, to each a third of that part. To Elizabeth Park Law, Martha Park Peter, and Eleanor Park Lewis, I give and bequeath three other parts, that is, a part to each of them; and to my nephew Bushrod Washington and Lawrence Lewis, and to my ward, the grandson of my wife, I give and bequeath one other part, that is, a third thereof to each of them. And, if it should so happen that any of the persons whose names are here enumerated (unknown to me) should now be dead, or should die before me, that in either of these cases, the heirs of such deceased person shall, notwithstanding, derive all the benefits of the bequest, in the same manner as if he or she was actually living at the time; and by way of advice I recommend it to my Executors not to be precipitate in disposing of the landed property herein directed to be sold, if, from temporary causes, the sale thereof should be dull, experience having fully evinced that the price of land (especially above the falls of the rivers, and on the western waters) have been progressively rising, and cannot be long checked in its encreasing value. And I particularly recommend it to such of the Legatees (under the clause of my will) as can make it convenient, to take each a share of my stock in the Potomac Company, in preference to the amount of what it might sell for, being thoroughly convinced myself, that no uses to which the money can be applied will be so productive as the tolls arising from this navigation when in full operation, (and this, from the nature of things, it must be ere long), and more especially if that of the Shenandoah is added thereto.

The Family Vault at Mount Vernon requiring repairs, and being improperly situated besides, I desire that a new one of brick, upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard Inclosure, on the ground which is marked out; in which my remains, with those of my deceased relations (now in the old vault) and such others of my family as may chuse to be entombed there, may be deposited. And it is my express desire that my corpse may be interred in a private manner, without parade or funeral oration.

Lastly, I constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife Martha Washington, my nephews William Augustine Washington, Bushrod Washington, George Steptoe Washington, Samuel Washington, and Lawrence Lewis, and my ward George Washington Park Custis (when he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years), Executors and Executors of this WILL and TESTAMENT.

IN WITNESS of all, and each of the things herein contained, I have set my hand and seal, this ninth day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety ——*, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fourth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Seal)

* It appears the Testator omitted the word Nine.

ACCOUNT

# ACCOUNT

## OF THE FAMOUS BIRDS NESTS,

GENERALLY BROUGHT FROM JAVA, OR THE MALLAY COAST,

*Tranſlated from a late Dutch Publication.*

THE bird who makes this neſt is called Wallea, or Boerong Daya, and ſometimes Lawit in the Mallay language. It is of the ſize of a Swallow, with a large bill, and ſharp claws; the tail is as long as the reſt of the body, and is of a dark greeniſh colour, inclining to grey, its whole length from the bill to the tail is 4½ inches.

In the neighbourhood of Batavia are two places to which great numbers of theſe birds reſort. The firſt is called Callappa Nongal, and the ſecond Sampia. They are two inacceſſible rocks, full of holes and crevices, ſome of which are big enough for a man to enter; theſe rocks are quite covered with trees, buſhes, and thickets, and the rocks themſelves are a white marble.

In theſe holes and crevices they make their neſts in horizontal rows, one againſt the other; they leave no ſpot unoccupied, provided it be only a dry one, for as ſoon as they perceive the leaſt wet approaching their neſts, they abandon them immediately, and build others in a dryer place.

Theſe birds fly at day-break with a great noiſe from their neſts, and mount immediately out of ſight, to ſeek their food, but in the rainy ſeaſon they keep nearer home, at four o'clock in the afternoon, or thereabout, they return to their neſts, from whence they do not ſtir until the next morning: they feed chiefly upon inſects that hover about pools and ſtanding waters. Kites are their greateſt enemies.

They prepare their neſts from a part of their own excrements, and not from the foam of the ſea, as ſome have falſely imagined, being never ſeen on the ſea-ſhore.

There are different ſorts of neſts, thoſe found at Callappa and Sampia are the beſt, and of leſs value those [illegible] and both there are ſome of [illegible] those that are taken from the [illegible] ing Islands of Sayoto and Borneo.

The colour and value depend entirely on the inſects the birds eat, and on the ſtones and ſands of the rock which they have built with.

To prepare the neſt and finiſh it takes them up about two months, and then they lay two eggs, which are hatched in fifteen or 16 days. As ſoon as their young are able to fly is the time for taking their neſts, which is generally done every four months, and by a people who are brought up to it from their childhood. The method uſed by them is to deſcend by a ladder of Rattan, which is let down from the top of the rocks, and from thence they pick the neſts wherever they find them; ſometimes raffs are let down for the ſame purpoſe. In this dangerous employment many break their necks, and particularly the thieves who can only ſteal them in the night, a very ſtrict watch being kept in the day time by centinels placed at a ſmall diſtance from the rocks.

The mountaineers, who are the people made uſe of, never begin their trade among the rocks, till they have killed a buffaloe, and ſaid their prayers, after which they are led by ſuperſtition to ſmear themſelves with ſcented oils and ſtrew benjamin and other aromatics into the fire, to appeaſe the genii of the rocks.

After the neſts are taken away, nothing remains but to dreſs and clean them, which are afterwards ſold for 300 to 1400 Rixds. a Picul, each Picul being 125 lb. the value depends entirely on the fineneſs and whiteneſs.

# CHERBOURG.

IN our Magazine for February 1794, p. 96, and again in the ſame year, p. 163, we preſented our readers with two Views of this place, with an hiſtorical account of it, at this important we now gratify our nautical readers with a Map of the Road, which we hope will be equally acceptable.

DU

# DU MOULIN.

The following Note is literally copied from Dr Moulin's Book; the first five blank leaves of which were written with his own hand, and contain what is here copied — Dr Moulin was a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral.

OUR gracious King and now glorious Martyr Charles the First, finding that his rebellious subjects, not content to make warre against him in his kingdom, assaulted him with another warre out of his kingdom with their tongues and pens; he set out a Declaration to invite all his loving subjects and friends that could use the tongues of the neighbouring States, to represent with their pens the justice of his cause, especially to Protestant Churches abroad. That Declaration smote my heart, as particularly adrest unto me; and I tooke it as a command layd upon me by God himselfe. Whereupon I made a solemne vow to God that as farre as Latin and French could goe in the world, I would make the justice of the Kings and the Churches cause to be knowne, especially to the Protestants of France and the Low Countries, whom the Kings enemies did chiefely labour to seduce and misinforme.

To pay my vow I first made this booke, which was begun at York during the siege, in a roome whole chimney was beaten downe by the cannon while I was at my work; and after the siege and my expulsion from my rectory at Wheldrake, it was finisht in an under-ground cellar where I lay hid to avoyd warrants that were out against me from Committees to apprehend me and carry me prisoner to Hull.

Having finisht the book, I sent it to be printed in Holland by the meanes of an officer of the Master of the Rolles at London, Mr. Pompeo Cataneini, who was doing great and good services to the King in that place. But the King being dead, and the face of publique businesses altered, I sent for my manuscript out of Holland, and reformed it for the new King's service. And it was printed, but very negligently, by Samuel Browne at the Haghe.

The title of the book then was as I have set it downe in a page by itself. Much about the same time I set out my Latin Poeme Ecclesiæ Genitus with a long Epistle to all Christians in the defense of the King and the Church of England; and two yeares after Clamor Regii sanguinis ad Cœlum.

God blessed these books and gaue them the intended effect, the disabusing of many misinformed persons. And it was so well resented by his Majesty, then at Breda, that, being shewed my sister Mary among a great company of ladies, he brake the crowd to salute her, and tell her that he was very sensible of his obligations to her brother, and that if euer God settled him in his kingdom he would make him know that he was a grateful Prince.

This French book was translated into English by some ingenious traueller, who yet hath shewed sufficiently that he had not the genius of the French tongue; and he changed the title, and intituled it, History of the Presbyterians, although such an history was not treated or intended in the book, but occasionally.

About eleuen yeares after this French book was printed, it came into the hands of the Reuerend Doctor Cosins in Paris, who carried it to the King, then at Colomb neere Paris.* Having read before him some pages of it, he sayd to his Majesty, "Sir, you shall neuer doe enough for the author of this book;" and admired him by all meanes to get it reprinted, as most conducible to the present posture of his affaires. His Majesty, though short of money, gaue him sixteen Lowles to reprint it, which was done in Paris by that Doctor's care, who altered and inserted seueral things in it, in point of history, wherein he, living in France in the time of the rebellion, was not so well informed as I, who then liued in England.

Howsoever, this was the edition printed in Paris by the king's command, and at his cost.

Two moneths after, his Majesty came into England. And, when I had the honour to kisse his hand, I found him as good as his royal word.

MS.

* Mm

MS. Title alluded to in preceding page.

The Author had giuen vnto this booke this title:

APOLOGIE
de la Religion Reformee
Et de la Monarchie et
de l'Egliſe d'Angleterre
Contre les calomnies de la
Ligue rebelle de quelques
Anglois et Eſcoſſois.

Title to the Book—12mo.

HISTOIRE
DES
NOVVEAVS
PRESBYTERIENS
ANGLOIS
ET
ESCOSSOIS.

Où eſt monſtré la DIFFERENCE de leur Doctrine & Diſcipline en Religion, d'auec Celle de France & autres Proteſtants:
ENSEMBLE
*La vraye* ORIGINE *des Troubles ſmeus par Eux & leurs Fauteurs contre le Roy Et l'Egliſe d'Angleterre.*
DEDIEE AV ROY.
Et adreſſée à Meſſieurs des Egliſes Reformées de France, & à tous Proteſtants qui font profeſſion de la Religion Chrétienne, & fidelite aux Roys.
SECONDE EDITION.
M.DC.LX.

# MACKLINIANA;

OR,

## ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himſelf, and never before publiſhed.)

[ *Continued from Page* 198. ]

MACKLIN being freed from all pecuniary engagements with his Manager, he found himſelf more at liberty to look after the theatrical concerns of the Company, which at this time Fleetwood entirely committed to his care. In this purſuit he did not neglect his own reputation. He very properly conſidered he was then in a ſituation, which, by aſſiduity and enterpriſe, might add ſomething to his riſing fame as an actor, which at no other time of his life before he had ſuch an opportunity of attempting; and that "there was no lucky minute after the *firſt* opportunity." He therefore caſt about in his mind what new part he ſhould adopt, and to this purpoſe carefully looked over the ſtock liſt, as well as ſeveral obſolete plays, to find out one which he thought appropriate to his own powers and conception.

Chance preſented The Merchant of Venice to his notice, which, however ſtrange now to conceive, was laid upon the ſhelf ſince the year 1701, to make room for an alteration from the ſame play by Lord Lanſdowne, called The Jew of Venice, in which the celebrated Dogget perſormed the Jew almoſt in the ſtyle of broad farce. Macklin ſaw this part with other eyes; and, very much to the credit of his taſte and underſtanding, as well as a proper eſtimation of his own powers, he found he could build a reputation by reviving the original of Shakſpeare, and playing the character of Shylock in a different manner. The attempt was arduous, and ſubject to many miſcarriages, and in particular to public prejudice; but a conſciouſneſs of being right will generally give great confidence—Macklin felt this conſciouſneſs, and was determined on the trial.

As ſoon as reſolved, he communicated his deſign to the Manager, who gave his conſent to bringing it out merely as a

revived

revived piece, which might bring money to the treasury. The play was therefore announced to be in preparation, and Macklin, who always loved the character of a *Theatrical Devil Incarnate*, now entered into it with all his heart and mind, by calling the parts himself, ordering frequent rehearsals, &c. &c.; but when he came to affix to himself the character of *Shylock*, and intimated his design to play it *seriously*, the laugh was universal—his best friends shook their heads at the attempt, whilst his rivals chuckled in secret, and flattered him with ideas of success, the surer to work out his destruction.

His keen observation and suspicious temper clearly saw the train that was laying for him, which he not only seemingly overlooked, but so far assisted, that at every rehearsal, whilst he enjoined the rest of the performers to do their best, he himself played both under his voice and general powers, carefully reserving his fire till the night of representation. His fellow performers were by this conduct completely trapped, insomuch that many of them threw out ill nature, and publicly said—"That this hot-headed conceited Irishman, who had got some little reputation in a few parts, had now availed himself of the Manager's favour, to bring himself and the Theatre into disgrace." Fleetwood heard this, and seriously applied to Macklin to give up the part; but the latter was too conscious of his own excellence to lose such an opportunity—he hastily told his Manager, "that he was deceiving a set of men who envied him; but that he would pledge his life on the success of the play, and that, in the end, it would be highly serviceable to them both."

The long expected night at last arrived, and the House was crowded from top to bottom with the first company in town. The two front rows of the pit, as usual, were full of critics, "who, Sir (said the Veteran), I eyed through the slit of the curtain, and was glad to see there, as I wished, in such a cause, to be tried by a *special jury*. When I made my appearance in the green-room, dressed for the part, with my red hat on my head, my pickaxe beard, loose black gown, &c. and with a confidence which I never before assumed, the performers all stared at one another, and evidently with a flare of disappointment. Well, Sir, hitherto all was right—till the last bell rung—then, I confess, my heart began to beat a little, however I mustered up all the courage I could, and, recommending my cause to Providence, threw myself boldly on the stage, and was received by one of the loudest thunders of applause I ever before received.

"The opening scenes being rather tame and level, I could not expect much applause; but I found myself well listened to—I could hear distinctly, in the pit, the words 'Very well—very well, indeed!—this man seems to know what he is about,' &c. &c. These encomiums warmed me, but did not overset me—I knew where I should have the pull, which was in the third act, and reserved myself accordingly. At this period I threw out all my fire, and, as the contrasted passions of joy for the Merchant's losses, and grief for the elopement of Jessica, open a fine field for an actor's powers, I had the good fortune to please beyond my warmest expectations—the whole House was in an uproar of applause—and I was obliged to pause between the speeches, to give it vent, so as to be heard. When I went behind the scenes after this act, the Manager met me, and complimented me very highly on my performance, and significantly added—'Macklin, you was right at last.' My brethren in the green-room joined in his eulogium, but with different views—he was thinking of the increase of his treasury—they only for saving appearances—wishing at the same time that I had broke my neck in the attempt. The *trial scene* wound up the fullness of my reputation; here I was so well listened to, and here I made such a silent yet forcible impression on my audience, that I retired from this great attempt most perfectly satisfied.

"On my return to the green-room, after the play was over, it was crowded with Nobility and Critics, who all complimented me in the warmest and most unbounded manner, and the situation I felt myself in I must confess was one of the most flattering and intoxicating of my whole life: no money, no title, could purchase what I felt; and let no man tell me after this, what Fame will not induce a man to do, and how far the attainment of it will not remunerate his greatest labours. By G—d, Sir, though I was not worth fifty pounds in the world at that time, yet, let me tell you, I was *Charles the Great* for that night."

A few days afterwards Macklin received an invitation from Lord Bolingbroke to dine with him at Battersea—he attended the rendezvous, and there found Pope and a select party, who

complimented him very highly on the part of Shylock, and questioned him about many little particulars relative to his getting up the play, &c. Pope particularly asked him, why he wore a *red hat?* and he answered, because he had read the Jews in Italy, and particularly in Venice, were hats of that colour—and "pray, Mr. Macklin," said Pope, "do players in general take such pains?"—"I do not know, Sir, that they do; but as I had staked my reputation on the character, I was determined to spare no trouble in getting at the best information."—Pope nodded, and said, "it was very laudable."

Macklin took this play for his benefit on the 19th night, and had an overflowing audience; several Noblemen of the first distinction took what is commonly called *gold* tickets, and Lord Bolingbroke made him a present of twenty guineas.

The play had a successful run through the whole of the season, and for many seasons afterwards; it established his reputation as an actor, and not a little added to his discernment as a critic, in reviving a piece, which perhaps, except for his research, might have been lost to the stage for ever.

And here we cannot help remarking, that although Macklin got and merited the greatest applause in Shylock, this very applause in his public, often drew from the merit of his private character; as many people, who knew nothing of him but as he appeared on the stage, and there saw the passions of *revenge* and *malice* so forcibly and naturally displayed (particularly in the fourth act, where he whets the knife in order to cut off the pound of human flesh), that they judged he must be something like the monster in private life which he was upon the stage.

This combination of ideas, though false in fact, is not very unusual: Cibber tells an anecdote of *Sandford*, a performer in his time, who, from a certain deformity of person, accompanied with talents in performing the *villains* and *traitors* in tragedy, became so frequently cast for those parts, that from long habits the audiences expected nothing else from him; and when he once unfortunately performed the character of an *honest statesman*, the audience were so disappointed, when they found towards the close, that this was his real character, without any disguise or treachery, that they damned the play, "as if the actor had imposed upon them the most frontless and incredible absurdity."

Macklin's acquaintance with Garrick commenced a few years before the latter's public appearance at Goodman's fields. He was then, he said, "a very sprightly young man, neatly made, an expressive countenance, and of most agreeable and entertaining manners."—The Stage possessed him wholly; he could talk or think of nothing but the Theatre; and as they often dined together in select parties, Garrick rendered himself the idol of the meeting by his mimickry, anecdotes, &c. He had not long arrived from Lisbon at that period, and, with other funds of information, possessed a number of good travelling stories; "which he *narrated*, Sir (added the Veteran), in such a vein of pleasantry and rich humour, as I have seldom seen equalled."

With that love for the Stage which Macklin ever possessed, it was natural for him to be pleased with such growing accomplishments as Garrick exhibited: Garrick too, who from the beginning of his public life to the end never neglected the pursuit of any information relative to his art, must have seen in Macklin talents, experience, and assiduity, which it was his interest to cultivate. They both too loved society, wherein they excelled, though in different departments. From all these circumstances they became very intimate, insomuch, that we have heard Macklin say, they were scarcely two days asunder, from the commencement of their acquaintance till the quarrel broke out in 1743; when Garrick, receding from his engagement to stand or fall by the performers till their wrongs were redressed by the Manager, so irritated Macklin that he commenced his bitterest enemy, and though they afterwards seemingly made it up, and occasionally lived together in social and professional habits, there was some leaven left in Macklin's mind, which he never could thoroughly shake off, and which occasionally vented itself in raillery, and sometimes in very sharp invectives.

We do not exactly remember whether Macklin accompanied his young friend Garrick to Ipswich when he made his first appearance in Aboan, in the tragedy of Oroonoko, by way of probation for the London boards, but we have often heard him say, he was one who composed the audience on his first appearance at Goodman's-fields, in the character of Richard III. on the 19th October 1741; and he bore full testimony to the applause

he

he obtained and merited on that occaſion. Macklin was one of Garrick's cabinet council in ſelecting this part for his debût; which was the latter's firſt ſuggeſtion, always declaring, "he would never chooſe a character which was not ſuitable to his perſon."

The great revolution which Garrick introduced in the Theatre, by changing an elevated tone of voice, a mechanical depreſſion of its tones, and a formal meaſured ſtep in traverſing the ſtage, into an eaſy familiar manner of ſpeaking and acting, gave at firſt ſome handle to the players (who inwardly felt his ſuperiority) to reprobate it as a dangerous novelty, which trenched on the dignity of theatrical enunciation; but Macklin, who was himſelf the precurſor of this ſpecies of acting, though deficient in ſuch ſtriking powers as to erect himſelf into the head of a ſect, gave it his hearty and unbounded applauſe. Rich, ſeveral years before, diſcharged him from Lincoln's-Inn Theatre, for ſpeaking, as he called it, "too familiarly on the ſtage"—he now had his revenge, by ſeeing his manner adopted by a genius who promiſed to make it univerſal by the propriety of the innovation, and the ſplendour of his talents.

He often ſpoke of the pleaſure he enjoyed at this night's performance, and ſaid, "it was amazing how, without any example, but on the contrary, with great prejudices againſt him, he could throw ſuch ſpirit and novelty into the part, as to convince every impartial perſon, on the very firſt impreſſion, that he was right. In ſhort, Sir, he at once decided the public taſte; and though the players formed a cabal againſt him, with Quin at their head, it was a puff to thunder; the Eaſt and Weſt-end of the town made head againſt them, and the little fellow, in this and about half a dozen ſubſequent characters, ſecured his own immortality."

Though Cibber left the ſtage ſome years before Garrick commenced actor, which might be ſuppoſed would have taken off all edge of rivalſhip, yet he took every occaſion of ſneering at his popularity; he conſidered though Garrick could not then claſh with his theatrical intereſt, he was likely to blaſt his laurels with poſterity; for, as Quin had ſaid upon the ſame occaſion, "if this young fellow is right, I and the reſt of the players muſt have been all wrong." This conſideration, therefore, hurt his feelings; which, though he endeavoured to conceal, ſtill broke out on many little occaſions, very much to the diſcredit of his temper and underſtanding.

One night at White's, when a Nobleman was ſpeaking on the merits of Garrick, he ſuddenly turned about—"Pray, my Lord, have you ever ſeen this young fellow in *Fribble*?"—'No, Mr. Cibber.'—"No! my Lord; why then ſee him by all means—he is the completeſt prettieſt little doll figure for a Fribble you ever ſaw in your life."—'Well but, Mr. Cibber, has he not a great deal of merit in other characters?'—No anſwer for ſome time; at laſt, as if breaking from a reverie, he exclaimed, "What an admirable Fribble! Such mincing—ambling—fidgetting!—Well, faith, he muſt be ſomething of a clever fellow too, to write up to his *own character* ſo well as he has done in this part."

At another time, lounging in the green room, Fleetwood aſked him, whether they might hope ever to have another comedy from him? "From me (ſays Cibber), who the deuce is to act in it?"—'Why, Sir, there's Garrick, Macklin, Pritchard, Clive, &c.'—"O yes, I know your *dramatis perſonæ* very well; but then, my dear fellow (ſays he, very deliberately taking his ſnuff), after all this, where the D—l are your *actors*?"

When he ſaw Garrick in Bayes (formerly a favourite part of his own), and was aſked how he liked him? he ſaid he was a copyiſt of his ſon Theophilus, who was well known, by the beſt judges at that time, to have exhibited it in a very extravagant abſurd manner. Indeed, Old Cibber acknowledged this himſelf, though he placed Garrick on the ſame bench with him in point of theatrical abilities.

Though Cibber might have concealed all this ſpleen and diſappointment from himſelf, he could not from his intimates; they ſaw through him clearly whenever the praiſes of Garrick were mentioned before him; at which times he either loſt temper (a thing very unuſual for him), or ſhewed a viſible uneaſineſs in his countenance. One night, playing a party of whiſt at his club, whilſt Garrick was on the *tapis*, he renounced the ſuit of diamonds, which appearing odd to his partner from the ſituation of his own hand, he cried out—"What, Mr. Cibber, no diamonds!"—'Diamonds, my Lord (in ſome confuſion), yes, a million, by G—.'

"And

"And why would you ſacrifice three tricks by not playing one?"—"Becauſe (ſaid one of the party) *Garrick would not let him.*"

Thus did his jealouſy and ſelf-love prevail over reaſon and experience, and thus did he ſubject himſelf to continual taunts and reproaches, becauſe he would not ſuffer *another* to reach that point of fame which he acquired, with infinitely higher pretenſions than his own.

(*To be continued occaſionally.*)

## ACCOUNT
OF
## *JOHN ZEPHANIAH HOLWELL, ESQ.*

(FROM THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER, WITH ADDITIONS.)

JOHN ZEPHANIAH HOLWELL was the ſon of Zephaniah Holwell, timber-merchant and citizen of London; and grandſon of John Holwell, well known in the learned world by his publications on various branches of the mathematics and aſtronomy, between the years 1678 and 1685.

The father and grandfather of John Holwell both fell in ſupport of the royal cauſe, being engaged in Penruddock's loyal but thallow ſcheme of proclaiming Charles the Second in the year 1655, in the Weſt. Thus the ample patrimony of Holwell Hall, in the county of Devon, which had been poſſeſſed by their anceſtors from time immemorial, was loſt to their deſcendants for ever.

On the reſtoration, in the year 1660, the mathematician, John, preſented a memorial to the King, praying relief for himſelf and family, and reſtitution of his patrimony. He had a very ſtrong claim on the royal favour and juſtice; but all the ſatisfaction he obtained, after a long courſe of ſolicitation, was an appointment to the poſt of royal aſtronomer and ſurveyor of the crown lands, and the advancement of his wife to a place of ſome honour, but of little emolument, about the perſon of the Queen. Some years after, he was appointed mathematical preceptor to the Duke of Monmouth, which preferment, in the end, brought on the ruin of himſelf and family; as his enthuſiaſtic affection for that amiable youth ſeduced his judgment into the belief that he was the legitimate ſon of the King.

Had he confined his publications to the ſciences, it would have been a fortunate circumſtance for him; but, being a firm adherent to the church of England, and as ſtrong an enemy to popery, he employed his pen, while the bill of excluſion was depending, in favour of that meaſure. Though his writings were anonymous, the author could not conceal himſelf, and he was, accordingly, marked as an enemy to the ſucceſſion of the Duke of York.

In 1683 he publiſhed a ſmall tract in Latin, intitled *Cataſtrophe Mundi*, and a tranſlation of it in the ſame year. This production gave ſuch offence to the Duke of York and the partizans of popery, that the printer was taken into cuſtody, and the author diſcovered. This work was a ſevere ſatire on the tenets and political principles of popery, as ſubverſive of the rights of mankind, and vaticinated its ſpeedy downfall. He was accordingly examined before the Privy Council, but defended himſelf with ſo much ſkill and eloquence, that no criminal charge could be fixed upon him. However, in 1684, James the Second ſucceeded to the throne, and, as may well be ſuppoſed, neither the book or its author were forgotten.

In the cloſe of the year 1685, the Miniſtry of King James not being able to make any legal attack on Mr. Holwell, and, at the ſame time, dreading the force of his pen againſt the meaſures then meditated for the re-eſtabliſhment of the Catholic religion, and the power of the Pope in theſe realms, availed themſelves of the poſt he held under the crown, and ordered him to embark for America, to ſurvey and lay down a chart of the town of New York; at the ſame time, they ſent ſecret orders to their agents there, to take ſome effectual means for preventing his return. Accordingly, he had no ſooner completed the buſineſs of his miſſion in America, than he finiſhed the career of life. He died very ſuddenly; and his death was attributed, at the time and on the ſpot, to the application of poiſon adminiſtered to him in a diſh of coffee. He left a widow, one ſon, and

and a daughter; and his property, which was entirely personal, was equally divided between them.

His son was the father of John Zephaniah Holwell, the subject of this memoir, who was born in Dublin, the 17th of September 1711, and was baptized at Saint Warbro's church, by the celebrated Mr. Sing, then rector of that parish. At the age of eight years he was placed at Mr. M'Kenzie's grammar school on Richmond Green, Surrey, where he greatly distinguished himself; and at twelve, obtained the prize which was annually given there for classical learning. Curiosity may be gratified by the information, that the Reverend Mr. Seed, whose sermons are so well known, and so universally admired, was, at this time, an assistant at that school.

But this career was soon closed, by the determination of his father to place him with a mercantile friend in Holland. He was accordingly removed to an academy at Helmond on the Meuse, opposite Rotterdam, to qualify him for the occupations of the accounting house. Here he learned the French and Dutch languages, and was instructed in book-keeping; and, from the readiness of his capacity, was in a short time declared to be duly qualified to begin his mercantile progress. His father, accordingly, went to Rotterdam, and settled him as clerk in the accounting house of his friend Mynheer Lantwoord, a banker and husband of ships employed in the Greenland trade, on a stipulation, that he was to be admitted as a partner at the expiration of five years. The unceasing toil, however, of his new situation soon affected his health in such a manner that he was necessarily sent to Leyden to consult the celebrated Boerhaave, with whom he remained six weeks; and by whose care he was qualified, in point of strength and vigour, to return to the mercantile labours of Rotterdam. But an inclination to renew them had altogether forsaken him, while a resolution never more to engage in them soon succeeded; and being tempted by a young friend, who was on his return to Ireland, to accompany him thither, he accepted the invitation, and quitted Holland for that country. From thence he was soon summoned to England by his father, who, finding his disposition averse to trade, bound him apprentice to Mr Forbes, a surgeon in the Park, Southwark. In 1729, he had the misfortune to lose his father, who left behind him but a slender provision for his widow and son; but the latter, with a generosity and tenderness which accompanied him throughout life, gave up his portion to add to the comfortable maintenance of his mother; and pursued, with unremitted attention, his professional improvement. Mr. Forbes, his master, did not long survive, and young Holwell was then placed by a friend of the family under the care and instruction of Mr. Andrew Cooper, sen. surgeon of Grey's hospital, to perfect him in the knowledge and practice of surgery. In this situation, he availed himself of the superior opportunities it afforded to lay the foundation of that professional eminence which he afterwards attained. On the death of his friend and protector, he quitted the hospital, and engaged himself as surgeon's mate on board the Duke of Cumberland Indiaman, which sailed from Gravesend on the 2d February 1732-3, and proceeded to Bengal; where he was appointed surgeon of a frigate, belonging to the Company, bound for the Gulph of Persia. In the course of this voyage, he acquired some knowledge of the Arabic tongue, and on his return to Calcutta, employed his leisure hours in studying the Moorish and common Hindoo languages and the Lingua Franca of the Portuguese. In January 1733-4, he made another voyage, as surgeon of the ship Prince of Wales, to Surat, &c. and soon after his return to Bengal, he was appointed surgeon-major to the Patna party, usually consisting of about 400 European infantry, which annually left the presidency in the latter end of September, with the Company's trade for their factory at Patna. His next voyage was in the ship Prince of Orange to Mocha and Judda in the Arabian Gulph. During his stay there, he so far perfected himself in the Arabic tongue, as, on his return to Calcutta, to speak it with tolerable fluency. After another visit to Patna, as surgeon-major, he was anxious to quit this rambling life; and, by the interest of his friends, was appointed surgeon to the Company's factory at Dacca. During his residence there, he was indefatigable in improving himself in the Moorish and Hindoo tongues, the former of which he spoke at that place with much purity; and here he also commenced his researches into the Hindoo theology.

At the close of the year 1735 he returned to Calcutta, and was elected an Alderman in the Mayor's court, and,

in 1740, was appointed aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the hoſpital, which firſt gave him a ſolid eſtabliſhment in the Company's ſervice. In 1746 he ſucceeded to the place of principal phyſician and ſurgeon to the preſidency; and, in the years 1747 and 1748, was ſucceſſively elected Mayor of the Corporation.

In September 1749 his bad ſtate of health rendered it neceſſary for him to return to England, where he arrived in the March following. During this voyage, he had leiſure to arrange his materials on the theology and doctrines of the ancient and modern Brâhmans, and to digeſt a plan which he had formed for correcting abuſes in the Zemindar's Court at Calcutta. The ſcheme of reform he propoſed to the Court of Directors, who, in conſequence of the advantages it promiſed to produce, appointed him perpetual Zemindar, and twelfth or youngeſt in council at the Board of Calcutta; but with an exception to any further advancement in it.

On his arrival at Calcutta, in Auguſt 1752, he immediately began his ſyſtem of reform, which gave ſo much ſatisfaction to the Directors, that the exception againſt his riſing in the council was removed, and four thouſand rupees added to his ſalary. The nature and object of this reform is fully delineated in a volume, intituled India Tracts, publiſhed by him ſome years after in London.

In 1756 he roſe to be ſeventh in council, and in the month of June, in that year, Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, attacked Calcutta. The Governor and ſeniors in council having deſerted the place, the remaining members of the Board, with the inhabitants and troops, elected Mr. Holwell Governor and Commander in Chief of the fort and preſidency; who, ſupported by a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garriſon, bravely held out the fort to the laſt extremity; but a noble defence could not preſerve an untenable place, or affect an ungenerous enemy. The fatal cataſtrophe of the black hole followed; and Mr. Holwell was one of the twenty-three perſons, out of one hundred and forty-ſix, who eſcaped ſuffocation in that night of horrors. On his delivery from this cruel ſituation, he was carried in irons to Muxadabad; but was releaſed on the 3d of July following, by the interceſſion of the Begum, Surajah Dowlah's grandmother, who was influenced to this act of compaſſion, by the reports of his upright and lenient conduct to the natives, during the time he preſided in the Zemindar and Cutcherry courts. He ſoon after joined the wretched remains of the colony at Fultah. In December following, the preſidency was retaken by Vice Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive, and the Governor and Council re-eſtabliſhed by them.

Mr. Holwell, being in a moſt deplorable ſtate of health, obtained leave to take diſpatches for the Company to England, and for that purpoſe embarked on board the Syren ſloop, of no more than eighty tons burthen. In February 1757, after a moſt hazardous voyage of ſix months, in that ſmall veſſel (a very curious journal of which he has ſince publiſhed), he arrived in England; and, in conſideration of his meritorious ſervices, eminent abilities, and diſtinguiſhed integrity, was appointed, by a majority of fifteen againſt nine in the Court of Directors, to return to Bengal as ſucceſſor to Colonel Clive in that government: but this appointment he, with great modeſty, declined in favour of Mr. Manningham. He was then named ſecond in council, and ſucceſſor to that gentleman.

In this ſituation he embarked on board the Warren Indiaman in March 1758; but, being detained by adverſe winds till an election of freſh Directors took place, they reverſed, with what juſtice and liberality will be readily determined, the whole proceedings of the former Court, and Mr. Holwell was returned to his previous ſituation as ſeventh in council. However, on his arrival in Bengal, he found himſelf, by the departure of ſome ſenior members of the council, fourth in rank; and in 1759, from a ſimilar removal, he became ſecond; when Colonel Clive reſigned the government to him. We ſhall not enlarge on the conduct of his adminiſtration, which was moſt honourable; nor the benefits that the Company derived from it, which were many; as they are diſplayed at large, with equal truth and modeſty, in the India Tracts which have been already mentioned.

At the cloſe of the year 1760 he was ſuperſeded by Mr. Vanſittart; in the February following, he reſigned all employment in the Company's ſervice, and on the ſucceeding month embarked for England in a moſt wretched ſtate of health, which required upwards of twelve months reſidence and care in this country to re-eſtabliſh. Tired of the buſtle of public life, he now made his election in favour

favour of retirement and tranquillity, being possessed of an ample and respectable fortune, acquired by [illegible] the purest integrity. [illegible] his return from the East Indies [illegible] Governor Holwell returning from the East Indies to enjoy [illegible] which, it would appear, he was excited by the love and admiration [illegible] After finishing the affairs which disgraced their Government, he raised the revenue of that Presidency to a clear addition of between seven and twenty thousand pounds [illegible] without the smallest [illegible] oppression on their respective [illegible] The public treasury [illegible] fifty-eight thousand five hundred pounds, which the most scrupulous integrity alone could have prevented him from adding to his own private fortune. He also recovered, from frauds practised on the Company, an additional sum of between forty and fifty thousand pounds; and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the immense acquisition of the Pergunnahs, after he had been superseded in the government. Nor did he suffer any resentment against the interested cabals of the Directors to operate in checking the progress of his endeavours to promote the interests of the Company: for it was in which he continued to employ his superior experience to the last moment of his residence in India. Never could it be forgotten, that he was the first European who studied the Hindu magnificent; and although he was unavoidably led into many errors concerning them, from his being totally unacquainted with the sacred language, he still had the merit of having pointed out the path, which has finally conducted others to whole repositories of learning and science*.

In the year 1786 he published his India Tracts, containing, 1st, An address to the proprietors of East India stock, setting forth the unavoidable necessity of, and real motives to, the revolution, in Bengal in 1760.—2nd, A translation of a letter from certain Gentlemen in the Council at Bengal to the Honourable the Secret Committee.—3rd, Important facts regarding the East India Company's affairs in Bengal, from the year 1752 to 1760, with copies of several very interesting letters.—4th, A narrative of the deplorable death of the [illegible] gentlemen who were suffocated [illegible] in Fort William, at Calcutta, in 1756.—5th, A Defence of [illegible] conduct.

It is well known, that by the capture of Calcutta, in 1756, Governor Holwell lost many curious Hindû manuscripts, and among them two copies of the Shastra, or book of divine authority written in the common Hindûee language, for which the Committee of restitution allowed him five thousand Madras rupees: he also lost a translation of a considerable part of that work, on which he had employed eighteen months. However, during his residence in Bengal, after he was removed from the government, he resumed his researches with some success; and, having recovered some manuscripts by an unforeseen and extraordinary event, he was enabled, in August 1765, to publish the first part of his interesting historical events, relative to the provinces of Bengal, and the empire of Hindustan. In November 1766, and August 1772, he published the second and third parts of the same work. To these he added, an account of the manner of inoculating for the small-pox in India, with observations on the medical practice and mode of treating that disease in the East.

Such is the history of this amiable, excellent, and honourable man, who, after an active and useful course of thirty years employed in various and important duties, was permitted, for a still longer period, to continue in the exercise of private virtue, and the enjoyment of dignified repose. His mind was stored with general knowledge, his understanding was at once sagacious and comprehensive; while his imagination gave a lively and pleasing colour to all he knew, and every thing he said; a taste for polite literature, and the possession of [illegible] accomplishment, completed his intellectual qualifications. There was a superior urbanity in his manners, which did not proceed more from the habits of his life, than the benevolence of his heart: so that, while his demeanor adorned him in the highest station, it rendered him eminently pleasing to every subordinate rank of social life. In short Nature had written Gentleman with a fair hand on every lineament of his

* Mr. Wilkins was the first European who acquired a knowledge of the Sanscrit language, and is consequently intitled to the honourable title of having first opened the rich mine of Hindû literature.

countenance, that it infuſed into all he did the graceful decorum of that character. His honour riches could not corrupt; his temper the world did not ſour; his benevolence age had not contracted. At the advanced period of fourſcore and eight years, his nature was ſtill generous, humane, and indulgent; while a lively ſpirit and incomparable pleaſantry, which ſerved to illuminate rather than invade the dignity of his age, continued to cheer himſelf, and delight all around him, to the cloſe of his venerable life.

Such was the character of Governor Holwell, and this faithful delineation of it is a tribute which affection pays to friendſhip and to truth.

After a few hours indiſpoſition, on Monday the 5th of November 1798, he ſunk quietly and calmly into the repoſe of death.

*Placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.*

He was twice married; and of his family, three of his children alone ſurvived him—Lieutenant Colonel James Holwell, of Southborough, in the county of Kent; Mrs. Birch, the wife of William Birch, Eſq.; and Mrs. Swinney, relict of the late Doctor Swinney.

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To the preceding account we ſhall add the following particulars, which are omitted in it.

Mr. Holwell cauſed to be erected at Calcutta a monument to the memory of the ſufferers in the Black Hole priſon, on which were the following inſcriptions:

On the Front of the Monument.

"To the memory of Edward Eyre, William Baillie, Eſqrs. the Rev. Jervas Bellamy, Meſſrs. Jenks, Revely, Law, Coates, Nolcourt, Jebb, Torriano, E. Page, S. Page, Grubb, Street, Harold, P. Johnſtone, Ballard, N. Drake, Carle, Knapton, Goſling, Dod, Dalrymple, Captains Clayton, Buchanan, Witherington, Lieutenants Biſhop, Hays, Blagg, Simpſon, J. Bellamy, Enſigns Paccard, Scott, Haſtings, C. Wedderburn, Dumbleton, Sea Captains Hunt, Oſburn, Purnell, Meſſrs. Carey, Leech, Stevenſon, Guy, Porter, Parker, Caulker, Bendel, Atkinſon, who, with ſundry other inhabitants, military, and militia, to the number of 123 perſons, were, by the tyrannic violence of Surajud Dowla, Subah of Bengal, ſuffocated in the Black Hole priſon of Fort William in the night of the 20th day of June 1756, and promiſcuouſly thrown the ſucceeding morning into the ditch of the ravelin of this place. This monument is erected by their ſurviving fellow ſufferer J. Z. HOLWELL."

On the Reverſe of the Monument.

"This horrid act of violence was as amply as deſervedly revenged on Surajud Dowla, by his Majeſty's arms, under the conduct of Vice Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive, 1757."

Mr. Holwell, by his long reſidence in the Eaſt Indies, had acquired a favourable opinion of ſome of the doctrines of the Gentoo religion. The third part of his intereſting Hiſtorical Events being taken up with diſquiſitions on the angelic fall, and the doctrine of the Metempſychoſis; the one the crime, the other the puniſhment. In this diſſertation he combats his opponents with great vigour, and maintains, "That the ſouls or ſpirits of every human or other organized mortal body, inhabiting this globe and all the regions of the material univerſe, are preciſely the remainder of the unpurified angels, who fell from their obedience in heaven, and that ſtill ſtand out in contempt of their creator;" and this doctrine he continued to aſſert many years afterwards in "Diſſertations on the Origin, Nature, and Purſuits of Intelligent Beings; and on Divine Providence, Religion, and Religious Worſhip: in the courſe of which, the honour and dignity of the Supreme Being is vindicated from the abſurd if not impious ſuppoſition, that by a particular or partial Providence he interferes, influences, and directs the thoughts and determinations of individuals, and the political government, changes, and events of ſtates and kingdoms. To which is added, a neceſſary and moſt equitable ſuggeſtion and plan for the relief of the preſent exigencies of the ſtate, the burdens of the people, and a more honourable mode for ſupporting the Clergy. Alſo an eſſential ſketch for a more rational form of worſhip, and a new liturgy," 8vo. 1786. (Reviewed in our Magazine for March 1787, Vol. XI. p. 165.) He was alſo the author of "A New Experiment for Prevention of Crimes, addreſſed to the ſerious conſideration of the Legiſlatures of Great Britain and Ireland," 8vo. 1786.

THOUGHTS

## THOUGHTS ON SOLITUDE.

THERE is scarce anything of which Philosophers, Moralists, Divines, and Poets, have spoken with more rapture, than the advantages and pleasures of Solitude; nor is there any doctrine which their hearers receive with more complacency: yet no man but would shudder at the thought of sentence being passed on him to be for ever banished from all human intercourse. He is naturally a social creature: the affection was implanted in him for the best of purposes by an all-wise Creator, for of all others he stands most in need of the assistance of his species. "As the members of the human body (says a certain ancient Philosopher) are fitted for the mutual service and advantage of each other, and of the whole body, so it is with mankind; and he who retires from the world, to live the life of a recluse, acts as unnaturally as if the limbs were to endeavour to detach themselves from one another, and refuse to perform their office."—What is the reason then, it may be asked, why a doctrine so repugnant to human nature, so contrary to its dictates of morality and religion, should be so universally applauded?—The answer may be briefly returned in the following words: It is because Man is a proud, a vain, a fickle, and a peevish animal.

The pleasures and advantages of society, like those of good health, because they are habituals, lose their zest; and it is not till after we have been for some time deprived of them that they forcibly affect us; but to the accidental though slight inconvenience attendant on our intercourse with each other, we are tremblingly alive.

As man is a *proud* animal, he looks down upon his inferiors with contempt; he views his equals with hatred; he looks up to his superiors with indignation. He cannot endure that the first will not bear his contempt with patience, that the second will dispute his fancied authority, and the third refuse to treat him on the footing of an equal: he despises all men in his heart, and therefore would gladly, if possible, fly from them to some place where he might enjoy unmolested the dream of his own imaginary grandeur. Yet place him in his own beloved solitude, and that pride which now makes him hate others, would in the situation be more severely mortified; for having neither equal nor superior with whom he could contend, the passion would be starved for want of food, and he would be continually haunted with the trembling idea, that he was now no more thought of in the world; nor could, as the French express it, *faire le personnage* in the piece, of any, except perhaps one or two passive dependants whom necessity had forced along with him, and for whom he would in a short time entertain too great a contempt to receive any pleasure from the thought, that he was still looked on by them as a man of importance.

As man is a *vain* animal, he is apt to over-rate his own abilities and powers, and to forget his weaknesses.—Solitude has been often said to be, and undoubtedly it is, in some measure favourable to great and noble pursuits: a man is then at leisure to employ his mind in the most sublime contemplation of religion and morality; to trace science through her most intricate mazes; or to feast the soul with the most glowing pictures of imagination and all the delicacies of a refined taste.

Of these attainments all would willingly be thought capable; all would desire to have it imagined they could enjoy them with natural pleasure; but unluckily, such is not the lot of humanity; nor if it were, is a recluse life proper for succeeding in those pursuits. In solitude the mind naturally falls into a state of inquiet; and, unless relaxed by the pleasures of society, unless spurred on by emulation, its powers are gradually impaired. In such a state the religious man will sink in the gloom of superstition, or be lost in the reveries of enthusiasm; the philosopher, instead of the discovery of truth, degenerates into a retailer of ridiculous paradoxes; the man of taste into a collector of nicknacks; and the man of imagination either sink into a *childish weakness*, or rise to frenzy.

As man is a *fickle* animal he is fond of varying his way of life, and charmed in idea with a fancied situation; because it is new, he thinks that he should never be tired with it. Most people are more in society than alone: solitude, therefore, generally brings with it the pleasures of novelty: hence are they loud in its praises, but they do not consider, that the same levity of temper which now makes them court it, would soon make

make them eagerly fly from it. The purſuits and pleaſures of a man of ſolitude are confined within a very narrow ſphere, and have in them very little variety: he walks out to view the ſame proſpect till it becomes indifferent to him; he ſits by the ſame ſtream till he hears not its murmurs; he walks thro' the ſame garden till the flowers loſe their bloom; he ſtrays through the ſame grove till the trees loſe their verdure, and the birds their harmony; he reads the ſame authors till they are diveſted of their ſpirit; he looks at the ſame pictures till their colours fade, and the expreſſion vaniſhes; and he returns back to that world he has before quitted with ſatiety; or, if that be impoſſible, repines at fate for dooming him to a taſteleſs round of dull inſipidity.

The *perverſeneſs* ſo natural to mankind is another reaſon for the exceſſive praiſes they beſtow on a life of ſolitude. Their impatience being continually whetted by the little rubs and accidents of life, which are more frequently the effects of their own folly and imprudence than the malice or knavery of their neighbours, gives them a diſguſt to their fellow creatures, and embitters every pleaſure they might enjoy. Such perſons frequently retire to ſolitude in a *pet* not only againſt the world but themſelves; and far be it from any man to remonſtrate againſt their proceedings; they are the plagues of ſociety, and it is but juſt that they ſhould rid it of them, and become only their own tormentors: for their acrimonious temper, having no other prey, will corrode itſelf; and, like Milton's Sin, they will be continually ſurrounded by a cry of barking hell-hounds of their own production, which will inceſſantly gnaw their entrails.

Thus I have endeavoured to ſketch out the various motives which induce men to be ſo laviſh in their praiſes of a ſtate incompatible with our nature, as it cuts off all the ſocial affections, and confines a man entirely in himſelf; incompatible with virtue, as it renders him incapable of performing almoſt any duty in life; for, of all the cardinal virtues, it leaves only the exerciſe of temperance, and conſequently is inconſiſtent with religion, which never can be ſeparated from virtue; and incompatible with happineſs, as it cuts off the ſource of every enjoyment, and forms a continued ſpring of anxieties and troubles, to which no other ſtate of life is ſubject.

I cannot better conclude this eſſay, than with an account of a converſation between a Prelate of our Church and a Carthuſian Monk, near Vienna, as I find it related in a late book of Travels:

"His Lordſhip having taken a walk one day to the top of a mountain, a few miles from the City of Vienna, he heard a bell ring at ſome little diſtance; and, directing his way by the ſound, he came to a Convent of Chartreux, in a pleaſant ſituation, juſt under the brow of the hill. One of the Monks conducted him to his cell, and ſhewed him his garden, from which there was a delightful proſpect of the country below; the declivities of the rugged mountain were covered with trees to the very bottom; in the blue ſkirts of the horizon was a long range of very diſtant hills; and the country lying between a vaſt plain, richly cultivated, with the Danube winding through it, in three ſtreams, as far as the eye could follow it. Charmed with the ſituation which afforded ſuch an uncommon view, he expreſſed himſelf in terms of the higheſt admiration to the Carthuſian who attended him, aſſerting that the eye could never be weary of beholding ſuch a ſight.—Sir (ſaid he), this may be very true to you, but it is waſted to me, who have no enjoyment of it. Do not miſtake me, as if I were a libertine in my heart, and wiſhed to return to the pleaſures of the world: no, I am a ſerious man, but out of ſociety the mind ſtagnates, and becomes indifferent to every thing; and whatever the faculties may be, they loſe their vigour and grow uſeleſs. I have a diſpoſition to be delighted with all works of art and ingenuity, and am naturally fond of every ſtudy. Sometimes I wander upon the mountain and gather plants, of which there is a great variety, both rare and curious; I wiſh to underſtand them and to know their uſes, but having no books to inſtruct me, and no perſon at hand to ſhew them, I throw them away again. I work at mechanics, and have all the inſtruments proper for turning, but having nobody of the like mind, I neglect what I have made, and grow ſick of my amuſement. I love reading, but I have no books, nor am I allowed any but a few polemical works of the ſchoolmen in my cell, which afford me little information, and have long ſince wearied out my attention. I find my memory forſaking me at times, and know that I ſhall ſoon loſe it entirely. The caſe is the ſame with moſt of my brethren who rarely preſerve their faculties to ſixty years of age. When we miſs a brother,

brother, our Prior tells us he is gone to some neighbouring convent, and we never see him more.

Such was the description given by this Monk of a life of solitude, and such will it always be found by those who retire to lead a sequestered life. Let it not be imagined that I would therefore recommend being continually plunged in the hurry and bustle of the world, or in scenes of dissipation and noise; the really prudent man will just take enough of the pleasures of retirement, to fit him with vigour to the duties of active life, and enjoy the pleasures of society, till he returns anew relish to those of solitude, no truth being more manifest, than that though man be a rational being, he yet was designed for action, not to waste his time in meditation: and he that will not exert himself in being useful to others, will soon become a burden to himself.

## DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

### LETTER V.

*Bishop's Court, Oct. 5, 1758.*

THIS brings my worthy friend and brother H—— intelligence of my being safe arrived in the Land of Man, after having traversed that of my native country to the amount of a thousand miles and upward, and, though not in quite so little as a thousand hours, were dispatched in so short a time, as to appear upon a retrospect like a dream. The pleasure of seeing my friends was so transient, and all my movements from place to place so frequent and various, that I could not well be sure, sometimes, where I had or had not been. I was willing, if possible, to shew my respects to each and every one I had reason to believe would be glad to see me; but little thought, when I set out, I should be so cramped for time, as to be able only to spend a few hours with some of my best beloved; at L—— parsonage in particular. And really, had I not been there the day I was, as the necessity of my times and appointments grew more and more pressing, as I advanced northward, I don't know whether I might not have stood my ground at Doncaster before I had discovered my unfortunate slips.

So many being out of London at different distances and countries, occasioned me much retrograde motion; and after all my care and recollection to miss none, yet, in the whirl of my circuit, some have slid now, have escaped me, and, amongst others, my good friend and late pupil, Mr. Hulleseden, whom I as much purposed and depended on waiting upon as I did of seeing England at all. but somehow so it was, that we knew not, I suppose, till 'twas too late, where to find each other. Possibly we might be very near in London, but I could not learn of any body. I called at Mr. B——nesse's in Chancery-lane; where I had only a short answer—there was no such person there by which I understood he was moved. So that train of intelligence dropped, and I was soon in other distant parts; and the day before I was on my return, and routes all fixed, and particularly for my being at Aukland, I by great chance heard my friend was at Harden, where, by the stay I made with you, and my making three more visits besides on that day, you may be able to pronounce for me my incapacity to return so far back as Harden. And yet how far I may have credit now I'm a foreigner, I can't say, but I regret it sensibly, to think I did not, could not, get a sight of my former son and his consort. Hitchin, you must think, would have some hold of me, and yet I scarce set down in above three or four houses; and in Bedford full three days on the wheel. When a man leaves his country, he may then as well *keep away once for all*; since the greatest part of a summer won't entice to give every friend a look, or much more than a look on any; and has produced the compliment from those I even staid longest with, that they wished they had not seen me." So great a folly is an single. Manks man, I should have come sooner in the spring, say some—or staid longer, say others—or not have left you at all, say a third. To the first, my excuse for confirmation detained me—to the second, Michaelmas winds make the sea too rugged—to the third the lot is cast into the lap, but the disposal is by &c. Upon the whole, I should scarce have come when I did, but to fetch my worthy pupil Mr. Heywood safe in his friend's hands, and fixing him in those of a better tutor: other wise for that particular occasion, I don't know but

but I should from year to year *have postponed my visit to mother country*, but still with intention of doing it some time. But whatever my partial *friends may wish or say*, I am far from the most distant thought or expectation of another sort of recall.—I have as much as my shoulders can carry in this small diocese; and consequently no sort of desire to have 'em burthened with a far greater weight, beyond my strength either of body or mind. I never was my own carver, and my friends will do me great injustice, if they think *my ambition ever aspired to what I have*: it was an offer to circumstanced in many respects not necessary to recite, at which I neither rejoiced nor spurned; but accepted with all due deference and gratitude to my recommending patron: and is such a sort of promotion, as allows me the satisfaction to think none of my more deserving brethren grudge or envy me for.

The sum of my wishes and prayers are now confined to that for health and ability to discharge the duties of my station; and if I sometimes *am favoured with hearing from my friends in England*, I can truly say, *Excepto quòd non simul, cætera lætus*. I hope you have had a fine harvest, as we have here: I finished but yesterday, and all well in. *Our barring hat work also has been prosperous*, and now near upon a close. Pray what sort of land best suits *St. Foin*? I have a mind to try it here. I can't see why it won't do as well as Clover. I can't prevail on the people in general here, to have much regard to *Turnips*. *Potatoes* is every thing. And pray, Brother Farmer, *what say you to a very useful implement* in our sling grain? they do it here chiefly by five and wind, sub dio. My Governess is not a little proud of her fourteen calves she has bred. I presume now and then to put in a word to my steward; but he is soon given to understand (but which he would as soon be able to find out of himself), that "the Bishop knows little of the matter." Isn't grain like to be very cheap this year in England? When here is at 4s. and barley at 3s. per bushel; I mean that is the price I sell at.—And so much for the farmer. How does Mrs. H—— like it? I answer, just about as well as I do. However, now we are in, we may as well proceed. At least I know who must; or *the lights at Bishop's Court will be ill provided*.

I heartily wish you both the continuance of the first and best of all earthly blessings, *a good state of health*; which it gave me sensible pleasure to see you possessed of. I am very anxious for *poor Mr. Isbell*: pray, when you send your own inquiries, will you do me the favour to add mine, with due compliments to him and the ladies.

Do me justice at *Cliff-place*, with thanks for the honour of Lady Salusbury's *cards*, left at each time when I had the pleasure of *not* being at home. *Mr. Barrington and Lady* also command my respects. And pray *tell Mr. Payne* how much I think myself obliged to him for the honour he did me to alight at Mrs. Flick, to give a late very unworthy neighbour of his his hand. It really vexed and concerned me to think I had not half a day at command to pay him my fierce respects. Excuse and *accept candidly* this long unentertaining scrawl; and believe me, with my wife's hearty thanks of affectionate regard, dear Mr. and Mrs. H——'s faithful and obliged friend,

M. S. Mann.

## DAINES BARRINGTON, Esq.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

WE have already had occasion to observe, that the present times (and the same observation might be extended to preceding ones) can furnish no instance of one family producing men who have distinguished themselves in such various employments in any degree equal to that which claims the honour of ranking the Gentleman, now under our consideration, as one of its number.

Mr. Barrington is the fourth son of the first Lord Barrington, and was educated at a private school in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, where he had the celebrated traveller Mr. Bruce for his schoolfellow. He afterwards went to Oxford, at which University, in the year 1746, some of his earliest writings are dated *. We do not find that he took any degree at Oxford. From the

* See his Miscellanies, p. 423.

University

University he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar. On the 24th of May 1751, he was appointed Marshall of the High Court of Admiralty in England, which he resigned in July 1753 on being named Secretary to Greenwich Hospital. In March 1763 he was appointed Recorder of Briſtol, on the reſignation of Sir Michael Foſter; but this office he held but a ſhort time. In 1764 he was promoted to the dignity of a Judge of Caernarvonſhire, Angleſea, and Merionethſhire, which he exchanged in 1778 for the Chief Juſticeſhip of Cheſter, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbighſhire. This laſt preferment he held until the year 1788, when, feeling the duties of the office no longer agreeable to him to execute, he reſigned his poſt in the moſt honourable manner, without any penſion or ſtipulation whatever.

It has been the falling of moſt Lawyers to ſuffer the practice of the profeſſion to ſwallow up every other liberal purſuit, and to obliterate every trace of polite literature. This obſervation will not, however, apply to Mr. Barrington, who appears, from his writings, to have continued his attention to literature from the time of his reſidence at Oxford in 1746 until within a few years of his death. In 1766 he publiſhed his "Obſervations on the Statutes, chiefly the moſt ancient, from Magna Charta to the 21ſt of James the Firſt, Chap. XXVII. with an Appendix; being a Propoſal for new modelling the Statutes," 4to. a work of great learning, utility, and entertainment; the Fourth Edition of which, conſiderably enlarged, was publiſhed in 1775. A Fifth Edition has been printed ſince. In 1767 he publiſhed "The Naturaliſt's Calendar;" and, in 1770, became the Editor of "The Hiſtory of the Gwedir Family; By Sir John Wynne," 8vo. In 1773 he tranſlated and publiſhed "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Verſion of Oroſius," 8vo. In 1775 and 1776 he publiſhed ſome Tracts on the Poſſibility of a North-weſt Paſſage. In 1781 he printed in 4to, his Miſcellanies; containing his Tracts on the North-weſt Paſſage; ſeveral Tracts on Natural Hiſtory, on the Linnean Syſtem; Accounts of Young Mozart, Charles and Samuel Weſley, Young Crotch, and Lord Mornington; on the Deluge in the Time of Noah; the Hiſtory of the Gwedir Family; Letter on the Engliſh and French Writers; Dialogue on antient Tragedies; Obthere's Voyage illuſtrated; and a Journal of a Spaniſh Voyage in 1775. To raiſe the deſponding ſpirits of the nation, Mr. Barrington in 1782 publiſhed in 4to, "Proofs that Great Britain was ſucceſsful againſt each of her numerous enemies before the late victory of Sir George Brydges Rodney."

Mr. Barrington was a Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, and Vice-Preſident of the latter. The Tranſactions of both thoſe Societies bear teſtimony to his attention to ſcience and antiquity. Many papers on various ſubjects have been publiſhed by him. Among others our readers will recollect his Treatiſe on Gardening in England, and Archery *; and his Defence of the Authenticity † of Bruce's Travels, which have already appeared in our Magazine.

A few years ſince Mr. Barrington was ſeized with a paralytic affection, which continued to gain ground on him, and diſqualified him from attending to either buſineſs or literature. He continued, however, to reſide in his chambers in the King's Bench walks, and received the viſits of his friends until within a few days of his death, which happened the 14th March 1800.

His remains were interred in the vault of the Temple Church; the funeral ſervice was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kennett, Maſter of the Temple; the pall bearers were Sir Pepper Arden, Sir William Scott, Mr. Graham, Mr. Popham, Sir William Wynne, Sir John Mitford, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Champion; his nephew, (Colonel) Price (ſon of his elder ſiſter by Robert Price, Eſq. of Hereford) chief mourner; other mourners—Mr. Stanley, Mr. Alderſey, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Laſcelles, brother to the Biſhop, and particular friends.

* See Vol. VIII. p. 60, 97, 177, 257.

† Vol. IX. p. 252.

ACCOUNT

# ACCOUNT
## OF
# THE IMPROVEMENTS ON HIS MAJESTY'S FARM, IN THE GREEN PARK AT WINDSOR

BY NATHANIEL KENT,

*In a Letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

SIR,

UPON mentioning to you some time since, that there had been some practices in Husbandry, on his Majesty's Farms under my superintendance in Windsor Great Park, which I conceived were not generally known; and upon your giving me reason to think the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. from its laudable desire to communicate to the public every thing that promises advantage to it, would not be unwilling to allow me a few pages in its next publication, and being indulged with his Majesty's gracious permission to state any matter that I may discretionally judge proper to communicate; I am induced to lay before you a few particulars, which some Gentlemen and Farmers, under similar circumstances, may perhaps think deserving notice.

But before I enter upon any particular description of what I have to offer, it will not, perhaps, be unentertaining to the Society to know the grounds upon which his Majesty's large system of Agriculture has been founded.

In the year 1791 the Great Park at Windsor, about 4000 acres, fell into his Majesty's possession. It might truly be called a rough jewel. The whole, as a natural object, was grand and beautiful, or a forest appearance; but the parts were crowded and indistinct. The soil was various, some parts clay and loam, and some sharp gravel or poor land, a great part of the former was covered with rushes and moss-hills, and the latter with fern and moss.

About 1000 acres of the lightest part were separated from the rest at one extremity, and formed what is called the Norfolk Farm: about 400 acres more, at the other extremity, of a good loamy soil, were separated, and called the Flemish Farm, both being named from the nature of the husbandry meant to be adopted upon them.

The rest (about 2,400 acres) remains still in Plantations and Park, and though so much reduced, yet, from the improvements which have been made upon it, is now capable of carrying more stock than the whole 4000 acres did before. All the unsound wet parts have been drained by the Essex mode, so as to be rendered firm, and productive of an improved herbage. The mole hills have been levelled, chiefly by dragging, and the coarse and mossy parts mixed by repeated harrowing and rolling (being one of the first improvements upon Park Land of this description); besides which, a variety of beauty has been laid open, by clearing the valleys and low parts, to give a bolder effect to the woody scenes upon the higher ground; and by making judicious openings, so as to break strait lines, and separate parts that were in some places too heavy and family: so that the same extent of land, has now not only a much larger appearance, but exhibits a much greater variety of ground. The truth of this every impartial person, who knew the place before his Majesty caused these improvements to be made, must allow. I have only to add, that though prejudice may have taken up an idea that there has been too great a sacrifice of timber in effecting these improvements, truth will deny it. There has not been a tree taken down, but what was either in decay, or removed either to give room for the growth of others, or to set them off to greater advantage in picturesque appearance.

I come now to the second view, as before hinted, which is to state the motives which I am inclined to think induced his Majesty to adopt the farming system upon so large a scale, and next to the result.—These I conceive were chiefly to create useful labour for the industrious poor in the neighbourhood, and for trying experiments in Agriculture, to excite imitation where success might encourage it.

The Norfolk Farm borders on that extensive waste called Bishop Heath, hitherto considered to be open for cultivation, though large tracts of a similar quality have been long since rendered fruitful by the common method of the husbandry

part

part of Norfolk. Arable land of this deſcription is generally managed there under a five-courſe ſhift; firſt, wheat, ſecond, turneps; third, barley with ſeeds, which continue laid two years. But as the ſeeds turn to very little account after the firſt year, his Majeſty's, which though a five-courſe ſhift likewiſe, of one hundred acres in a ſhift, is upon a much improved courſe of cropping; as thus—firſt, wheat or rye; ſecond, the irregular ſhift; third, turneps; fourth, barley or oats; fifth, clover.—The irregular ſhift, which is of great uſe on a light land farm, may perhaps want a little explanation. It is meant to be partly productive, and partly preparative. Forty acres of it are ſown with vetches, to be fed off; forty are ſown the latter end of Auguſt with rye, for early feed the next ſpring for the ewes and lambs; the remaining twenty acres are planted with potatoes, and the whole comes round for turneps the next year.

From the advantage of running ſheep in the Park, this Farm has been brought ſurpriſingly forward, conſidering the ſhort time it has been cultivated; and a great part of it, which produced nothing but heath and moſs, and would have been dear at five ſhillings an acre to rent, now produces crops worth more than the original fee-ſimple of the land.

Brevity checks me from going farther into a general deſcription; but the following particulars may deſerve notice.

The comparative advantages of the labour of Horſes and Oxen have been for ſome time under the conſideration of the public. His Majeſty has unqueſtionably tried the latter upon a larger ſcale than any other perſon, as he does not work leſs than one hundred and eighty Oxen upon his different farms, parks, and gardens, and has found them to anſwer ſo well, that there is not now a horſe kept.—Upon the two Farms and the Great Park, two hundred are kept, including thoſe coming on and going off. Forty are bought in every year, riſing three years, and are kept as ſucceſſion oxen in the Park, one hundred and twenty are under work, and forty every year are fatted off, being ſeven years.

The working oxen are moſtly divided into teams of ſix, and one of the number is every day reſted, ſo that no ox works more than five days out of the ſeven.—This day of eaſe in every week, beſides Sunday, is of great advantage to the animal, as he is found to do better with ordinary keep and moderate labour, than he would do with high keep and harder labour. In ſhort, this is the firſt ſecret to learn concerning him; for an ox will not admit of being kept in condition like a horſe, artificially, by proportionate food to proportionate labour.

Theſe oxen are never allowed any corn, as it would prevent their fatting ſo kindly afterwards. Their food in ſummer is only a few vetches, by way of a bait, and the run of coarſe meadows, or what are called leaſows, being rough woody paſtures. In winter they have nothing but cut food, conſiſting of two thirds hay, and one third wheat ſtraw, and the quantity they eat in twenty four hours is about twenty-four pounds of hay and twelve of ſtraw; and on the days of reſt, they range as they like in the ſtraw-yards, for it is to be obſerved, that they are not confined to hot ſtables, but have open ſheds, under which they eat their cut provender, and are generally left to their choice to go in and out. Under this management, as four oxen generally plough an acre a day, and do other work in proportion, there can be no doubt but their advantage is very great over horſes, and the reſult to the public highly beneficial.

The oxen which are brought on in ſucceſſion, run the firſt ſummer in the Park, and in the leaſows and temporary ſtraw-yards in the winter, by which temporary ſtraw-yards, I would have it underſtood, that they are made in different places, ſo that the manure which they make may be as near to the ſpot where it is wanted as poſſible.

The forty oxen which go off are ſummered in the beſt paſture, and finiſhed with turneps the enſuing winter.—The uſual way has been to draw the turneps, and to give them either ſtalled or in cribs placed in the yard, with plenty of ſtraw to browſe and lie upon: but laſt winter an experiment was tried, which anſwered extremely well, and will be again repeated next winter: this was, penning the oxen by day upon the turneps, in the manner that ſheep are penned, with this only difference, that the turneps were thrown up into cribs, inſtead of being left to be trodden into the ground: and in the nights they were driven into a yard, with a temporary ſhed well littered with ruſhes, fern, and leaves, and turneps and barley-ſtraw given to them in cribs. They thrived very faſt, and every one of them made at leaſt eight loads

loads of good muck in the night-yard, beſides the benefit done in treading and dunging on the land in the day-time, which was very great, the ſoil being very light.—The reſult of the Ox ſyſtem is, that charging the ox for his agiſtment the firſt year, for the value of the graſs and turneps the laſt year, and putting what he has in three intermediate years as an equivalent for his labour, after every allowance for riſk, each ox will pay at leaſt twenty per cent. profit.—In what inſtance does a horſe produce ſo much?

I do not allow that the ox can be uſed on all ſoils; upon a very ſtony ſoil he cannot; nor can the horſe in all places be wholly excluded from huſbandry; but every occupier of a large farm may at leaſt uſe ſome oxen to very great advantage. They are all worked at Windſor in collars, as their ſtep is found to be much more free than when coupled together with yokes, and they are found to do their work with much greater eaſe in collars than in yokes, which ought every where to be exploded.

The different kinds of oxen are in ſome meaſure ſuited to the ſoil.—Upon the Norfolk Farm, which is a light ſoil, the Devonſhire ſort are uſed, upon the Flemiſh Farm, where the ſoil is ſtrong and heavy, the Herefordſhire; and in the Park, where the buſineſs is carting, harrowing, and tolling, the Glamorganſhire.—They are all excellent in their different ſtations.

It may not be improper to mention a very ſimple method which has been diſcovered, of firſt training them to the collar, which is nothing more than putting a broad ſtrap round their necks, and faſtening one end of a cord to it, and the other to a large log of wood, and letting the ox draw it about as he feeds in his paſture, for three or four days, before he is put into harneſs, by which means he is very much brought forward in docility.

I have before obſerved, that twenty per cent. may be conſidered as the average profit of an ox, ſtating them to be bought in at 20l. and allowing them to ſell for 25l. taking off 50s. for the two years they are not worked; but laſt year, beans being of very little value, they were kept longer than uſual, by being ſtall fed with bean meal, which anſwered very well, as they were brought to an average of nearly 30l.; and one of them, a Glamorganſhire ox, originally bought for 8l. and, from his compact round make, always called the Little Ox, thrived to ſuch a ſurpriſing degree, that he became too fat to be able to travel to Smithfield, and was therefore ſold to Mr. Charlwood, a neighbouring butcher, for 47l.

Next to the advantage obtained from oxen, as much benefit as poſſible has been endeavoured to be derived from ſheep, by means of the fold.—Two ewe flocks are kept, of four hundred each: the ſoil being light and dry, admits of winter-folding (except when the weather is wet) upon the young clover,—a practice much to be recommended, as it is productive of a great crop of clover, and prepares the land the enſuing autumn for a crop of wheat, without any further aſſiſtance. Another excellent practice is folding upon light land, in dry weather, immediately upon the ſowing of the wheat, which may be put forward, or kept back, a fortnight or three weeks on that account, and it is not amiſs to have the fold rather large, and to give the ſheep a turn or two round the fold in a morning before they are let out, to tread and ſettle the land, which does a great deal of good, over and above their dung.

A third method of folding has been found to anſwer almoſt beyond deſcription. This was firſt tried in the winter of 1793; but from an idea of the ſhepherd, that it injured the ſheep, has been ſince diſuſed; but as there is good reaſon to believe that there was no juſt ground for ſuch an opinion, it is meant to be revived next winter.

A dry ſheltered ſpot is ſelected, and ſods of maiden earth, a foot deep, are laid over the ſpace of a very large fold. It is then bedded thinly with ruſhes, leaves of trees, fern, moſs, ſhort ſtraw, or ſtubble; and in hard wet weather, the flock, inſtead of being penned upon the clover in the open fields, is put into this warmer fold, where the uſual quantity of hay is given to them in racks; and every night they are ſo penned, the fold is freſh littered. When this has been continued, at intervals, during the winter, a layer of lime, chalk, rubble, or aſhes, ſix inches thick, is ſpread over the whole ſurface—and when it has heated together, about the month of April, the whole is turned up, and mixed together, and makes the very beſt manure that can be uſed for turneps.

I have been particular in deſcribing theſe methods of folding, as they are not common in any place, and in others entirely unknown, and to Gentlemen who

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have parks and large plantations which afford abundance of leaves, this hint may be the more deserving attention.

Upon the Norfolk Farm, the land not having been yet marled or clayed, the clover is apt sometimes to fail, which is also the case elsewhere, upon the same sort of land. When this happens, his Majesty does what every other person in a similar situation should do; instead of letting the ground remain unproductive, the next year it is sowed with vetches, which are nearly as valuable as the clover, and wheat always grows remarkably kind after them.

As to implements, the Norfolk plough is chiefly what is used; and upon a light soil, it is certainly preferable to any other. It ploughs a cleaner furrow, by completely moving the whole body of earth, and inverts it much better than any other plough; and to establish its superiority over the common ploughs of the neighbourhood, I need only add, that from its construction it is nearly the draught of an ox eather. There is likewise a Norfolk harrow, very useful for harrowing what are called brush turneps, or any other turneps, preparatory to their being hoed.—I must be allowed, likewise, to mention the drill roller, which consists of cast-iron rings, made at the Norwich Foundery, and slipt on upon a round piece of wood, as an axle-tree. This is one of the best things that has ever been introduced, for the preparation of the land for any sort of corn, where the soil will admit of its being used. By the corn being so well deposited, it takes better root, and at least one fourth of the quantity usually sown may be saved.

The Flemish Farm, which I have before mentioned, was so named from an intention, at first, of carrying on a system of husbandry similar to that practised in Flanders, which consists of an alternate crop for man and beast; but the soil being strong and cohesive, upon trial, it has been found to answer best under a four-course shift, more like some parts of Gloucestershire; as thus — first year, wheat; second, cabbage or clover; third, oats; fourth, beans.—The quantity of arable land on this Farm is one hundred and sixty acres, or forty acres in a shift. There are two things observed upon this Farm, which may be worth notice:— The first is the practice which has for these two years past been adopted, by taking off the tops of the beans just as the blossom is set; this not only improves the quality, but increases the quantity, and causes them to ripen sooner, which is a considerable advantage, by giving time to get the succeeding crop of wheat in perhaps a fortnight earlier. The other is, that of sowing clover early in the spring, among twenty acres of one half of the wheat, and bush harrowing and rolling it in. This has produced a very fair crop of clover the next year; and the other half, after the wheat, is winter and spring fallowed, and planted with cabbage. There is a double advantage resulting from this; that one half of this shift, so managed, becomes a summer crop, and the other half a winter crop; and by observing the next year to change the parts, by sowing the clover where the cabbage was before, the clover and cabbage do not come round upon the same ground but one in eight years.

Cabbage has been tried several years, but his Majesty's husbandmen never got into the right management of it till this year, but now the crop is remarkably fine.

It will not be improper to mention, that the drum-headed cabbage is the best sort; that the seed should be sown in August, the plants first set out in November, and transplanted for good in July. The next thing to be noted is their application:—they are certainly inferior to turneps for fatting, but superior in the increase of milk, either of cows or ewes, and therefore they are particularly good where there is a dairy or a breeding flock of sheep: and I trust his Majesty will, the next yeaning season, try an experiment, of which I have high expectation, which is to slice or quarter the cabbage, and feed the ewes with them upon such of the meadows as want manuring, which I flatter myself will be of inestimable service to the ewes and lambs, and be the means of increasing the next years crop of hay considerably.

The true light of viewing these improvements is to consider them as a sort of new creation to the public; for, as it is a fact not to be controverted, that the reduced number of acres in the Park, from their improved state, support as many deer and other cattle as the whole did before, the produce obtained from the Farms is all clear gain, and as the crop of wheat and rye from the 366 acres sown, upon the most moderate calculation, may be fixed at 3,300 bushels, and allowing six bushels to a human mouth, this gives a yearly provision in bread for

560 people; to say nothing of the fatting off of forty oxen, the breed of 800 sheep, and the growth of at least 5000 bushels of oats and beans; all of which, it must be observed, goes in aid of the public market, as the work is done by oxen entirely.

As more experiments are in future made, I may perhaps trouble the Society with an account of them, as I am persuaded they cannot be registered any where else, to give them the credit, and to excite the imitation I flatter myself they may deserve: but for the present, I shall close my observations upon his Majesty's Farms with a description of his Mill, which I consider as the most benevolent thing that can be done for the Poor, and which I most earnestly recommend to all Gentlemen of landed property, who have like means of doing it. A small Over-shot Mill is erected, and worked by the waste water from the lake below the Lodge, where a sufficiency of corn, two thirds wheat and one third rye, is ground, dressed, and given to all the labourers, at sixteen pence per stone of fourteen pounds, in quantities suitable to the size of their families, which is the first of all comforts to them, and a saving of at least twenty per cent. from what it would cost them to buy it from the mealmen or shopkeepers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
NATHANIEL KENT.

*Craig's Court, Oct.* 30, 1798.

MR. MORE.

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## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have inserted a long letter, written by a Dr. Willich, in refutation of the Abbé Barruel, hope you can have no objection to inserting the inclosed reply from the Abbé in your next publication, and remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
ROBERT CLIFFORD.

*Edwards street, No.* 5.

### To DR. WILLICH.

SIR, *March* 3, 1800.

I HAVE read with attention the letter, together with what you are pleased to style a Refutation, directed to me, for which I am, no doubt, indebted to your zeal for the new Idol Kant. You have published it in no less than seven Magazines or Reviews. You compliment me as a Casuist, but deny me the gift of logic, and declare me unqualified to write on philosophic subjects. That my logic bears no similitude to yours, I willingly confess, and to the public I will appeal in the cause at issue between us. For example, I accused your Idol Kant to that public, as having said that "it was melancholy to be obliged to seek, in the hopes of another world, for the end and destiny of the human species." I did accuse *the Sophister*, because, pretending that there was no means of justifying Nature, without attributing to her some *end* or *view* for the human species, bordering on perfect cosmopolitism, he says, "and of what import indeed can it be to us to extol, and exhort us to consider, the majesty and wisdom of the creation in beings deprived of reason; if, in the superior part of the theatre, in that which contains the *great end* of all the rest, in the history of the human species, we find an eternal objection to that supreme wisdom; *if reluctantly obliged to turn our eyes from this scene, and despairing of ever seeing* HERE *a reasonable end accomplished, we are reduced to hope for it in another world.*"

Denn was hilfts die herrlichkeit und weisheit der schöpfung in vernunftlosen naturreiche zu preisen, und der betrachtung zu empfehlen; wenn der theil des grossen schauplatzes der obersten weisheit, der von allem diesen den zweck enthält, die geschichte der menschlichen geschlechtes, ein unaufhörliches einwurf dagegen bleiben soll, *dessen anblick uns nöthigt unsere augen von ihm mit unwillen wegzuwenden, und in dem wir verzweifeln jemals darin eine vollendete vernünftige absicht anzutreffen, uns dahin bringt sie nur in einer andern welt zu hoffen.*—KANT, tom. II. Idee zu allgemeinen Geschichte, &c. page 665.

Such, Sir, is the original text: my logic led me to conceive that its writer had published, that "it was melancholy

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to be obliged to ſeek, in the hopes of another world, for the end and deſtiny of the human ſpecies." Your logic, Sir, muſt have whiſpered to you that ſuch a doctrine was abſurd. But I hope the public will judge why you advanced *that no ſuch impious aſſertion was to be found in the work of Kant*, or that *it had been warped from an antitheſis into a toaſt*, when you muſt have been conſcious that it was contained in the laſt propoſition of the very work WHICH YOU YOURSELF QUOTE, and which you know does not contain any of his antitheſes.

Is it alſo your ſuperior logic that has induced you to quote texts that do not contain this propoſition, while you ſuppreſs that which contains it ſo clearly, and then triumphantly to conclude that I attribute doctrines to *your Maſter* diametrically oppoſite to thoſe he profeſſes. If ſuch be the logical talents you refuſe me, I am proud of the refuſal, and devoutly hope that I ſhall never have any pretenſions to them.

A letter, written by Kant to the King of Pruſſia, Frederic William II. is alſo ſet forth. It is ſuppoſed to have ſatisfied his Pruſſian Majeſty as to the miſchievous tendency of your Maſter's writings. In quoting the authority of a King, what has led you, Sir, to ſuppreſs your Maſter's doctrines on ſuch authorities, viz. "that on ſuch ſubjects the authority of Kings is perfectly *null* (non eſt Cæſar ſuper gramaticos," *Was iſt erklarung*, tom. ii. p. 698.) Nevertheleſs the ſatisfaction which a King has expreſſed of the tendency of Kant's doctrines is to be quoted as law againſt thoſe who will not ſubſcribe to them.

The many proofs I could adduce, Sir, of your aſtoniſhing and convenient logic would far exceed the bounds of a letter: but, in conſequence of your attack on me, I have been obliged to deſcend into that dark abyſs, excavated by your Maſter, for the deſtruction of every ſocial happineſs; true logic, I hope to prove, has guided my footſteps. It is no longer in tranſlations that I have ſtudied thoſe doctrines you wiſh to impoſe on an Engliſh public. I am now occupied with the forming a ſupplement to my Memoirs of Jacobiniſm, in which it is my intention to adduce many new and important facts in ſupport of that work, and anſwer briefly the various criticiſms that have appeared againſt it.

With reſpect to the champions of Kant, and of his doctrines, the following is the ſolemn engagement I make toward the public.

To DEMONSTRATE, That the religious doctrines of your Maſter are more impious than thoſe of Robeſpierre,—that, ſhould his doctrine ſpread, no Chriſtian altar wharever, whether Catholic or Proteſtant, Anglican Lutheran or Calviniſt, can ſubſiſt.

That his political doctrines are no other than thoſe of a Syeyes, of a Briſſot; in ſhort, of the revolutionary ſophiſters,—that the apologiſts of thoſe doctrines, denying them to be inimical to the altar and the throne, muſt be either dupes, or Jacobins wiſhing to make dupes.

Though all Germany were to riſe in judgment againſt me, I will unmaſk its decrepid *Autocrate*, this ſelf-created authority; and I hope to prove, in ſpite of his pretenſions to philoſophy, that nothing but impiety can have raiſed the altar, while wickedneſs alone can have veiled the ignorance and incapacity of the newly erected idol.

I am ſorry to think, Sir, that ſuch facts, when incontettibly demonſtrated, may affect your feelings; ſhould they *trouble your reſt, or hurt your proſpects of fortune* (as you informed me my Memoirs had done), you will pleaſe to remember that I had forewarned you of the conſequences in my letter of the 20th Jan. laſt; on Kant, and on your zeal for his ſyſtems, you may throw the blame, and not on me, who wiſh you a better ſucceſs in the ſchool of Eſculapius, than in that of your new maſter.

ABBE BARRUEL.

## ACCOUNT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[*Concluded from* Page 181.]

HE accepted the appointment with diffidence and diſintereſtedneſs, and determined to conduct himſelf in a manner beſt calculated to ſerve his country, without injuring his own unimpeached character. He took the ſupreme command of the American army July 2, 1775. "He was received," ſays one of

the hiſtorians of the American War, "with that heart-felt exultation, which ſuperior merit alone can inſpire, after having, in his progreſs through the ſtates, been honoured with every mark of affection and eſteem which they conceived were due to the man, whom the whole continent looked up to for ſafety and freedom."

To detail the events of the War is the province of hiſtory, we ſhall therefore only obſerve, that during the viciſſitudes of fortune, General Waſhington's conduct will bear every teſt. He was equally valiant and circumſpect. His management in compelling the Britiſh troops in the firſt campaign to abandon Boſton by a bloodleſs victory, is intitled to every praiſe. The next two years, 1776 and 1777, he had to encounter the prowels of Great Britain with very inadequate force, and foiled every attempt to ſubdue him. Shortly after this period a cabal ſprang up, the only one that ever exiſted during his public life, except the contemptible invectives of that wretched man Thomas Paine, to rob him of his reputation and command; but it proved as impotent in effect, as audacious in deſign. In the three ſucceeding years the aſpect of affairs in America was much altered; ſome of the European Powers perfidiouſly united themſelves with the revolted Colonies, which in 1781 brought the War to a concluſion, and eſtabliſhed the independence of the new United States.

Negotiations for peace ſoon after took place, which ended in 1783 in the accompliſhment of the object for which the Americans took up arms. On this event General Waſhington reſigned his commiſſion to Congreſs, and again became a private citizen. He was elected a member of the Convention which framed in Philadelphia, in the ſummer of 1787, the preſent Conſtitution of the United States. Of this Convention he was choſen Preſident, and with his name he has ſanctioned the Conſtitution of his Country's choice.

When this Conſtitution was to be organized and put in activity by the election of proper officers, the United States with one voice called Mr. Waſhington to the Chair of Government. On the 30th April 1789 he was inaugurated Preſident of the United States, in the city of New York, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands of ſpectators. In the autumn after his induction he viſited the Eaſtern States.

Twice elected by the unanimous voice of his country to the preſidential Chair, when the period for a third election arrived in September 1796, the ſtate of the country was then ſuch that he conſidered it no longer neceſſary for him to ſacrifice his inclination to his duty, he therefore announced to his fellow citizens his determination to retire, and requeſted them not to conſider him as a candidate for their future ſuffrages. Having ſpent forty-five years of his life in the ſervice of his country, he conſoled himſelf with the hope that he was now quitting for ever "the boundleſs field of public action, inceſſant trouble, and high reſponſibility," in which he had ſo long acted a principal part; but this fond hope was not realized. From March 1797 to July 1798 he lived in peace at his beloved retreat. At the latter period, "when every thing we hold dear was ſeriouſly threatened," he was again called to his country's aid, and on the 14th of December 1799 cloſed a life, venerable from age, reſpectable from ſervices, and eſtimable from the practice of the ſocial and relative duties.

His laſt ſickneſs was ſhort and painful. On Thurſday the 12th of December he was abroad on one of his plantations. The day was rainy, and he took cold, which on Friday produced a violent inflammation in the throat. The following night his diſeaſe became very alarming, and he was urged to ſend to Alexandria for his phyſician. His humanity for his ſervants prevented it till the next morning. At eleven o'clock on Saturday his phyſician arrived. It was too late. The hand of death was already upon him. Though his diſtreſs was extreme, he was calm and reſigned. "He informed his attendants, that his affairs were in good order, that he had made his will, and that his public buſineſs was but two days behind hand." A very ſhort time before he died, he ſaid to his phyſician, "*Doctor, What is the clock? How long am I to live in this ſituation?*"—The Doctor replied, "*Not long, Sir!*" He then reported with the ſame countenance, "*I have no fear, Doctor, to die.*" His breathing ſoon grew ſhorter, and preſently after he expired without a ſigh or a groan. He was buried the 18th at Mount Vernon with great funeral pomp.

In a ſketch of his life, by Dr Jedidiah Morſe, it is ſaid, "that in his perſon he was tall, upright, and well made, in his manners, eaſy and unaffected. His eyes were

were of a blueiſh caſt, not prominent, indicative of deep thoughtfulneſs, and when in action, on great occaſions, remarkably lively. His features ſtrong, manly, and commanding; his temper reſerved and ſerious; his countenance grave, compoſed, and ſenſible. There was in his whole appearance an unuſual dignity and gracefulneſs, which at once ſecured him profound reſpect and cordial eſteem. He ſeemed born to command his fellow-men. In his official capacity he received applicants for favours, and anſwered their requeſts, with ſo much eaſe, condeſcenſion, and kindneſs, as that each retired, believing himſelf a favourite of his Chief. He had an excellent and well cultivated underſtanding; a correct, diſcerning, and comprehenſive mind; a memory remarkably retentive; energetic paſſions under perfect controul; a judgment ſober, deliberate, and ſound. He was a man of the ſtricteſt honour and honeſty; fair and honourable in his dealings; and punctual in his engagements. His diſpoſition was mild, kind, and generous. Candour, ſincerity, moderation, and ſimplicity, were, in common, prominent features in his character; but when an occaſion called, he was capable of diſplaying the moſt determined bravery, fumneſs, and independence. He was an affectionate huſband, a faithful friend, a humane maſter, and a father to the poor. He lived in the unvarying habits of regularity, temperance, and induſtry. He ſteadily roſe at the dawn of day, and retired to reſt uſually at nine o'clock in the evening. The intermediate hours had all their proper buſineſs aſſigned them. In his allotments for the revolving hours, religion was not forgotten. Feeling what he ſo often publickly acknowledged, his entire dependance on GOD, he daily, at ſtated ſeaſons, retired to his cloſet, to worſhip at his footſtool, and to aſk his divine bleſſing. He was remarkable for his ſtrict obſervation of the ſabbath, and exemplary in his attendance on public worſhip.

"Of his faith in the truth and excellence of the Holy Scriptures, he gave evidence not only by his moſt excellent and moſt exemplary life, but in his writings; eſpecially when he aſcribes the meliorated condition of mankind, and the increaſed bleſſings of ſociety, '*above all, to the* PURE *and benign light of* REVELATION;' and when he offers to GOD his earneſt prayer, 'that he would moſt graciouſly be pleaſed to diſpoſe us all to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to demean ourſelves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteriſtics of the DIVINE AUTHOR OF OUR BLESSED RELIGION; without an humble imitation of whoſe example in theſe things, we can *never* hope to be a happy nation*.' In an addreſs to him, immediately after he commenced his preſidency over the United States, from a venerable and reſpectable body of men, who were in the beſt ſituation to know his religious character, and who, no doubt, expreſſed what they knew, is the following teſtimony to his faith in Chriſtianity. 'But we derive a preſage,' ſay they, 'even more flattering, from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the moſt certain mean of public felicity, and religion is the ſureſt baſis of virtue. We therefore eſteem it a peculiar happineſs to behold in our Chief Magiſtrate a *ſteady, uniform,* AVOWED friend of the Chriſtian religion; who has commenced his adminiſtration in rational and exalted ſentiments of piety, and who in his private conduct adorns the doctrines of the goſpel of Chriſt †.' Grounded on theſe pure and excellent doctrines, to which his life was conformable; copying as he did, with ſuch exemplary ſtrictneſs and uniformity, the precepts of Chriſt, we have ſtrong conſolation and joy in believing, that ere this he has heard from his GOD and Saviour this enrapturing ſentence—*Well done, good and faithful ſervant, enter into the joy of your Lord.*"

Of General Waſhington's private character we have already given ſome details from Mr. Weld's Travels. (See Vol. XXXVI. p. 137.) As a public man, the following character, by Monſieur Mallet du Pan, will not be conſidered as extravagant.

"It may be made a queſtion whether Waſhington, as a General and Statеſman, equalled in genius Prince Eugene, Frederick II. or Chatham? But how is it poſſible with propriety to compare men who were placed in ſituations no wiſe analogous?

* See his "Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States," dated Rocky Hill, near Princeton, Nov. 2, 1783.

† See the "Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church to the Preſident of the United States," dated Philadelphia, May 1789.

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"Were we allowed to venture an opinion on this ſubject, we would obſerve, that if Waſhington was inferior to ſome other illuſtrious men in extent and boldneſs of mind, he ſurpaſſed them by the union of qualities and talents the moſt rarely found together, and by a character almoſt faultleſs.

"Conſtitution, ſoul, and intellect, were in him in conſtant harmony, and perfectly adapted to his public career. It might be ſaid, that Providence had created him for the part he has ſuſtained, for the people he governed, and for the circumſtances in which his country ſtood. At Athens, his lot would have been that of Ariſtides or Phocion; in a Republic well conſtituted and long eſtabliſhed, his ſervices would not have been called forth; in a corrupt Republic, he would have choſen a private ſtation as *the poſt of honour*.

"In his military and political life, wiſdom was the prominent feature of his character. It is given to few men to poſſeſs that admirable moral temperature which marked all the actions of Waſhington. His courage and his talents for war would have been inſufficient, and perhaps hurtful, without the patience, coolneſs, and equality of ſpirits, which he diſplayed in bad as well as good fortune.

"At the head of the Republic he preſerved the ſame uprightneſs and the ſame ſpirit of conduct by which he had been guided in battle. He was indebted to the excellence of his judgment, as well as to the aſcendency of his public and private virtues, for the permanence of the reputation he enjoyed. His ſpeeches, letters, actions, were always marked with the ſame reaſon, and that ſtrong good ſenſe which is the higheſt gift of Nature to a public man, and his higheſt merit; that good ſenſe which alone reſiſts the agitations of the ſoul, and corrects the wanderings of the underſtanding.

"The habitual moderation of Waſhington; his firmneſs, which was ever calm and well-timed; his prudence, which neither difficulty nor paſſion, neither hope nor fear, could ſhake; his ſuperiority to all artifice and intrigue; and his artleſs politics, dictated by a juſt eſtimation of times, men, and things; have never degenerated for a moment. Placed at the head of an infant Republic, he acquired all the dignity uſually beſtowed on high offices by the force of cuſtom and of ages; and he preſerved it as if he had ruled America for a century: his adminiſtration was better ſupported by reſpect and confidence, than by laws or armies.

"He has not been charged with a vice or a weakneſs. No one has raiſed a doubt of his integrity or his diſintereſtedneſs. Free from ambition, he never would have ſought ſuperior rank, or have been anxious to make a figure: he was led to them by his ſervices, the general eſteem he attracted, and by circumſtances. In him ſuperiority was pardoned; the jealouſy of his equals vaniſhed before the admirable ſimplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, and the rectitude of his conduct. In ſhort, neither a vain love of glory, nor the deſire of diſtinction, nor any perſonal view, ever gave a bias to his patriotiſm, which was the principle of all his thoughts, and the ſpring of all his actions.

"If the title, ſo much abuſed, *of a great man*, ought to be reſerved for one whole ſucceſſes never injured juſtice or honour, and in whom great virtues united with great talents, who ſhall refuſe it to Waſhington?

"If any thing can add to his glory and deſert, it is the inſolent temerity of ſome buffoons of liberty, who, in our days, boaſt to have made him their model, and who doubt not they have ſurpaſſed him.

"Yes, to the diſgrace of the age, and of France in particular, we have ſeen Democratic ſchool boys, Revolutionary abortions, and Hectors of Conſtitution, compounded of follies, inconſiſtencies, and the moſt contemptible weakneſſes, ſetting themſelves up for the rivals of Waſhington. Even at this moment do we ſee a ſwaggerer, known by ſome fortunate battles, and by invaſions effected in four-and-twenty hours, purchaſed at the price of all that modeſty, integrity, humanity, and even policy, require to be reſpected, cauſing himſelf to be proclaimed by newſpaper-writers and tub-orators a *Hero*, ſuch as never was before, and never will be again. *O! miſeras hominum mentes!* And do theſe Republican ſtutters really think that a wry neck is ſufficient to dub them Alexanders?

"General Waſhington has carried with him to the tomb the general eſteem of Europe. His conduct had compelled even his enemies to reſpect him. It was reſerved for the French Republicans alone to differ from the reſt of the world, and to inſult, as baſely as groſsly, the Preſident

lent of the United States. It is true, that he had very wisely foreseen, and so early as the year 1789, the horrible excess of a Revolution, which set out with overthrowing all public order; which, turning crime into theory, made patriotism to consist in assassination, and liberty in the impunity of every outrage against the freedom of the citizens.

"The national gratitude of America has honoured the memory of Washington by public testimonies of grief, and by solemnizing the funeral of her illustrious Chief in the most distinguished manner.

"Washington has quitted life without the slightest diminution of his glory, tranquillity, and happiness. He died on field is cultivated by himself, in the bosom of his country, of his family, of his friends, and the veneration of America accompanied him to the grave."

THE

# LONDON REVIEW,

AND

# *LITERARY JOURNAL,*

## FOR APRIL. 1800.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The History of the Helvetic Confederacy, from its Establishment to its Dissolution. By Joseph Planta, Esq. Secretary to the Royal Society, and Principal Librarian of the British Museum. 2 Vols. 4to. Stockdale.

THE recent fatal subversion of the Swiss Republic, which had supported a Constitution during five centuries, that was the admiration, if not the envy, of the most civilized nations of Europe, exhibits a striking and awful example to our own country of the danger of political innovations, and of the dreadful consequences resulting from the traiterous intrigues of dissatisfied subjects in any nation, who, rather than submit to the measures of an established government, allowed in some respects to be defective, hold secret correspondence at first with a foreign Power, and finally invite that Power, under pretext of remedying such defects, to invade their native country with a military force, which they find themselves afterwards totally unable, even if they were ever so well inclined, to check or controul, and which, proceeding to acts of cruel violence, too late convince the deluded conspirators, that, instead of friends, they have introduced savage conquerors into the bosom of their wretched country, to assassinate its Magistrates, to dissolve its Constitutional Assemblies, to trample under their feet its antient laws and customs, and to deprive them of the very shadow of that political freedom, the substance of which, with few exceptions, they and their forefathers had so long enjoyed.

"We may now," says our author, "survey the history of this, like that of the antient Republics, as affording an example of a wise and prosperous polity which once graced the earth, but has at length yielded to the collision of destructive passions, and the lapse of time; but we shall in vain seek, in the annals of former ages, or in the splendid though dubious pages of the historians of Greece and Rome, for an instance of a Government which, while it dispensed so many blessings, has caused so few sorrows to its grateful people."

A History of such a Country merits the attention of every benevolent mind, and it is rather extraordinary that this acquisition to the valuable national stock of

of British literature ſhould have remained ſo long wanting. It had employed the pens of ſome of the moſt eminent German, Genevoiſe, and Swiſs writers, but their hiſtories are written either in German or French, and, independent of other defects, either do not take up the regular ſeries of events from the earlieſt epoch, or ſtop ſhort at an æra too remote to afford any rational gratification to the curious reader of the preſent times. To theſe writers, however, Mr. Planta has aſſigned their reſpective degrees of merit, which he ſtates in his preface, and annexes the following conciſe account of his own arduous undertaking.

"The manifeſt want of a popular, and at the ſame time a ſufficiently copious and accurate work on ſo intereſting a ſubject, firſt induced me to avail myſelf of the opportunities I had of procuring from the Continent the beſt German publications relating to Switzerland: it being, in fact to the German writers that recourſe muſt be had for the materials requiſite to ſupply this deficiency in Engliſh literature. Having collected ſuch documents as I was well aſſured had received the ſanction of the moſt competent judges, and given them a curſory peruſal, I ſoon conceived the admiration, which cannot be withheld from the many ſtriking incidents that grace the annals of that country. I therefore readily yielded to the temptation of dedicating my leiſure hours to a compilation of this nature, and I ſhall think myſelf amply rewarded for my labour, ſhould it be found to anſwer the purpoſe for which it is intended." Such is the modeſt introduction to a very complete Hiſtory of a Country, which for ſome time paſt, and at the preſent critical juncture of opening a freſh campaign on its borders, has excited the commiſeration, and intereſted the feelings of every liberal minded Briton. Of Mr. Planta's qualifications for executing this work, no doubt can be entertained, from the ſpecimens he has formerly given of his literary talents; one inſtance of which we ſhall only mention, as we find it recorded in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, Vol. LXVI. for the year 1770. The paper alluded to, is "An Account of the Romanſh Language ſpoken in the moſt mountainous Parts of the Country of Griſons, near the ſources of the Rhine and the En, by Joſeph Planta, in a Letter to Sir John Pringle, Preſident of the Royal Society." And of the high expectations entertained of the preſent work, we need no better proof, than the permiſſion that has been obtained to dedicate it to his Majeſty: a dedication which we recommend as a model to future authors, who may be honoured with this firſt of all diſtinctions. With reſpect to ſtyle, though after a careful peruſal of the work we have not been able to diſcover any ſtriking deficiency, yet, as the author has thought it neceſſary to declare himſelf explicitly upon that point, we ſhall take the liberty to publiſh it in his own words. "In this performance every conſideration of ſtyle has been ſacrificed to precision and perſpicuity; and it claims no merit but that of imparting a ſimple narrative, in a manner adapted to the character of the people of whom it means to convey a juſt idea."

The judicious diviſion of this hiſtory into *two Books*, gives us an outline of that preciſion to which the hiſtorian ſtrictly adheres throughout the whole work. The eſtabliſhment of the Confederacy is the general ſubject of the *firſt Book*. The *Second* relates its Progreſs, Decline, and Diſſolution. And as the hiſtorian is guided by the epochas of great events, rather than by any ſubordinate methodical arrangement of his work, the early events of the Second Book are included in Vol. I. which falls under our preſent Review. The firſt Chapter treats of the origin of the Helvetic Nations; the face of the country; its firſt inhabitants the Helvetii; from whom, Switzerland, down to the preſent time, has derived the appellation, in the writing of learned men, of Helvetia; though, in the preſent inſtance, we think it would have appeared leſs formal, and more familiar to the general reader, to have ſtyled it The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy, and of the Swiſs Republic; more eſpecially as the Helvetii, the firſt inhabitants, appear to be a race of true Gauls, who, diſcontented with their original ſettlement in the Alps and adjacent valleys, migrated into the heart of Gaul, were defeated and driven back to their deſolated homes within the ſhort ſpace (for the exiſtence of an independent nation) of fifty years; an inſtructive leſſon (ſays our author) to nations who ſeek for proſperity by other means than induſtry, moderation, and fortitude. They likewiſe very early intermixed with the Rhæti, reported to have been a people of Tuſcan origin, who, flying from the oppreſſion of the Gauls, took refuge among the higher Alps, eaſtward of St. Gothard,

Gothard, to the further confines of the Tyrol, and down to the Lake of Conſtance. Though ſubdued by the Romans, they ſtill retained conſiderable privileges; being governed by their own Magiſtracy, and they were allowed to garriſon a fort near the frontiers of Germany with their own militia. The Romans likewiſe ſettled in many parts of their country, and built cities, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen, particularly at *Aventicum* in the Canton of Berne, the antient Roman *Aventicum*. The treatment they experienced under the Roman Empire varied with the political circumſtances of the times, and the characters of the reigning Emperors; but at laſt, the whole country fell a prey to the invaſions of the *Alemanni* from the North, during the reign of the feeble *Gallienus*, who, having thirty rivals to contend with, abandoned the Helvetii to theſe adventurers, who totally extirpated the antient inhabitants, and repeopled the country.—Theſe conquerors were in their turn defeated by Clovis, the founder of the French Monarchy, who took poſſeſſion of their country: Rhætia was afterwards ſurrendered by Zeno, Emperor of the Eaſt, to Theodoric, the valiant King of the Oſtrogoths; and this territory included the *Tyrol*, a part of Suabia, all the Griſon country, and the Alps of *Appenzel*, *Glaris*, and *Uri*. The Burgundians formed its boundary, and at length became ſo intimately connected with theſe and the leſs hilly parts of the country, where Berne and Fribourg were afterwards built, "that the moſt antient families; all the words of the provincial dialect, which are not derived from the Latin; the names of many places, moſt things in fact, in this faireſt part of Helvetia, are of Burgundian origin." From theſe nations were deſcended the Confederates of the Thirteen Cantons, their ſubjects, and allies. Few dates are accurately known, but moſt of theſe new ſettlements were formed in the *fifth* century of the Chriſtian æra. At the commencement of the *ſixth*, all that was not deſert of the Northern, or as it has ſince been called the German part of Switzerland, was poſſeſſed by the Alemanni and the Franks; the Roman part, the preſent *Pays de Vaud*, was occupied by the Burgundians, while Rhætia, as before noticed, belonged to the Oſtrogoths. For the better underſtanding of this introductory part of the hiſtory, and the ſituation as well as the face of the country as deſcribed by our able hiſtorian, we would recommend a conſtant reference to the excellent Map prefixed to this Volume.

The ſtate of Helvetia under the Burgundians, Oſtrogoths, and Franks, is the ſubject of the *ſecond* Chapter, which is rather more curious than intereſting. In the *third*, we find it ſubjected to the German Empire, and governed by different Vicegerents, who poſſeſſed its provinces as Imperial fiefs; and the tyrannical conduct of ſome of theſe Governors laid the foundation of that Confederacy which ſecured the future independence of the celebrated Swiſs Cantons. The details of the laws, manners, and cuſtoms, of the Oſtrogoths, of the Franks, Burgundians, and Germans, will be found familiar to the readers of antient hiſtory, who will readily diſcover the ſimilitude they bear to the inſtitutes of other countries particularly Britain under the feudal ſyſtem, but it was neceſſary, in order to preſerve the regular chain of connexion between antient and modern hiſtory, to inſert them in their proper place: they likewiſe elucidate the ſtatiſtical account of the country in thoſe early times when the government was portioned out by the German Emperors to great ſecular and eccleſiaſtical Lords; ſuch, for inſtance, as the Counts of Hapſburg, the Dukes of Zæringen, the Biſhops of Lauzanne, Conſtance, Baſle, &c. Baſle and Berne being the cities beſt known in our day, by the great events which have recently made them the ſubject of general notice, we have taken the liberty to extract a ſketch of the political ſtate of each of them, under their ſecular and eccleſiaſtical Lords, at a very remote æra antecedent to the Helvetic, or rather the Swiſs, Confederacy.

"Baſle was at one time, A. D. 748, the moſt conſiderable, and is perhaps ſtill the largeſt, city of Switzerland; nor does it yield to any in point of antiquity, ſince, when Clovis transferred the epiſcopal ſee of *Auguſta Rauracorum* (an important Roman ſtation near Baſle, on which the village, now called *Augſt*, was built) to this new metropolitan ſeat, it muſt have already acquired ſome conſequence. While the Biſhops were graſping at power, and ſpreading their domains, the Burghers were not unmindful of the privileges they conſidered as their inheritance. They claimed an equal ſhare with the Prelates in the adminiſtration of their public concerns. They formed themſelves, according to their

respective trades, into a number of guilds, corporations of modern date, which sometimes promote the common interest, but more frequently contract the views of the members who compose them. The government was vested in a Senate, over which the Bishop presided, and which consisted of four members of the equestrian order, eight of the more considerable citizens, and twelve chosen out of the guilds. They were named annually, on a stated festival, by eight electors appointed by the Bishop, two out of the Chapter, two of the equestrian order, two citizens of note, and as many out of the guilds. The Bishop also appointed the wardens of the guilds, and confirmed the burgomaster. Thus all ranks participated in the administration, and hence arose an equipoise, which ultimately insured the welfare of the country.

"Berne was originally founded by the fifth and last Berthold, Duke of Zæringhen, whose race had constantly distinguished themselves by opposing the oppressions of the Emperors, and the usurpations of the Bishops; and his renown excelled that of his predecessors, by the foundation of this famous city, and the motives which prompted him to favour the exertions of the people, to secure themselves against the oppressions of the rapacious Counts, their powerful neighbours. Soon after he had defeated his emulous peers in one of the high valleys among the Alps, he gave charge to Cuno de Bubenberg to surround with a wall and ditch, a hamlet on a lofty peninsula, formed by the river Aar, which winds rapidly in a deep breadth. He availed himself of the advantage of this remote yet central situation, amidst fertile pasture and extensive woodlands, to secure to himself a safe retreat from his enemies, without giving umbrage to his own adherents, few of whom resided in its vicinity. The success of this new establishment remained some time uncertain: the air was sharp, the country round it wild; but the protection held out to the nobles and freemen of the adjacent country gradually attracted numbers of them, and Berne in a few years became a town of note. The Lords of Jegerdon, Bubenberg, Mullheren, and Erlach, appear among the first of the illustrious founders *. Burghers also came from Zurich, and from Fribourg in the Brisgau, and introduced the spirit of municipal order, and a consciousness of their collective importance. Bent on lucrative employments, they gladly intrusted the government to the hands of the nobles. They approved of an Avoyer and a Senate (A. D. 1218). These governed with so much wisdom; and, when insulted, avenged their cause with so much firmness and intrepidity, that not only the Counts, but even the Emperor, acknowledged a marked deference for this rising community. It repelled the attacks of several powerful armies of the Counts of Hapsburg, and of the Empire, and it was reserved for our days to see it yield, for the first time, to the unprovoked assaults of a perfidious foe."

Berthold the Fifth, being the last of his noble line, was buried, as was the custom of those times, when the male issue of noble families became extinct, with his shield and helmet; and the immediate government of Helvetia reverted to the Empire: But this government was now limited to numberless subordinate yet refractory authorities. The heirs of the Counts were extensive, and almost independent; and thus either had usurped and afterwards sold their different jurisdictions with separate precision. Most of these Counts ruled with an iron rod; and such were the distractions of the Empire, that though they acknowledged the paramount authority of the Emperors,

* A very curious circumstance, relative to the appellation of this city, came to the knowledge of the writer of this Review, on the spot. It is a fact sufficiently ascertained, that the late Government of Berne constantly maintained a Bear and two or three cubs in the dry ditch of the city; they could shelter themselves from inclement weather in an adjacent old building, where they had dens, and a keeper attended to feed them. The origin of this custom was thus related to him, as he was looking at the Bears, by an old officer of the garrison. The first founders of the city deposed its nomination (probably, Berthold would have called it *Bertholdsburn*—Egerdon, *Egidomum*, &c.), at length, they determined on a hunting party in the woods, and agreed to name the new town after the first animal they should kill, this proved to be a Bear, or *Bere* in the German language. In commemoration of this event, and in gratitude to the Bears who were extirpated, part of it being built upon the wood they inhabited, the Bears before mentioned were maintained; and the coins of the Canton of Berne are all stamped with the impression of a Bear.

Emperors,

Emperors, they had become so far independent, that no redress of grievances could be expected from any appeals of the people to the Sovereign." The countries subject to ecclesiastical government were not less enslaved by the dignified Clergy; and the spiritual authority of the Bishops, aided by the pervading influence of Superstition, exceeded that of the Counts. "But the seeds of true political freedom had already taken root— "most of the cities had now obtained the privilege of chusing their own magistrates, and various franchises, which gradually raised them to a level with the Counts and Prelates; but their conscious energy, their industry, and frugal habits, were far more advantageous to them than the municipal rights they, from time to time, wrested from the reluctant Lords. The power of these Lords could only subsist while the people lived separate and unconnected. A free intercourse, and a spirit of association, soon checked its prevalency, and gradually brought on its final abolition". With these reflections the third Chapter closes. The fourth commences with the origin of the Swiss, and from this curious part of their history it appears, from the most authentic documents, that they were a distinct race, by no means to be confounded with, or mistaken for the Helvetii or the Rhæti; and, consequently, the sequel of their history, from about the year 1150, ought to be denominated the History of Switzerland, for so early as that æra, their country was divided into Cantons, and its inhabitants were the ancestors of the Swiss of our days. The very curious and entertaining account of the origin of this people, "the restorers of freedom and of a fortunate name, of which the ancient country, Helvetia, had since the victory of Cæsar been deprived for upwards of twelve centuries," occupies the entire Chapter. The transactions of this people during the reigns of Rudolph of Hapsburg, the founder of the House of Austria, and the first Emperor of that dynasty, and of Albert of Austria, are the subject of the *fifth* and *sixth* Chapters; and introduce the reader to the first league of the four Forest Cantons recorded in Chapter VII. in which some progress is made towards the general Confederacy which afterwards took place, but for a time was impeded by a very extraordinary revolution at Zurich being a total change of its constitution effected by a private citizen of the name of Brun, on this memorable transaction Mr. Planta seems to have bestowed uncommon attention; it is related with energetic zeal, and it forms one of the most interesting divisions of this Volume, from the similarity of some of its leading features to public circumstances existing in our own time. How far they apply, and whether the author's political animadversions are well founded, must be left to the decision of superior judges; but we cannot resist the impulse we feel to gratify our readers with a short extract from this Chapter, the eighth of Vol. I.

After a concise delineation of the Constitution of Zurich previous to the revolution, our author proceeds to the great change which took place in the year 1335—"when its rulers, as if their assemblies had now become decrepid through age, yielded to a convulsion which in the end proved fatal to their authority. Those who were least in power complained loudly, that the public cause was ascribed to private interest; that the lives, honour, and property, of the Burghers were no longer protected; that the public funds were profusely lavished; that no accounts were rendered of the expenditure; that the proud Senators, who ruled the state, scarce condescended to listen to the people, and that their manners were at all times sullen and overbearing; that their decrees were arbitrary; and that they had pronounced unjust sentences respecting some Imperial fiefs, to the great detriment of several illustrious families". In a note, p. 204, we are informed that these charges do not appear to have been founded.

The chief among these agitators was Rudolph Brun, a man of subtle parts, in the prime of life, rich, and himself a Senator. "Our free city, he exclaimed, is sinking into intolerable servitude! I, who am wedded to the cause of my oppressed fellow citizens, am for that reason held in abhorrence by the Senators: you, Citizens, who, by your numbers, your ample fortunes, and intrepid spirit, have the whole city in your power, you, who have nothing to fear, may with moderate efforts save your country, and preserve your laws: if you hold together, you will govern the state far better than your present haughty rulers; and, if you are firmly resolved to assert the freedom which is your birthright, I am ready to stand by you, and to sacrifice my life and fortune in your cause." In a note to p. 206, it is remarked, that this speech "is in many respects so similar to one

delivered

delivered on the 10th of September 1797, at a club in London, that it is neceſſary to declare that the above is a faithful verſion of Muller's German text, printed in 1786. The general inſurrection of the people, which followed cloſe upon this ſpeech, proved ſucceſsful, through the timidity of the Senators; and, at length, Brun was inveſted with the ſupreme authority, which he held during fourteen years, amidſt the contentions of civil wars and the deteſtation of the higher claſſes of his fellow-citizens: the new form of government was founded on the principles of reform, but it eſtabliſhed a dictatorſhip in the perſon of an artful and audacious demagogue.

The remainder of this Chapter contains a detail of the war of Laupen, undertaken by the Magiſtrates and Burghers of the city of Berne againſt the encroachments and hoſtile deſigns of the Auſtrian Princes, and the great Counts and Barons of the Uckland, Argau, and Upper Burgundy, who had conſpired to ſubvert that aſpiring commonwealth. The events of this war, ſo glorious for the Swiſs, and for the perfect eſtabliſhment of the government of Berne, are highly intereſting; and it is remarkable, that the army was commanded at that time by Rodolph of Erlach, an anceſtor of General Erlach, who periſhed in the defence of his native country, when it was attacked by the French, who maſſacred its Magiſtrates, and deſtroyed its free Conſtitution. The eventful life of Brun is continued through the next Chapter, and it terminates in diſgrace, obſcurity, and the final baniſhment of his family from Zuric; "yet to this man," ſays Mr Planta, "muſt be ultimately aſcribed the fortunate events by which freedom became firmly rooted in the Swiſs Cantons, and Swiſs valour ſpread its fame throughout the neighbouring countries; and by means of which the ſolemn league of the eight antient Cantons obtained its ſolid footing, which gradually led to the fabric of the general Confederacy, the ſource of abundant comforts, which bleſſed a long ſeries of happy and grateful generations.

This glorious Revolution opens to our view, and attains to its meridian ſplendour in the two following Chapters; the analyſis of which muſt be reſerved for another opportunity. M.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

## Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt. Royal 4to. Debrett.

(*Concluded from Page* 2221)

THE important event, which we partly predicted in our laſt Review of this admired Work, has now actually taken place; the miſerable remains of the once formidable army of the French Republic, ſhamefully abandoned by their renowned Commander in Chief, have been obliged to ſue for leave to quit the fertile country of Lower Egypt; and, having obtained it on more favourable terms than they had a right to expect, or than the political intereſts of the allies of the Ottoman Empire might be ſuppoſed to have allowed, this grand expedition, which was planned with the double view of eſtabliſhing a colony of Frenchmen in the heart of Egypt, and of proceeding from thence with a mighty force to the invaſion and ſubverſion of the Britiſh ſettlements and government in the Eaſt Indies, in conjunction with the late perfidious Sultaun *Tippoo Saib*, has totally miſcarried.

The authentic particulars of this new military revolution will be found under the head of French Expedition to Egypt, p. 309, and by a reference to Sonnini's accurate map, *Gaza*, from which the Grand Vizir's army advanced to the attack of the ſtrong fort erected by the French at *El-Arich*, will be found at the North-eaſt extremity. The Turks, having forced this ſtrong barrier to their paſſage acroſs the deſert, it will be readily perceived that they could meet with no further oppoſition till their arrival at Grand Cairo, where the French General Kleber had his head-quarters, and which was the only aſylum that could afford him a temporary refuge from the vengeance of an exaſperated enemy, approaching with a very ſuperior force to call his countrymen to a ſevere account for the cruelties, devaſtations, and exactions of their firſt leader. If *exiſting circumſtances*, the favourite political axiom of our day, obliged Bonaparte to return to France, they equally impelled Kleber to embrace the earlieſt opportunity to ſave his unfortunate fellow-ſoldiers from inevitable deſtruction, by an advantageous convention. Whether the major part of theſe wretched tools of lawleſs ambition will ever arrive ſafe in France, is a matter of

of conſiderable doubt; and under this uncertainty we muſt leave them, and take a curſory review of the laſt poſition, where they had made their ſtationary reſidence.

The preſent city of Cairo, in the Arabic language called *Maſr*, ſignifying without an equal, bears no reſemblance to any of the great cities of Europe; the houſes have neither the form nor the elegance of ours; they are badly built, yet the ſmalleſt and loweſt of them are crowded by a numerous and wretched populace. Thoſe which are occupied by the rich are generally ſurrounded by a court; the greater part of them are conſtructed of three different ſorts of materials, ſtone, brick, and wood, but they have no appearance of regular architecture or exterior decoration: within is a large hall paved with marble, having in the middle one or more baſins or fountains of water. The halls are the whole height of the houſe, and are covered with a ſmall dome, having on the North ſide an aperture, conſiſting of a ſort of funnel, into which the wind forces its way, and, ruſhing with rapidity through a narrow tube, is diffuſed in the hall, and increaſes the coolneſs produced by the marble and the water. Theſe ſaloons are exceedingly pleaſant, and the freſh air circulating within them forms a delightful and unexpected contraſt to the intenſe heat that is felt without. The ſtreets are unpaved, very narrow, and not laid out in ſtraight lines; the ſquares, which are large and irregular, without ornamental edifices, or any ſort of monument to determine or embelliſh the centre, are in general vaſt baſins of water during the inundation of the Nile, and fields and gardens when the river has retired to its bed. Crowds of men of various nations hurry about the ſtreets, and preſs through them, diſputing the way with the horſe of the Mamalûk, the mule of the lawyer, the numerous camels which ſupply the place of carriages, and the aſſes, which are the animals moſt commonly uſed for riding.

This city, which is of greater length than breadth, covers a ſpace of about three leagues in circumference; but it is not defended by any fortifications: the walls, flanked with very fine towers, by which it was formerly ſurrounded, being no longer entire; part of them, like thoſe which enclole the Alexandria of the Arabs, having fallen beneath the ſtroke of time, and the ſtill more deſtructive hand of barbariſm. From every appearance, the city muſt have been of much greater extent in former times than it is at preſent; at leaſt, the numerous ruins ſtrewed on the circumjacent ground juſtify this preſumption; and the ſuburbs towards the Eaſt contain many fine buildings, moſt of them falling into ruins; they are the mauſolea of the ancient Sultans of Egypt.

A large canal, which communicates with the Nile, croſſes the middle of the city from the Weſt to the North-eaſt. Over it are thrown ſeveral bridges, on each ſide of which are rows of houſes. Ptolemy attributes the conſtruction of this canal to Trajan the Roman Emperor; but it is certainly of much higher antiquity, and is the work of the Pharaohs. The Nile no longer flows through it, except in Auguſt, September, and October, during which months it fills large ſquares with its waters, forming lakes, round which are built the houſes of perſons of diſtinction. By the light of torches, and the ſplendour of illuminations, boats, richly decorated, were then to be ſeen floating on their ſurface; while fireworks ſeemed to ſet both the air and the water in a blaze. Bands of muſicians kept rowing about, and a vaſt concourſe of people, who repaired thither to breathe the cool evening air, converted theſe large baſins into delightful ſcenes of feſtivity and pleaſure. But the canal, half choked up, allowed only a ſhort ſeaſon for ſuch amuſements. Theſe inundated ſquares, affording ſo charming a proſpect, ſoon became infectious marſhes, plains of ſlime and mud, which, ſhortly after, the ſtranger with aſtoniſhment beheld covered with golden harveſts and the verdure of eſculent herbs. Our author relates, that during his laſt reſidence at Cairo, the canal being dry, and the filth and ſtagnant depoſited at the bottom having been removed, it then became a ſtreet, wider than moſt of thoſe in the city, and as much frequented as any; for in that ſtate it was made a kind of theatre for amuſements of a different kind—the exhibitions of dancing girls* and jugglers.

Cairo is peopled by Turks, Mamalûks, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, Copts, Moors, Jews, and a few Europeans;

* From reſpect for our numerous female readers, we withhold the indelicate deſcription of their performances: gentlemen, however, may indulge their curioſity by peruſing page 462 of the work itſelf.

and

and its population might be eſtimated at about 400,000 ſouls. Inhabitants of a different kind had likewiſe eſtabliſhed their abode in the midſt of this confuſed aſſemblage of various objects. The extenſive roofs of the houſes were covered with kites and crows, which lived there in perfect ſecurity, and mingled their ſharp cries and raucous croakings with the tumult of a restleſs and noiſy populace. The diſguſting vulture ſignalized this ungrateful and diſmal ſociety. Feeding only on reptiles and offal, theſe filthy birds are fortunately too daſtardly to attack others of a more intereſting nature. The plaintive and amorous turtle dove had no greater cauſe to dread the talons of the vulture than the violence of man, but entered the houſes of the inhabitants, giving them, by a diſplay of domeſtic cares and affection, practical leſſons of love and tenderneſs.

The ſplendour and profuſion of luxury was here contraſted with the rags and nakedneſs of miſery; the extreme opulence of the rulers, with the frightful poverty of the moſt numerous claſs. The riches that commerce beſtowed on the intermediate order of the people were either buried or carefully concealed; thoſe who had acquired wealth durſt not enjoy it, but in a clandeſtine manner, from the apprehenſion of exciting the unreſtrained covetouſneſs of power, and of expoſing themſelves to the extortions which are practiſed by a barbarous Government, under the name of *Avanie*, and which, in ſpite of the moſt myſterious precaution, they could not always contrive to avoid. Nowhere, in fact, could the people be more barbarous than at Cairo. Foreigners, perſecuted and even perſonally ill treated under the moſt frivolous pretences, lived there in perpetual fear; the whole city was divided into ſeparate quarters, enclоſed, and ſhut up by large gates, guarded by Janiſaries. The Europeans denominated their enclоſures *comptoirs*, that in which the French were confined, was called the country of the Franks. Confined to their reſpective quarters, the European merchants, beſides other vexations, were obliged to wear the oriental habit. Woe to him who ventured to appear in the ſtreets in the dreſs of his own country. He would ſoon have fallen a victim to his imprudence, and would infallibly have been knocked down or murdered.

In the few excurſions which our merchants made out of their quarter, mounted upon aſſes, for they are not ſuffered to mount horſes, fear was ever at their backs. They were under the neceſſity of paying particular attention to perſons who were either before or behind them. If a Mamaluk, a Prieſt, or a man in office, appeared, they made way, diſmounted, placed their right hand upon their breaſt (a mark of reſpect), and durſt not proceed on their way till the exulting and haughty Muſſulman had paſſed on, and then, only to repeat in a few minutes, the ſame degrading ceremony. When, from abſence of mind, they chanced to neglect theſe abject duties of ſlavery, a very inhuman method was employed to bring the performance of them to their recollection. A claſs of domeſtics, called *Cathokaſ*, armed with great ſticks, ſix feet in length, and clad in a long black robe, attended on foot the men in power, and with heavy blows reminded the Franks of their inattention. Of two French merchants with whom Sonnini was acquainted at Cairo, the one had his leg, and the other his neck broken, in conſequence of an omiſſion of this tyrannical *etiquette*.

Of Murad Bey, the Governor of Cairo during our author's reſidence in that city, and who was ſtill in poſſeſſion of that authority which Bonaparte invaded Egypt, he gives the following account. For ſuch a prolonged exerciſe of ſovereignty, in a country where authority has been ſo tranſient and precarious, he was indebted to his profuſe liberality and his uncommon courage. The former of theſe qualities ſurrounded him with partiſans, while the latter made him at once feared and reſpected. Murad ſurpaſſed all his predeceſſors in ſtate and magnificence. His Mamalûks were richly clothed, opulence reigned in his houſehold; his horſes were of the greateſt beauty, and ſuperbly capariſoned. He diſperſed his wealth with boundleſs profuſion, but he filled his coffers with equal facility by exceſſive and odious extortions.

I viſited the camp of Murad. For the accommodation of him and his principal officers were erected immenſe tents, which were divided into ſeveral apartments. The floors were covered with the moſt beautiful carpets, and the interior decorations conſiſted of the richeſt gold and ſilver ſtuffs that the manufactory of Lyons could afford. Nothing could equal the magnificence of his cavalry. gold and ſilver ornaments, with the choiceſt embroidery on Morocco leather, glittered with a dazzling luſtre in the

rays

rays of a burning sun; and the housings of the saddles, trimmed with a broad gold lace, were made of those handsome stuffs, the small and elegant patterns of which display the elegant taste that prevails in all the productions of the manufactures of Lyons.

"I was sometimes admitted into the palace of Murad, by means of a young Frenchman, who enjoyed his confidence. The Bey received me with civility, made me sit by him, and smoke out of his own pipe, in this country a distinguished honour. He asked me a thousand questions, every one more silly than the other, and all betraying the most profound ignorance. At length, from the account given him by my introducer, and the satisfaction he received from my answers, he was determined to have me enter into his service, in the double capacity of physician and engineer. He offered me a large house at Cairo, domestics of every kind, as servants and guards, a daily superabundance of provisions, and a considerable income. His offers might have seduced any one unacquainted with the capricious humours of these unprincipled Beys, who one day will load a man with favours, and the next suddenly throw him into irons, or perhaps order him to be put to death.

"Murad, who had the courage to fight the French army, is a very handsome man. He has a martial appearance; his chin is covered with a thick bushy black beard; his thick eyebrows describe arches of ebony over his large eyes, which are full of vivacity and fire. A long scar in one of his cheeks adds to the fierce cast of his countenance. To great bravery he joins singular address and extraordinary strength. He has been known, when riding past an ox, to cut off its head with one stroke of his scimitar. An intrepid warrior, capable of enduring the greatest hardships; an excellent horseman, courageous in adversity, bold in enterprise, cool in action, but terrible in an onset; Murad, with instruction, might have become a great General. His proud deportment and martial disposition give him the appearance of a Sovereign; but injustice, cruelty, and ignorance, have rendered him a ferocious tyrant." This well-drawn character is illustrated by a Portrait, Plate 17 of the elegant decorations of this work, designed by *Bonnet*, and engraved by *T. Milton*.

Sonnini departed from Cairo, fully intending to explore the unfrequented regions of Upper Egypt, and resolved to surmount all difficulties, for which purpose he obtained from Murad Bey orders addressed to all the commanders of Upper Egypt; but the cool reception he met with from some of them, the perfidy of a Syrian guide, and of the master of a Nubian caravan, together with the indefatigable behaviour of the European Monks or Missionaries, and other disagreeable circumstances, prevented his being able to carry his plans into full effect; so that he only gives what he calls a hasty sketch of Upper Egypt, but still it has the charm of novelty, is very curious, and highly entertaining: by following the course of the Nile, as traced upon the large map of Egypt by J. B. D'ANVILLE, of the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, and of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, prefixed to this work, the reader will readily discover the route by water to the Said or Upper Egypt, and he will find all the places of note, visited and described by our traveller. On his departure, Murad gave him the following advice:

"Disguise thyself carefully; dress in such a manner that the most discerning may not be able to know thee for a Nazarene. Thou must be silent in the presence of my Kaschefs (Mamaluk officers), and of all those who have authority, and whose duty it is to protect thee; but before those *dogs of Fellahs* (the peasants of Egypt), appear to be a Musulman, even pass thyself occasionally for one of my officers, this is the only way of escaping their wickedness and barbarity."

In consequence of this precaution, he adorned his head with a red turban; so that, with the other parts of his dress, he passed for a Turk, and was at liberty to go every where, without attracting particular attention. His description of towns, villages, and their adjacent lands, embraces the civil history of the inhabitants, the natural history of the country, and delineations of the antiquities he discovered, or that were pointed out to him; and from these materials, the numerous figures of animals, plants, ruins, temples, tombs, &c. have been engraved in a masterly manner.

The limits of a periodical publication will not admit of enlarging further upon these subjects. We shall therefore conclude with mentioning in a concise manner the principal curiosities that merit the attention of the literati, and of the admirer

admirers of genuine and important hiſtory. Theſe are, firſt, the Baths of Boulac, the commercial part of Cairo, and the manner of uſing them. Then the fertile plains of Embabé, on the weſtern ſide of the Nile. The deſcription of Old Cairo, which indicates the ſite of the antient city of Babylon: this is the harbour for the boats that come down from the Said, as Boulac is for thoſe which aſcend from the Delta.

Miniet, a ſmall but pretty town, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Nile, is particularly diſtinguiſhed, and by its cultivated fields and numerous inhabitants, it forms a beautiful contraſt to the eaſtern bank, which preſents a hideous aſpect by its ſands and barren rocks.

Sheick Abadé, a village on the eaſtern bank, has been built on the ruins of Antinoopolis, founded by the Emperor Adrian in memory of his ſhameful paſſion for, and the untimely fate of, the beautiful Antinous. Sonnini found the ſhore, for a conſiderable extent, covered with ſtately ruins; but the inhabitants were a ſavage banditti of robbers, ſo that he could only venture to ſketch a triumphal arch, the ſubject of Plate 24.

Facing Manſoulet, a handſome town on the weſt bank, on the eaſtern ſhore, ſtands a large monaſtery of Copts or Egyptian Monks, ſaid to be the deſcendants of the firſt race of Egyptians; the whole building is encloſed with high walls, and the only mode of admiſſion into it, is that of being hoiſted up in a baſket by means of a pully, whence it has obtained the name of the Convent of the Pulley.

Siout, one of the largeſt cities of Upper Egypt, next engages our traveller's attention, and here he enters into ample details, affording new information and ſingular entertainment, particularly with reſpect to the practice of phyſic in this country; and he runs great riſks in the character he had aſſumed of an European Phyſician. It was at Siout that a plot was diſcovered to aſſaſſinate him, which obliged him to relinquiſh his intended journey to Abyſſinia. In an excurſion by land on canels to the ſouthward, upon the weſt bank of the Nile, he arrived at Souhaje, a large village, from which he proceeded to Echmimm, a town built at about half a league from the Nile, in expectation of meeting with every civility from a Convent of Italian Recollects of the Society of *Propaganda fidei*, where he had appointed to meet his companions in caſe of a ſeparation, which actually happened on their route to Souhaje; but to his utter aſtoniſhment, theſe ſanctified Miſſionaries behaved to him with the utmoſt rudeneſs, though he carried a recommendatory letter in Italian from their Superior at Cairo; it is true, they had received his loſt attendants and their baggage, but they made a merit of not making him pay for their board and lodging; hence he takes occaſion to exclaim againſt the French and Italians ſettled in this country, and to extol the hoſpitality of the Copts and the Arabs, the Mamalúks, and other inhabitants of Egypt.

Girgé, the modern capital of Upper Egypt, afforded but little attraction; but Dendera and Teutyris in the Thebaid excite his aſtoniſhment and admiration; and his animated exordium will be ſufficient to ingage every lover of antiquity and of the fine arts to peruſe attentively this moſt intereſting part of his journey.

"Thouſands of proſtrate columns occupy a ſpace of vaſt extent.—Ye boaſted edifices of Greece and Rome, bow down before the temples and palaces of Egypt! Its proud ruins are ſtill more ſtriking than your moſt pompous ornaments, and its gigantic remains more ſublime than your monuments in perfect preſervation. The glory of the moſt celebrated fabrics is eclipſed by the prodigies of Egyptian architecture; and to do juſtice to their grandeur and beauty, would require the genius of thoſe by whom they were planned and executed, or the eloquent pen of Rollnet." Little occurs worthy of notice at Kous, the limits of his excurſion up the Nile; from this place he deſcends the river to return to Cairo, and in the courſe of his voyage he makes ſome valuable additions to his remarks on the towns and villages he is induced to viſit a ſecond time.

M.

An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Riſe, Declenſion, and Revival of the Church of Chriſt; from the Birth of our Saviour to the preſent Time. With faithful Characters of the principal Perſonages, ancient and modern. By the Rev. J. Hawgis, LL. B. M. D. 3 Vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. 1800.

The following Work, we find from the Dedication, was encouraged and promoted by the Miſſionary Society; an eſtabliſhment, which being compoſed in general, if not entirely as to its leading members, of Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed

lished Church, could not warrant our entertaining any very sanguine expectations of "An Impartial Church History" down to the present time, from that quarter: favoured therefore, and patronised by such a body, in perfect union with his own tenets, we looked forward to prejudice and partiality, sometimes hardly enforcing the dogmas of the sect, at others sneering at any establishment which might differ from their notions of rectitude and propriety, which the author before us had conceived to subvert the original purity of the Gospel. An object of this nature ("An Impartial History of the Church of Christ") is a most important and useful undertaking; great industry, great application, an almost total seclusion from every other employment, can alone enable a man to prosecute such a design with any tolerable prospect of success. The immense volumes of ecclesiastical history, the comparing the different authorities of the ancient fathers, the proper selection of materials, the ingenuity requisite to detect the various fallacies which may have crept in, the chronological as well as historical accuracy necessary for such an investigation, would be sufficient to deter men even of more than ordinary attainments from the attempt; to that man, therefore, who can execute a performance of this nature with ability, veracity, and precision, society at large will be under no common obligations; but no part of it under greater, than that which is appointed, by the heads and rulers of the Church, to instruct and inform the ignorant, and to help and further those who are in doubt. If we likewise consider how essentially necessary it is that they who are about to dedicate themselves to the ministry, should be well versed in the annals of their religion, should know upon what authorities it is established, what persecutions it has met with in its infancy, its rise, fall, and revival; and if we reflect that the candidates for holy orders cannot (with the greatest diligence and perseverance) peruse near the number of volumes in which these documents are contained previous to their examination, "A Succinct, Impartial History of the Church of Christ" must to them be an invaluable and most beneficial work, and most truly rejoiced should we be if we had it in our power to recommend the one before us, *ex animo*, for that purpose.—The author of this undertaking is no stranger in the republic of letters; his principles are well known to be Calvinistical; and his institution to the rectory of Aldwinckle produced (if we mistake not) a pamphlet from Mr. Madan.

When a man thinks it necessary to call the attention of his readers in a particular manner to his principles upon certain points, it is manifest either that they have been attacked, or that conclusions may be drawn different from those his assertions had intimated. How far we are justified in these observations, some extracts with which we shall present our readers, will determine. In the introduction, which gives a general outline of the plan of the work, we find the following passage:—"Having through divine mercy obtained grace to be faithful —in providence received my education— and been called to minister in the Church of England, I have embraced and subscribed her articles *ex animo*, and have continued to prefer *an episcopal mode of government*; and I am content therein to abide with God, till I can find one more purely apostolic." Least his readers should imagine that he means the present episcopal establishment, he takes care to add immediately:—"When I speak of episcopacy, as most correspondent in my poor ideas to the apostolic practice, and the general usage of the Church in the first and generally esteemed purer ages, let no man imagine I plead for that episcopacy which, rising very early on the stilts of prelatical pride and worldly mindedness, has since overspread the earth with its baneful shadow; or suppose those to be the true successors of the apostles, who, grasping at power and pre-eminence over churches which their labours never planted or watered, claim dominion over districts, provinces, kingdoms, beyond all power of individual superintendance. These *all, every where, and in every age*, have manifested the same spirit of Antichrist; and that just in proportion as their usurpation of authority over the churches and consciences of men, hath been most extensive, most exclusive, and most intolerant." How a man, therefore, is to prefer that form which he brands with every indignity (for he allows no other episcopacy as now existing), is to us difficult to understand.

How much even the most harmless distinctions are reputed and derided, the following passage from the conclusion of the life of Saint Paul will exhibit, and at the same time give a general idea of the author's language and style:—"A ministry of more than thirty years was ter-

terminated, it is probable, by martyrdom. On his second visit (Ann. 66) as a prisoner to Rome, he considers himself as ready to be offered up, and chearfully prepares to seal with his blood the testimony he had borne. I regard Paul as the first of human beings, to whom more are indebted for salvation under the great head of the Church than to any other creature. If his labours and preaching, as recorded, be taken into the account—if we consider his epistles to the several churches, the inestimably blessed effects of which must be felt and acknowledged in all churches to the end of time—if we mark the precision and clearness with which the characteristic doctrines of the gospel therein are displayed—and the infinitely greater blessings derived from them to the Christian world in general, beyond all that individual churches, to which they were addressed, could possibly have reaped—who is there that hath ever, since the day of their promulgation, but blessed the great head of the Church for the apostle Paul? I do not put *Saint* before his name, to ennoble him, for that title he enjoys only in common with every believer. There is not an individual joined to the Lord in one spirit, *but is called to be a Saint*. With regard to Paul, he might justly say of himself, I am more; in labours, suffering, blessing, success, raised above his fellows. The ridiculous distinction of a red letter in the calendar, he would have treated as contemptibly as any man can possibly do it for him. As the chief of sinners, he gloried in being saved by grace; and having much forgiven, he endeavoured to express his sensibility, by labouring more abundantly than they all. His judgment, like that of every other poor sinner, is with God, the judge of all. I expect to see him first at the right hand of his divine Master." Such squeamish niceness, and over-refinement of purity, in respect to a *red letter*, show not so much a regard to religion, as an earnest desire of obtruding into notice a pretended meekness of spirit and an over-sanctity of manners.

After these preliminary observations, we shall proceed to a more general investigation: the arrangement of the work most certainly meets with our approbation. Three divisions of this important subject are made. The first comprising the rise and Progress of the Church in the first four centuries, till the exclusive establishment by Theodosius; to these are added an Appendix, containing three dissertations; one upon Church Establishment, as a reply to Mr. Milner; one upon Schism, as a defence of the Sectarians; and the third upon Infidelity, in reply to Mr. Gibbon: these materials comprise the first volume. The second contains the deep decline and fearful apostacy of the eleven succeeding ages; and the third the happy revival of evangelical religion, from the times of the Reformation to the close of the present century. To give extracts from each section worthy of particular notice, would be producing an analysis, rather than an article adapted to a monthly review, we must therefore content ourselves with extracting one or two passages from each volume.

The persecutions of our Saviour and his apostles, the cruel treatment of the Christians, the well known letters of Pliny and Trajan, succinct accounts of each person worthy of record who flourished in the first four centuries, the different heresies and schisms that exited, the origin of the papal power, with appropriate remarks, furnish abundance of curious matter for the first volume; of which we shall take our leave, subjoining to our former extracts the following, on account of the justness of its sentiments:

"How perfectly similar are the philosophical ideas of Christianity in every age? In their view (speaking of Trajan and Pliny), it was a kind of madness—a fanatic contagion that had spread chiefly among the populace—an overstrained affectation of religion, and being righteous over much—an imbecility and depravity of the human understanding—a worship as absurd in its object, as superstitious in the devotion and the preciseness of its professors. Read Pliny, Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, and remark how exactly coincident their views are of Christianity! And I am greatly mistaken in my knowledge of human nature, if in similar circumstances the modern infidel would not be as bitter a persecutor as the antient. With all their notions of candour and humanity, we see in Pliny and Trajan, that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. They must hate and despise the gospel and its professors: and, whenever power is in the hands of oppressors, their pretended philanthropy will not hesitate to shed a Christian's blood."

The prominent features which distinguish the second period, comprised in eleven centuries, are the further extension and universal dominion of the see of Rome; the first crusade excited by the harangues

harangues of Peter the Hermit; the rise of the Arians, Nestorians, Eutychians, Pelagians; real Christianity, during this space, appears to have been at its lowest ebb. In the seventh century arose that extraordinary personage Mahomet.

"In the beginning of this century arose the famous Mahomet, a man endowed with every talent for lifting himself to eminence in this world; deep contrivance, a noble person, ready elocution, invincible perseverance, and intrepid courage. He had exercised the business of a merchant in Arabia, and by travelling had gained a thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants. The Christianity there professed, had been debased by superstition, and mixed with heathenism. He conceived therefore, and executed, the vast project of erecting the fabric of a new religion, of which he was ambitious to be regarded as the founder and prophet. Adopting the leading article of the Christian and Jewish faith, *the Unity of the Godhead*, and manifesting the highest reverence for the one Jehovah, he marked every species of polytheism and idolatry with the deepest abhorrence. He pretended a divine commission for reforming the prevalent abuses among Jews and Christians; and to bring them back to the pristine and patriarchal religion. But knowing those with whom he had to do, and the general practice of polygamy in the East, and among the Arabs, he engrafted this custom into his religious system, and thus connected the most plausible point of doctrine with the most seductive and indulgent practice. I am forbidden, by my necessary brevity, to dwell on the character or institutions of Mahomet; and shall only observe the consummate skill which he shewed, in seizing the auspicious moment, and in using the proper means suited for the accomplishment of his purpose; improving every advantage and incident to promote the object he had in view. Whether he was illiterate, fanatic, or impostor, certain it is he was a great man; and the success which crowned his enterprizes is a proof of the wisdom wherewith they were planned, and the vigour with which they were executed. He saw the Christians divided, disputing, and one party harassing and persecuting the other. The Monophysites and Nestorians ready to revolt against the ill usage they had received, and to embrace any protector who would shield them from their oppressors; Arabia ignorant, and half pagan, prepared to turn with every wind of doctrine—distant from the seat of empire—and the Emperor Heraclius taken up with concerns nearer at home, and of more importance than those of a province at the extremity of his dominions—the people around him naturally turbulent and warlike, and if united under one head, sure to form a tremendous military force. His friends and connections were considerable; but the consciousness of his own native powers afforded him surer resources. He began covertly, and with small essays: success beyond his most sanguine expectations emboldened his confidence, and he burst forth as a torrent on every side. All submitted to his arms, and generally embraced his victorious religion. His followers were naturally attached to him by the strongest ties, the love of war and the love of women. And as in the indulgence of these, Heaven also could be attained as the final recompence, it is impossible not to perceive the astonishing advantages which he possessed. His army, fired by religious enthusiasm, and pursuing the most desirable objects of the corrupted heart, power, wealth, and sensual gratifications, seconded with all their might the designs of their politic leader." Had not dissention arisen amongst his successors, it is impossible to conjecture what real Christianity would have suffered.—Towards the close of this century also (7th), the contest between Rome and Constantinople proceeded to a final rupture between the Eastern and Western Churches, which continues yet unclosed. Of the pride, power, and wickedness of the Popes during these times, the conduct of Hildebrand will always remain a conspicuous instance: being desirous to invest himself with the sole right of presenting to all bishoprics, abbeys, or any other ecclesiastical preferment, Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, resisted his claims; but Hildebrand exciting the German Princes to revolt, Henry felt himself obliged to submit. Threatened with the election of another Emperor, he meanly hasted to throw himself at the feet of the Pope, and avert by his submission the consequences which he now dreaded. Gregory was amusing himself at Canusium with his endeared Matilda*. It was the depth of winter, and three days the suppliant Emperor was kept with bare

* Whom he had debauched, and who left her vast possessions to the Roman See.

feet

feet and head uncovered, girt with ſack-cloth around his ſhivering limbs, whilſt the Holy Father and his miſtreſs enjoyed the triumph of his humiliation. Scarcely admitted to the inſolent Pontiff's preſence, he received abſolution only on the hard condition of ſuſpenſion from all regal honours, till an approaching congreſs ſhould decide his fate. But this humiliation was of very ſhort continuance: ſtung with the reproaches of his Italian vaſſals, the Emperor reſumed the ſymbols of royalty, and reſolved to abide the conteſt, whilſt his enemies elected Rodolph of Swabia to the throne, which they had declared vacant."

In this great ſpace, innumerable ſects ſprang up; the different orders of monks, relics, and other mummeries, were held in the higheſt veneration; various hereſies and ſchiſms aroſe; many men of abilities and learning flouriſhed, amongſt whom we may reckon Walders, Godeſchalcus, Roger Bacon, Thomas à Kempis, Wickcliffe, and many others of leſs note.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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*The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter; or, a View of the Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Aſia for the Year 1799.* 8vo. Debrett. 1800. 12s.

The plan of this work is the ſame, and the diſtribution of the materials ſimilar, to that of the Annual Regiſter heretofore ſucceſsfully carried on by Mr Dodſley. The importance of the public concerns in the Eaſt Indies, and the variety of information derived from that quarter, ſeem to require a repoſitory confined to our Eaſtern poſſeſſions, and the execution of the volume before us affords an ample recommendation of the plan. The contents are truly intereſting, whether we conſider the work as connected with the politics of Europe, or the literature of Aſia. Directed to either point, they are extremely important, and at the ſame time furniſh a conſiderable portion of entertainment. We ſhall not ſtop to enumerate the contents of this Volume, which, like other works of the kind, are miſcellaneous. They are, however, ſelected with judgment, and will hereafter afford very valuable materials for the future hiſtorian.

*Carmen Seculare for the Year 1800. By Henry James Pye, P. L.* 4to. Wright.

A Poem from a Poet Laureat, however excellent, ſeldom experiences that candour which every work of genius is entitled to claim. Such a performance is often neglected, becomes ridiculed, and not unfrequently harſhly treated. The real wits and the would be pretenders are generally in full cry againſt the unfortunate Laureat, and candour is ſilenced and drowned in a ſenſeleſs clamour. The preſent performance we, however, pronounce to be truly poetical; it exhibits much of judgment as well as taſte; it glows in imagery, ſublime and agreeable to the ſubject. The verſe alſo is ſmooth and flowing, ſuch as would not diſgrace the firſt of our poets, and, compared with any work of former times on the like ſubject, will appear to be manifeſtly ſuperior. In ſhort, we conſider Mr. Pye to have executed a taſk of ſome difficulty in a manner highly creditable to his talents and to the office he enjoys.

*The Stranger, a Drama, in Five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane,* 8vo. 1800.

*Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla, a Romantic Tragedy, in Five Acts,* 8vo. 1800.

*Lovers' Vows, or The Natural Son, a Drama, in Five Acts,* 8vo. 1800. Vernor and Hood. 1s. 6d. each.

The above three articles are tranſlations from the German of Kotzebue by Mr. Benjamin Thompſon, and form the firſt three Numbers of a monthly publication, entitled The German Theatre, intended to be continued, and which, beſides the works of Kotzebue, will include the moſt admired and affecting dramas from the works of Schiller, Leſſing, Iffland, Goethe, &c. &c. &c. The plays now before us have been adapted to the Engliſh ſtage, where they have met with great ſucceſs in the alterations of Mr. Thompſon, Mr. Sheridan, and Mrs. Inchbald. The preſent Edition is handſomely printed, with beautiful decorations, and the tranſlator ſeems to have executed his part with becoming attention.

*The Lady's and Gentleman's Botanical Pocket Book, adapted to Withering's Arrangement of Britiſh Plants, intended to facilitate and promote the Study of indigenous Botany. By William Mavor, LL. D.* 12mo. Vernor and Hood.

"Few ſtudies," ſays the Compiler of this work, "are more cultivated at preſent by

perſons of taſte than Botany; and certainly, of all thoſe not immediately conducive to the wants of ſociety and the neceſſities of life, none can be more deſerving of regard." A purſuit, therefore, of ſo reſpectable a kind well deſerves the attention beſtowed on it in the preſent work, which will facilitate the ſtudies of youth, and afford new inducements to botanical reſearches.

*Count Rumford's Experimental Eſſays, Political, Economical, and Philoſophical. Eſſay X. Part I. On the Conſtruction of Kitchen Fire places and Kitchen Utenſils; together with Remarks and Obſervations relating to the various Proceſſes of Cookery, and Propoſals for improving that moſt uſeful Art.* 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 2s. 6d.

The benevolent Count Rumford here continues his attention to the welfare and comfort of the poor, by ſhewing the improvements and ſavings which may be made in the ordinary economy of the kitchen. He, amongſt other things, condemns the preſent open fire-places, and propoſes a ſubſtitute which will anſwer the ſame purpoſe. "When," ſays he, "my roaſters ſhall become more generally known, and the management of them better underſtood, I have no doubt but that open chimney fire-places, and open fires of all deſcriptions, will be found to be much leſs neceſſary in kitchens than they now are.—I am even ſanguine enough to expect that the time will come, when open fire-places will diſappear even in our dwelling rooms and moſt elegant apartments." Before, however, this alteration is adopted, it will be prudent, as Hervey recommends, to pauſe and ponder.

*Moderation is Salvation; addreſſed to the People of England at the preſent Scarcity. By a Plain Man.* 8vo. Sewell, &c. 1800. 1s.

"This little pamphlet is not political; it is exclusively œconomical;" and the writer aſſures that he ſtates nothing upon hearſay. It contains many uſeful hints, addreſſed to houſekeepers, on the means of ſaving bread at the preſent important period, which, if duly attended to, promiſe to alleviate much of the diſtreſs from the already felt and more threatened ſcarcity.

*An Eſſay on the Theory and Practice of Bleaching, wherein the Sulphuret of Lime is recommended as a Subſtitute for Pot Aſh. By William Higgins, M. R. I. A. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry and Mineralogy at the Repoſitory of the Dublin Society.* 8vo. Vernor and Hood. 1799. 2s.

This important tract was publiſhed by the deſire of the Hon. John Foſter, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, and the Right Hon. Iſaac Corry. It profeſſes to have been written for the uſe of bleachers only; and, as the majority of them are not well acquainted with the theory of chemiſtry, the author has endeavoured to write it in as ſimple and familiar a ſtyle as the nature of the ſubject would admit. By adopting the ſubſtitute recommended by the author inſtead of Pot Aſh, it appears that a vaſt ſaving would accrue to the bleacher.

*The Speech of the Right Hon John Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, in the Houſe of Lords in Ireland, on a Motion made by him on Monday Feb. 10, 1800.* 8vo. Wright. 1800.

To the many maſterly defences of the Union which have iſſued from the preſs, this Speech of Lord Clare is not the leaſt which deſerves notice. It is calm, argumentative, and convincing; it explains the grounds and motives of the friends of the meaſure in wiſhing to eſtabliſh it, and proves the advantages which will ariſe in conſequence to both countries. So convinced is his Lordſhip of the abſolute neceſſity of adopting the plan, that he declares rather than witneſs the ſcenes of folly and madneſs, and horrors of every kind, in which he had lived for ſome years back, he would give up every proſpect which remained to him in his country; and begin a new courſe in his old age, rather than ſubmit to the ſame miſery and diſguſt for the remnant of his life.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 25.

SAINT DAVID'S DAY, a muſical piece in two acts, by Mr. T. Dibdin, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden. The principal Characters by Mr. Incledon, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Simmons, Miſs Sims, Mrs. Whitmore, Miſs Leſerve, and Mrs. Atkins. The ſcene is laid in Wales, and the harmleſs mirth of the people on the annual celebration of the Saint's Day, gives title to the piece. Owen, the honeſt Welchman,

Welchman, having ſaved the life of Young Townley from a wreck on the coaſt, is viſited by Old Townley, who, it ſeems, had ſome time ago loſt a pocket book, containing an hundred pounds, near that very ſpot. This book was found by Owen, who, after waiting a twelvemonth, applied it to uſes of induſtry, and acquired a comfortable poſſeſſion. Learning at length to whom the property belonged, he tenders all he has to the owner Old Townley, conceiving that he was bound in juſtice to do ſo, as through that means he had acquired it. Old Townley, charmed with his probity, gives conſent to his ſon's marriage with Ellen, Owen's daughter, of whom the young man had become enamoured.

This is a ſlight production, with little novelty of character or incident. The muſic compoſed and ſelected by Mr. Atwood; ſome of it pleaſing. The performers did juſtice to their characters, and the piece was received with ſome applauſe, though it is hardly calculated for a permanent ſituation on the ſtage.

APRIL 5.—THE HERMIONE; or, VALOUR'S TRIUMPH; a muſical piece of one act, performed the firſt time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. The principal Characters by Mr. Incledon, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Emery, Mr. Farley, Mr. Manſell, Mr. Munden, &c. and Miſs Cox and Miſs Sims. The title of this drama ſufficiently ſhews from whence it was taken. It is founded on a late glorious naval atchievement, and met with applauſe. The muſic ſelected and compoſed by Mr. Atwood.

## PROLOGUE,

Spoken at the Opening of the New Theatre, Leiceſter, by Mr. RICHARDS.

Written by Miſs SUSANNA WATTS.

HOW oft example bright, and precept ſage,
Trac'd in dead figures on the annal'd page,
In the cold mind no rival virtue rais'd,
Nor rous'd the ſoul to *act* the deed it *prais'd*,
Inventive GENIUS ſaw—and, friend to Man,
With glorious effort form'd the DRAMA'S plan;
Call'd forth the great and good from ev'ry age,
And bade them live and teach us on the STAGE,
And while their deeds to new exiſtence ſtart,
Thro' mimic powers tranſferr'd them to the heart.

Thus roſe the STAGE; with emulative pride,
In this great art, each poliſh'd Nation vied:
Yet rear'd they not the proud Theatric Pile,
To lure the Idle, and the Gay beguile;
But fir'd by nobler aim, they bade it ſtand,
MIRROR of LIFE—INSTRUCTOR of the Land!
BRITAIN, 'mid theſe, prefers her honeſt claim,
To the firſt glories of Dramatic Fame,
And bids her Rivals, while ſhe boaſts *her* Stage,
Read her juſt triumph in her SHAKSPEARE'S page;
The great ENCHANTER! who with art refin'd,
Wakes each keen feeling of the human mind;
She bids them too, her ADDISON regard,
The CHRISTIAN HERO, PATRIOT, and the BARD;
Alike ſhe boaſts her YOUNG, the virtuous ſage,
Severe corrector of an erring age;
His midnight ſorrows he awhile foregoes,
And on the Stage an awful leſſon ſhows.

While BRITAIN thus in poliſh'd ſcience vies,
See *Here*, PROVINCIAL EMULATION riſe!
*There* antient SOAR, along his fertile bed,
Sacred to commerce ſees new ſtructures ſpread;
*Here* Taſte and Skill fair Fabrics ſet apart,
To guileleſs Pleaſure, and the DRAMA'S art.
While in our Siſter Dome*, with pure delight,
Youth, Beauty, Innocence, in dance unite,
Or with ſerener joy devote the hour,
To the ſweet charms of Muſic's magic pow'r,
*Here*, be it ours to ſhew with ardour true,
Dramatic Science in its nobleſt view,
We court the manly heart, the female ſmile,
While this kind hour we dedicate this PILE
To MORALS firſt, firſt ſacred be the Stage,
No dangerous maxims ſtain our ſcene engage;
No dire Deluſion of theſe modern Times,
Which wins the heart to ſanctify its crimes;
Corrupts the fool, pretending to refine,
Dares talk of VIRTUE, yet *o'erſtep* her line.

Whether the Tragic Muſe ſhall court your ear,
Excite the lofty thought or tender tear;
Or COMIC LIFE, with ſprightly touch we trace,
Each ſecret Paſſion, and each ſocial Grace;
Or PANTOMIME his witching Art declare,
And faſcinate with tranſmutations rare;
Or FARCE, with frolic ſtep and laughing eyes,
Glance at the paſſing Follies as they riſe;

* The Aſſembly Rooms adjoining.

Whate'er

Whate'er the ſcene, to our great purpoſe true,
We keep the INTERESTS OF THE MIND in view.
To LOYALTY we here devote the Stage,
For if it ſtands the Mentor of the Age,
Shall it not now ſuſtain that HALLOW'D CAUSE,
The Friend of ORDER, LIBERTY, and LAWS.
This night *, by double confidence impreſt,
We claim the ſanction of each feeling breaſt,
And for your ſmiles our nobleſt thanks to pay,
On PITY'S SHRINE, your *firſt* kind off'ring lay,
The wretched Widow's wounded heart to chear,
And dry the ſhivering Orphan's pleading tear.
The STAGE exults, while want and woe endure,
To join the liberal hand that aids the SUFFERING POOR.

# POETRY.

## SIMON THE PAUPER,

A BALLAD, IN THREE PARTS,

BY MR. O'KEEFE.

### PART I.

AT twilight, 'twas bleak, for the winds whiſtled round,
The tune it was ſad to the ear;
And nearly with water was cover'd the ground,
The flowers lay drooping like nymphs that were drown'd,
And the heath look'd amazingly drear.

And now from the workhouſe poor Simon walk'd out,
A pauper moſt wretchedly old;
Tho' feeble, the keeper ſwore Simon was ſtout,
And ſhou'd not ſit lazing and lumping about,
But muſt forth! in a morning ſo cold.

For fuel was wanted, and forze he muſt bring,
That over the wild common grew;
The rain pelted down! ſoon his coat you might wring,
And his ſhirt to his poor ſhrivell'd carcaſe did cling,
What a ſorrowful ſight to the view!

But Simon was chearful, and ſmil'd on his lot,
With Chriſtian like patience reſign'd;
By hobbling and wading he reach'd the green ſpot,
And ſoon at his taſk our old pauper was got,
Tho' ſevere! yet he never repin'd.

Nor pierc'd were his fingers, tho' ſharp the rude thorn,
Long callous, by labour ſo hard,
For tenderly rear'd (as he gentle was born),
This victim of anger, this object of ſcorn,
In his time had full dainnily far'd.

Good ſenſe was the prop that ſupported his heart,
Hewn out in Adverſity's ſchool,
Himſelf made the rod that inflicted the ſmart,
When Fortune for him play'd a bountiful part,
He muſt needs for himſelf play the fool.

For once in a luminous circle he ſhone,
Receiv'd by the Great and the Fair;
But beauty with light from the tulip is gone,
By fraud and by folly was Simon undone,
And ſly Cupid came in for his ſhare.

A little he gambled, much money had ſpent,
Kept carriages, horſes, and men;
To head his beſt company, ever his bent,
To all who wou'd borrow, moſt freely he lent,
But ne'er thought to aſk for 't again.

When Grief in her tears came to ſue at his gate,
In ſmiles ſhe was ſure to depart;
This now wretched pauper (too rigorous fate!)
When Indigence aſk'd, call'd not in cold Debate,
That might chill his firſt impulſe of heart.

With graces of perſon did Nature endow,
As Fortune with meaſures of gold;
Alas! fleeting happineſs! look on him now;
Ah, pitious tranſition! the gentle tear flow,
For a pauper ſo wretchedly old.

### PART II.

From yon noble manſion, round more than a mile,
The Lodge bell! to dinner it calls,
Let no retroſpection thy fancy beguile,
Tho' none was more welcome than Simon ere while,
To a dinner within thoſe high walls.

* The firſt night's profit to Charity.

The sheep move together, no shelter is near,
The lapwing, scream, wild in affright flit,
Quick marches the gypsy, the storm in his rear,
The clouds roll of terribly sable appear,
As portending the coming of night.

'Twas only yet noon time, his faggots but few,
The scant welcome home was his dread,
Tho' done as much work as an old man could do,
He made for his idleness go, he well knew,
To the dark without supper to bed.

He turn'd to look round, for he heard a whip crack
In unison hush with the wind,
He saw a blue bottle and a man on his back,
Who struck the sleek neck with a "softly, Big Jack,"
But old Simon the faggot must bind.

The Poor's Overseer then spake, for 'twas he,
"How now, Master Simon?" then cried
Till loud was the oath, and blunt was the key,
For such marks of honour perfectly must be,
Tho' the violent top-sit increased.

With arrogance swell'd was this officer proud,
A doubt it ne'er entered his crown
But wonderful fo'nd by the neighbours allow'd,
At vestry he held his head high in the crowd,
Either vex'd in the rates were but few.

This great man had threatened, his words let's repeat—
"The parish has paid for you,
"In spite of the 3 Rays, the Lord, and his Peer,
"I'm full fond of power, my large oven must bear,
"And there some shall the pauper's provide."

Of silence an interval more the rear,
That crouch'd to murmur and creep,
But now like the flaw where broad cataracts pour,
Or white billow, tearing huge flocks down the shore,
It's rushing, long, dreadful, and deep!

Our officer shudder'd, tho' keen the chill blast,
It nipp'd not the stem of his pride,
A glance eye of pity reluctantly cast,
"Step home to my house till this bustle is past."
"Sir, I thank you," old Simon replied.

The thunder roll'd awful voluminous peals!
Who'd in such weather would stay?
Home ran Jack's nose, and his tide the gust feels,
Sling-trot he first forward, and, close at his heels,
Poor old Simon to follow him may.

PART II.

Safe hous'd, now imagine this even match'd pair,
Our officer great, and—poor man!
The first sits at ease in his large elbow chair,
High blazes the faggot, dry cloaths they prepare,
The good dame, and the cheering can.

But clear is the out-house where Simon is shewn,
His garments may dry on his back;
And whilst for the small beer maid Mary is gone,
Before him, sans napkin, a cold mutton bone
She had plac'd for his hunger's attack.

The parlour door's open, for Simon must hear
The loud conversation—refin'd,
The topic is Charity, argument clear,
Both prov'd and lamented, that things were so dear,
And the poor were so humanely inclin'd.

An old clean stump's sturdily 'cross the tiled floor,
Well clad, but rude, rosy, and rough,
In passing he star'd—"Eh! why is't it sure?
"Old Master!" so all-broken-down, and so poor!
"Thou wast once a most right bite' stuff"

Thus guest for the parlour, to dinner he came
That smack'd on the officer's board,
The father he was of our officer's dame,
Who once was old Simon? say, Fortune, proclaim!
This ungrateful boor's kind honour'd Lord.

Tho' heated with drink and repletion of cheer,
Poor Simon remember'd the face—
"I was rich, my Countryman!" down fell the salt tear
The flood pierc'd his heart with reflection severe,
And he hastily quitted the place.

Then night was pitch dark, and the waters were out,
He walk'd fast revolving along,
His mind was a chaos of tumult and doubt,
Across the wide waste lay his sorrowful route,
And of two roads, was chosen the wrong.

Three days and three nights ere the body was found,
In searching was spent little care;
'Twas said in the village, poor Simon was drown'd,
To lay him in earth, tho' the parish was bound,
Yet 'tis only the Robin knows where.

Tho

Tho' public munificences, ample as juſt,
A noble proviſion hath made
For human diſtreſſes, why veſted the truſt,
With venal and ignorant baſeneſs accurſt,
That will turn its bleſs'd charge to a trade.

To wolves is the ſheep as an help-craving ward,
By the God of all mercies aſſign'd!
Of inſtitutes god like the purpoſe is marr'd,
Committing to brutes, for protection and guard,
The old, helpleſs, and weak of our kind.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

*Cheſea, March 4*, 1800.

SIR,

I RECEIVED with pleaſure in the poetical department of your Magazine for February, my friend the Rev. Weeden Butler junior's *Tranſlation*, or rather free *Paraphraſe*, of an ingenious young Emigrant's production. The original is publiſhed by Debrett, No 78, in the Strand, with an accompaniment for the Forte-piano, but, as many of your poetical readers may not have ſeen it, I take the liberty of tranſmitting the words for their gratification.

N. W. S. L.

## MARCHES DES ROYALISTES.

I.

CONTRE nos cruels ennemis,
Soldats, vous trouvez de nous ſuivre:
Mourir, c'eſt commencer à vivre,
Lorſque l'on meurt pour ſon pays.
François! Volez ſous nos bannieres,
Nos bras victorieux ſont les bras de vos freres.

II.

D'alliance ils oſent parler,
Rejettons leur perfide adreſſe.
Oh! c'eſt le pâtre qui careſſe
La brebis qu'il veut immoler.
François! Volez ſous nos bannieres,
Nos bras victorieux ſont les bras de vos freres.

III.

Couverts d'opprobre et de forfaits,
Laches tyrans, toujours eſclaves,
Ils nous preſentent des entraves;
Mais des loix, un Prince et la paix.
François! Volez ſous nos bannieres,
Nos bras victorieux ſont les bras de vos freres.

IV.

Au nom de Louis, de l'honneur,
Amis, cherchons la victoire:
La paix, le bonheur, et la gloire,
Seront le prix de la valeur.
François! Volez ſous nos bannieres,
Nos bras victorieux ſont les bras de vos freres.

## VALEDICTORY ELEGY TO MARY.

Written on the Eve of the Author's intended Departure for the Weſt Indies.

'TIS come! 'tis come! the fatal hour is come,
That dooms to endleſs miſery my heart!
Sad thoughts be ſtill!—ye, ſtruggling woes be dumb!
But, *Mary*, no! I'll *bleſs* thee ere we part!

Ah! in theſe ſoften'd eyes delighted gaze,
Why did love's flame ſo early beam contest?
Too oft, alas! my boſom's heave betrays
The penſive anguiſh of my *babeleſs* breaſt!

Why from my boſom breaks this fault'ring ſigh?
In ſighs, alas! relief in vain I ſeek;
In vain the tear that fills my ſorrowing eye
Bedews the ſadden'd ſurface of my cheek!

Ah! when the Fates have torn me from her breaſt,
Tho' love's ſad reverie *no hope* can bring,
Still—ſtill I'll think how oft her charms I've preſs'd,
And to *fond fancied* tranſports fondly cling!

But why indulge the ſoul-conſuming theme,
Ah! ſoon I'll languiſh on a diſtant ſhore,
Hope quits my breaſt!—ah! now its *trembling gleam*
Tells me we part to meet, alas! no more!!

How oft her ſmile will charm my *fancied* ſight,
How oft this ſtruggling fondneſs will prevail,
And oft love's ſigh, diſturbing Nature's night,
Will murm'ring riſe upon the waſting gale!

At eve, when Cynthia ſheds her lucid rays,
With penſive ſtep and cheapleſs heart I'll rove,
My tear fraught eyes to Heaven I'll oft upraiſe,
And ſee its beams on my boſom's love!

And when kind Heav'n, regardful of my woes,
Shall hush my ſorrows in the ſleep of death,
Love's tear will fall; and as mine eye-lids cloſe,
Her name ſhall die upon my parting breath!

W. F.

## STANZAS,

To the Memory of the Rev. WM. TASKER,

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

WHILE ill-plac'd honors grace unworthy brows,
The meed of dullneſs or inglorious pride,
The Muſe's chaſte ſhall ſcorn kind Pow'r's approſe—
Her votive ſhrine, and their footſteps guide.

Time, in his swift career advancing, sees,
Year after year, some son of Genius bend
To ruthless Destiny's severe decrees,
And, early wither'ing, to the shades descend!

Wrapp'd in obscure retirement's * lonely gloom,
Which oft has echo'd to his classic lyre,
Lo! TASKER sinks neglected to the tomb,
And in long silence his last notes expire!

Unhappy bard! to ev'ry care a prey—
Ah! what avail'd it that with daring aim
He trac'd the *Theban Swan's* † ethereal way,
And claim'd a portion of the *Latian's* ‡ fame?

Nor did Melpomene his suit disdain
What time he touch'd, sublime, the tragic § string;
But Fortune frown'd: his tuneful toils were vain—
Sad privilege was his, to *sigh* and *sing*!

His bosom kindling in his country's cause,
Her deeds heroic all his soul inspir'd;
He rais'd the votive strain of loud applause ‖,
While the proud theme each British vet'ran fir'd.

Of loyal joy he pour'd th' extatic tear,
When Heav'n his Monarch ¶ to the throne restor'd;
O'er sad misfortune's **†† cold untimely bier,
He strew'd the cypress, and its fate deplor'd.

But now, alas! he needs th' elegiac lay,
The sacred sorrow he to others gave.
An humble friend presumes to pluck the bay,
Wreath'd with funereal yew, to deck his grave.

'Tis all, fair shade! thy pensive bard can give,
For past negligence to his ruder Muse;
Yet in his heart like grateful memory live,
And oft in pity drop his lamenting eyes intuse!

*E. India House, April* 1, 1800.

## SONNET TO FRIENDSHIP.

WRAPT in the glood of th' rainbow ring shade,
And night's dark curtain spreading o'er the scene,
From town I fly, to Contemplation's aid,
To court sweet Solitude & her fav'rite men,
And as the midnight breeze sounds thro' my ear,
To pale Reflexion's gentle voice attend,
Her honey'd precepts, tell to them the fear,
And point to where true Friendship should unbend.
For what is Man? whose hand ne'er stretch'd to save
His sinking fellow from the untimely grave.
When Penury chill, clad with dreadful might,
And fell disease awaits the poor man's bed,
When every ill, obnoxious to the sight,
Join in full strength to bend his wretched head,
No ray of hope is left his mind, to cheer
His infant offspring or his tender wife,
For death with gaunt like strides approaches near,
To stop the flowing moments of his life;
'Tis then kind Friendship pours the healing balm,
And Death's pale fury knows the power to charm.

From early youth, adown the vale of years,
I've courted thee, sweet Friendship! to my aid.
Full oft with thee have turn'd the sorrowing tears,
And soothe'd the anguish of the wife and maid,
Snatch'd from the bed of death the wounded sire,
And bade the orphan's fears no more be known.
The pallid cheek, when warm'd by Friendship's fire,
Feels greater pleasure than proud Courts can own—
While life shall flow, borne on thy soft'ning wings,
To Misery's ken I'll fly, and ope thy sacred springs.

HORATIO.

## On the Death of the Rev. Doctor DYSON,

By CALEB JOHN GARSTAND, Esq.

OF manners mild, with sense and learning join'd,
And every grace of a virtuous mind
In Dyson shone! Heaven bless'd his active life
With honour, fortune, and a lovely wife.
I mark'd his worth, I sought him for my friend,
Lov'd his society, and mourn'd his end,
And learn'd this lesson from his dying breath,
"This" in the midst of life—how near to death!

*Calcutta, March* 25, 1792.

* At Ideley Parsonage in Devonshire, where he died in necessitous circumstances, [illegible]

† Virgil's Translation of the Odes of Pindar, who is frequently distinguished by the appellation of the *Theban Swan*.

‡ The Carmen Secular of Horace, which he published in 1779.

§ Arviragus, a Tragedy, acted at Exeter in 1798

‖ Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain and Annus Mirabilis.

¶ Ode to the King on his Arrival at Weymouth

** Inscription on the Monument of Chatterton, &c. &c.

# FRENCH EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

## ARMY OF EGYPT.

*Camp of Salahieh, 10 Pluviose (Jan. 30.)*

KLEBER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF EGYPT, TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"I have just signed, Citizens Directors, a treaty, the object of which is the Evacuation of Egypt; and I herewith transmit you a copy of it. The copy which bears the signature of the Grand Vizier it is not possible I can receive for some days, as the exchange of the copies must take place at El Arisch.

"In my last dispatches I gave you an account of the situation of the army which I command. I likewise acquainted you with the tenour of the negotiations which General Bonaparte had entered into with the Grand Vizier, and which it was my duty to follow up.

"Although at that period I entertained but very faint hopes of the success of these negotiations, I however expected that they might contribute at least so far as to suspend the march and relax the warlike preparations of the Grand Vizier, as might allow you sufficient time to send me some assistance in men and money, or at least such orders as might regulate my conduct under the perplexing circumstances in which I was involved. This expectation of assistance I grounded on the information I had received that the French and Spanish fleets had united together at Toulon, and only waited for a favourable wind to get out of that harbour. They indeed contrived to get out of it, but it was to repass the Straits and return to Brest. This intelligence gave the deepest concern to the army, who at the same time were apprised of the disasters the Republic had sustained in Italy, Germany, Holland, and even in La Vendée, without its having appeared that any effectual measure had been taken to stop the torrent of calamities that, poured down upon and threatened the existence of the Republic.

"The Grand Vizier advanced mean time from Damas. On another quarter, at the beginning of Brumaire, a fleet appeared before Damietta: it at first disembarked 4,000 Janissaries, that were to be followed by an equal number; but a sufficient time for that operation was not allowed them: those who had first landed were attacked and completely routed in less than half an hour. The slaughter was immense; we, however, made 800 prisoners.

"This event contributed but little to facilitate the course of the negotiations. The Vizier still manifested the same intentions, and only suspended his march for such a time as was indispensably necessary for him to form his establishments, and to secure himself a sufficient number of transports. His army was then estimated at 60,000. But he was followed by other Pachas, who recruited fresh troops from all quarters of Asia as far as Mount Caucasus. The van of that army soon arrived as far as Jaffa.

"Commodore Sir Sidney Smith addressed a letter to me about that time, that is, a few days before the disembarkation took place at Damietta; and, as I was well aware of the influence which he possessed over the Vizier, I thought it expedient not only to answer him, but even to propose as the place for holding our conferences the ship which he commanded. I felt equally averse to receive English or Turkish Plenipotentiaries in Egypt, or to dispatch any from me to the camp of the latter. My proposal was acceded to, and from that moment the negotiation took a more decided turn. All this, however, occasioned no check on the march of the Ottoman army, whom the Grand Vizier was leading against Gaza.

"During the whole of this time the war was continued to be carried on in Upper Egypt, and the Beys, who had hitherto been dispersed, thought of reuniting themselves under Mourad, who, always pursued but never dejected, gained over to his side the Arabs and the inhabitants of the province of Benisouef, and thereby still retained a sufficient force in horse and armour.

"We were also threatened with the horrors of the Plague, which every decade carried off several men, both at Alexandria and other places.

"Finally, upon the 4th Nivose (December 24), General Desaix and Citizen Poussielgue, whom I had appointed plenipotentiaries, opened, on board the Tigre, the conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, whom the Grand Vizier had invested with powers to treat. They were to keep within the moorings between Damietta

Damietta and Alexandria; but a very violent gale of wind having compelled them to go to sea, they were obliged to remain out for 18 days, at the end of that time they proceeded to the Vizier's camp. The Grand Vizier had moved against El Arisch, and taken possession of that fortress on the 9th Nivose (Dec. 30). For this success he was indebted to the infamous cowardice of the garrison, who surrendered without a shew of fighting on the 7th day of the attack.

"This event was the more melancholy and distressing, as General Reynier was on his march to raise the blockade, previous to the arrival of the main body of the Turkish army.

"Under such circumstances, it was no longer to be hoped that the negotiations could be drawn out to any length, and it was now our business and our duty maturely to consider the danger that might be incurred by breaking them off, and the propriety of laying aside all regard to personal vanity and not to expose all the Frenchmen, who themselves were entrusted to my care, to such terrible consequences, which a further delay might inevitably draw down upon them.

"The most recent information had estimated the Ottoman army at 80,000 men, and it was still further to be increased: it comprized 12 Pachas, six of whom were of the first rank, 45,000 men were employed before El Arisch, having at their disposal 80 pieces of cannon, with a proportionate number of ammunition waggons. This artillery was carried on by mules. There were 20 pieces more at Gaza, with the corps of reserve; the remainder of the troops were in the environs of Jaffa and of Ramle. Active and daring smugglers supplied the Vizier's camp with provisions; all the Arab tribes vied with each other in seconding the exertions of that army, and supplied it with more than 15,000 camels. I had received assurances that every thing was carried on in the most regular manner; the whole of that force was disciplined and directed by European officers, and from 6 to 8000 Mamelukes were expected from day to day.

"To that army I had no more to oppose than 8,500 men, divided out on the three points of Katieh, Salahieh, and Belbeis. That division was necessary in order to facilitate the speedy conveyance of succour to any of those posts that might be the first attacked. And indeed it appears certain that they may be all turned or avoided, an operation which was lately succeeded in by Elfi Bey, who, during the negotiations, entered with his Mamelukes into Charkie, in order to form a junction with the Arabs of Bilbis, and from thence to unite with Mourad, in Upper Egypt. The rest of the army was distributed in the following manner: one thousand men were employed under the command of General Verdier, in forming the garrison of Lisbe, in levying contributions in money and provisions, and in keeping in subjection the country between the Canal of Achmoun, and that of Moez, which was secretly stirred up by the Cheik Lesham. 1,800 men were under the orders of General Lanusse, to supply the garrisons of Rosetta, Aboukir, and Alexandria, and in holding in check the Delta and the Bahire. 1,200 men remained at Cairo and at Gizeh, and they were obliged to furnish the provision waggons of the army with escorts: and, finally, 2,500 men were distributed through Upper Egypt upon an extent of ground of no less than 150 leagues. They had daily to encounter the attacks of the Beys and their partizans. The whole amounted to no more than 15,000 men, which is the full amount of all the effective disposable men in the army.

"Notwithstanding this disproportion in numbers, I still entertained hopes of victory, and I would have hazarded a battle, if I had had any certain assurance that I should receive any assistance before the season for putting to sea: but as that season had already once arrived without my having received any succours, I have been obliged to send back at least 3000 men to the coasts: there remained with me but 3000 men to defend a country open on all sides against an invasion of 30,000 horsemen, seconded by the Arabs and the Inhabitants, without our having either forage, provisions, money, vessels, &c. &c. to maintain a defence. It was natural I should have forseen this melancholy moment, and ask myself what means I was to devise for the preservation of the army. There remained no longer the least hope of safety: it was vain to attempt to treat, except with arms in our hands, with rude undisciplined hordes of fanatic barbarians, who are unacquainted with or disregard the laws of civilized war. The evidence of this reason struck forcibly upon every mind—it decided my opinion. I gave orders to my Plenipotentiaries not to break off the

negotiations

negotiations but when they should see that articles were proposed that might commit our honour and glory, or endanger our personal safety.

"I close this report, Citizens Directors, by observing to you that the circumstances of my situation had not been foreseen in the instructions left with me by General Bonaparte. When he promised me speedy assistance, he grounded, as I had done, his hopes on the reunion of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean. It was difficult then to have imagined that those fleets would have returned to the ocean, or that the Egyptian Expedition, being wholly abandoned, should be among the charges brought against those who had planned and imposed the undertaking.

"To this letter I annex a copy of my correspondence, both with the Grand Vizier and with Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, and my plenipotentiaries, and likewise all the official notes that passed on both sides. I also subjoin a copy of the accounts which I received respecting the taking of El Arisch.

"At all events, the French army, during its stay in Egypt, has engraved upon the hearts of its inhabitants the recollection of the victories we have achieved; the remembrance of the equity and of the moderation that directed and swayed our government; the impression of the force and the power of the nation of which they formed a part. The French name will not only be long respected in the Ottoman Empire, but will also be revered throughout all Asia.

"I expect to arrive in France, together with the army, at latest, about the end of Prairial (June 19th).

"Health and respect,

(Signed) "KLEBER."

## CONVENTION,

On the EVACUATION of EGYPT, agreed upon between Gen. KLEBER, and Citizen POUSSIELGUE, Administrator of the Finances, on the one part, and their Excellencies Moustapha Raschid Effendi, and Moustapha Raschid, Plenipotentiaries of the GRAND VIZIR, on the other part.

The French army in Egypt, wishing to shew its desire to stop the effusion of blood, and to put an end to the unfortunate dispute between the French Republic and the Sublime Porte, agree to evacuate Egypt, according to the terms of the present Convention, and in the hope that this convention will open the way to a general Peace in Europe.

1. The French army evacuates, with its arms, baggage and effects, to Alexandria, Rosetta and Aboukir, there to embark for France in vessels to be provided by the Sublime Porte.

2. An armistice of three months to take place from the date of the present Convention.

3. Commissaries to be appointed on either side to superintend the embarkation; and if any dispute shall arise, it is to be decided by Sir Sidney Smith, according to the Maritime Laws of England.

4. The French army are, as speedily as possible to evacuate all the forts in their possession, leaving them in their present state. They are, however, to retain the Western bank of the Nile until after the evacuation of Cairo.

5. Cairo to be evacuated within 45 days.

6. The French troops not to be molested in their persons, goods, or honour, during their retreat.

7. The French and Turkish troops to be stationed at such a distance from each other as to prevent any rencontre.

8. The persons held in confinement, on either side, to be immediately set at large.

9. The goods and property taken on each side to be restored.

10. No inhabitant of Egypt to be molested for any adherence to the French, after their departure.

11. Passports shall be given from the Porte and its Allies, Great Britain and Russia, to ensure the safe return of the French army.

12. The French army pledges itself to commit no hostility on its way homewards, and not to touch at any port before their arrival in France, except in case of necessity.

13. If any French vessels shall arrive during the truce, they shall be allowed to depart with passports, after taking in water and provisions.

14. General Kleber is allowed to send off to advance to inform the French Government of the present Convention.

15. Subsistence to be furnished to the French army during its stay and for its voyage.

16. The French army is not to raise any further contributions; it is, on the contrary,

contrary, to leave all the cattle and magazines, cannon, &c. which are to be valued by Turkish Commissaries, and by the Commander of the British forces. If these should not amount to the sum of 3000 purses, at which the maintenance and embarkation of the French troops are estimated, the remainder shall be advanced by the Porte, by way of loan.

17. Advances to be made from time to time to the French army for their subsistence.

18. The contributions received by the French, after the date of this Convention, to be deducted from this allowance.

19. The French transport vessels to be at liberty during the truce to navigate the coasts of Egypt.

20. To prevent any danger from the plague, no person supposed to be infected with that distemper is allowed to be embarked, but is to remain under the care of French surgeons.

21. Any difficulty which may arise to be settled by Commissaries appointed on each side.

22. This Convention to be ratified within eight days.

(Signed)
DESAIX,
POUSSIELGUE.

MOUSTAFA RASCHID EFFENDI,
MOUSTAFA RASSICHE EFFENDI.

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EXTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF GRENADIERS, OF THE 32TH DEMI-BRIGADE, RESPECTING WHAT PASSED AT EL-ARISCH.

"On the 19th of December the Turkish army appeared before and invested the fortress of El Arisch. The trenches were opened the same night, and a battery of mortars played upon the place. On the 23d, a considerable number of the soldiers in garrison talked of surrendering, and a petition, signed by 80 soldiers, was delivered to Cazot, Chief of Battalion, saying, that the garrison would no longer fight, and ordering him to surrender the fortress.

"The next day the Commander assembled the garrison, and desired that those who were cowardly enough to talk of surrendering might quit the place, and join the enemy, but that he and the Officers were determined to hold out. The Turks having made some advances on the 28th, Capt. Feray was ordered to make a sally, at the head of the grenadiers, for the purpose of driving them back; but the grenadiers refused to follow him, except three men. He was therefore compelled to retreat, and, as he returned, a part of the garrison had taken down the French standard over the gate, the artillery ceased firing, and white standards were hoisted. Every attempt was made to induce the soldiers to do their duty, but all in vain—the cowards even invited the Turks from the rampart to enter the place. The whole Turkish army, horse and foot, drew near in a short time, and the soldiers let down cords to assist the Turks in mounting. A sally port was at length opened, it is not known by what means, and the fort was in an instant filled with Turks, who disarmed the garrison, and cut off the heads of the very persons who had furnished them with the cords to ascend the walls.

"The Commander Cazot, however, fortunately succeeded in making a capitulation with Selim Mustapha Pacha and an English Officer who had entered the place, and it was regulated, that the garrison should lay down their arms, and continue prisoners of war. It was impossible to restore order among the Turks. The French who fell into the hands of the Turkish and English Officers, were conducted to the camp of the Grand Vizir, and the others, incited to defend themselves by the example of those whose heads had been cut off, fought the Turks for half an hour longer. Capt. Feray had but just entered the camp of the Grand Vizir when the powder magazine blew up. The French nearest the spot, after the explosion, were put to death by the Turks. Among the number of those whose heads were cut off, was the Chief of Battalion, Grandpere.

"On the morning of that fatal day, the greatest part of the garrison had drank a great quantity of brandy, but previous to it, we had only lost seven or eight men in killed and wounded.

"Two hundred and sixteen men, including fourteen officers, were taken prisoners, and conducted to Goya.

"Dated at the Camp near Salahich, Jan. 17.

(Signed) "FERAY."

JOURNAL

# JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 240.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

THE Marine Mutiny Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a firſt time, as was the Bill for continuing the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act; but, on the motion "that it be read a ſecond time now,"

Lord Holland ſaid, the precipitation with which Miniſters hurried on this Bill, and their attempt to carry it through its ſeveral ſtages in one day, was unparliamentary, informal, and improper.—That they had not even the plea of neceſſity for it; but his motive for making theſe obſervations was, that the precedent ſhould not be followed by practice, and that the experiment ſhould not be converted into a regular cuſtom of the Houſe, which, he was ſorry to obſerve, of late happened but too often.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that the circumſtance aroſe from inadvertency in the Houſe adjourning over to this day, inſtead of yeſterday, which was intended; for in that caſe the Bill might have been read then a firſt time, and proceeded through its regular ſtages without infringing on the cuſtoms of Parliament.

Lord Holland gave notice, that on the further reading of the Bill, it was his intention to oppoſe its principle.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

The Bill for continuing the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time and paſſed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Bill, to the Scotch Diſtillery, and to two private Bills.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

The Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

The Annuity Loan Bill was received from the Commons, as was the Bill for increaſing duties on foreign and home ſpirits, and on teas. They were ſeverally read a firſt time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

The 20,500,000 Loan Bill, and the Tea Duty Bill, were brought up and preſented by Mr. Bragge, and read a firſt and ſecond time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

The New Loan and Tea Tax Bills were read a third time and paſſed.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Loan Bill of 20,500,000l. to the Bills for increaſing the Duties on Home and Foreign Spirits and on Teas, and to the Marine Mutiny Bill.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

The Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Seven private Bills were preſented from the Commons.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

The Bill for preventing for a time to be limited the making of ſtarch, the Bill for granting 200,000l towards the reduction of the National Debt, and the Hull Pilot Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a firſt time.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

The ſeveral Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

The third reading of the Starch Prohibition Bill was poſtponed to Thurſday next.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

The Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

The Scotch Bill was read a third time.

Lord Dacre moved for a Committee to examine into the ſtock of Corn, remaining from laſt ſeaſon, the deficiency of the laſt crop, and the ſupplies now on hand, which was negatived.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Read a third time and paſſed the Bill for granting 200,000l. towards reducing the National Debt, and the Starch Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

THE Lord Mayor presented a petition from the City of London in Common Hall assembled, praying that House to interfere with his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to use his best endeavours to accomplish peace on safe and honourable terms.

The Bill to continue the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was read a third time and passed.

BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of Ways and Means for raising a Supply.

The House having resolved itself accordingly, Mr. Bragge in the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to open the Budget, and spoke to the following effect:—"In stating the principal heads of Service of Supply of the year, I shall have little more to do than to recapitulate the items which came before the House on the preceding year."—Here Mr. Pitt stated the various items which compose the different heads of Service, of which the following are the sums in gross:

SUPPLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Navy | 13,615,079 | 13 | 11 |
| Army | 11,350,079 | 11 | 10 |
| Ordnance | 1,695,916 | 17 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 750,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest due to the Bank | 816,650 | 0 | 0 |
| Deficiency Ways and Means 1799 | 447,939 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Land and Malt | 350,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To pay off Exchequer Bills, raised by 39th Geo. III. c. 71. | 2,506,250 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto on Lives and Contributions | 1,079,730 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Supply, 1800 | 1,514,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | 34,725,163 | 3 | 8 |
| Remains for unforeseen Services | 1,771,215 | 0 | 0 |
| | £36,500,000 | 3 | 8 |

Mr. Pitt then proceeded to explain the Ways and Means of the year to meet the above Supply, and stated the different heads. Upon the subject of the Tax upon Income, he observed, that the produce of it for the year 1799 was 6,200,000l.; but including remittances which are to come from foreign possessions connected with this country, the whole might fairly be taken at 7,000,000l.—"Upon this subject," said he, "I shall hereafter have to submit to the consideration of the House such regulations as may be deemed adviseable upon that subject, and I am persuaded that Gentlemen will have no difficulty in conceiving it not to be over-stated at the sum for which I take it; indeed it can hardly happen that in collecting a Tax for the first year of its impost, it can amount to the sum at which it is estimated; but it has so happened in the course of this War, contrary to the experience we have had in former Wars, that Taxes have been productive in the first instance.—That arises either from the Taxes being laid on subjects that were well known, or the collection of them being rendered simple, such as we may safely rely on as to their produce. The Tax upon Income, however, cannot be expected at present to produce its maximum. I am persuaded that neither seven nor eight millions will be its maximum; but I shall take credit for no more than what I have already stated, and which I shall state again amongst other Items. The growing produce of the Consolidated Fund is not only what will give satisfaction, but will excite surprize, it being no less than Five Millions and an Half, it being between Three Millions and Three Millions and an Half beyond the ordinary produce." Here Mr. Pitt stated the different Items of Ways and Means, of which the following are the sums in gross:

WAYS AND MEANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sugar, Tobacco, and Malt, | | £2,750,000 |
| Lottery, | | 200,000 |
| Surplus Consolidated Fund on 5th April, 1801, estimated at | | 5,500,000 |
| Exports and Imports, | | 1,250,000 |
| 10l. per Cent. on Income, | £7,000,000 | |
| Deduction | | |
| Interest on £8,000,000 | | |
| Ditto on 11,000,000 | | |
| Ditto on 13,500,000 | | |
| | 1,700,000 | |
| | | 5,300,000 |
| Bank Charter, | | 3,000 000 |
| Loan, | | 18,500,000 |
| | | 36,500,000 |
| Vote of Credit, | | 3,000,000 |
| | | £ 39,500,000 |

"Having

"Having ſtated the Ways and Means, and enumerated the articles of which they are compoſed, it remains for me to ſtate to the Committee the terms of the Loan; the means for defraying it, by way of permanent charges, and the Taxes to be added for that purpoſe.—With reſpect to the Loan of 18,500,000l. excluſive of 2,000,000 for Ireland, theſe terms are ſo well known that I need hardly repeat them; but, however, that there may be no deficiency upon that ſubject, I will ſtate the terms, which demonſtrate the ſufficiency of this country to meet the conteſt, and ſupport us in the ſtruggle in which we are engaged, and which terms are as follow.

£110 3 per Cent. Conſols.

| | £ | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a 61¼ | 67 | 7 | 6 |
| 47 Ditto Reduced a 61¼ | 29 | 0 | 8 |
| | 96 | 8 | 2 |
| Diſcount, at the rate of 4 per Cent. for 307 Days on 90l. is about | 3 | 14 | 6 |
| | £99 | 2 | 8 |

"This is one of the moſt favourable bargains that ever was made on behalf of the public, and yet thoſe who concluded it have good reaſon to be ſatisfied. At the time when the bargain was made, neither myſelf, nor thoſe with whom I treated, knew the ſtate of the funds; but on the day before the Three per Cents fluctuated a little, that is, from 60½ to 60¼, 60½ to 61¼, ſo that if there be any doubt upon the ſubject, the doubt is, whether a ſmall Bonus was given by the individual to the public, or by the public to the individual; but in ſhort, the bargain is under four three quarters per cent intereſt on the Loan. I do not mean to enlarge upon this ſubject now—I only aſk Gentlemen to compare theſe terms with the terms of former Loans, before the adoption of the plan upon which Loans are now conducted, for then they will ſee the terms of this Loan in their true light. I am not arguing the point, it needs no argument; it is a thing depending upon a plain ſtatement of facts and figures; it is a ſtatement made purpoſely without comment, in order that each Gentleman in the Committee may draw his own comment.

"It next remains that I ſhould ſubmit to the Committee the New Taxes for the purpoſes of paying the intereſt of the debt thus created. The firſt which I ſhall propoſe will be a ſmall increaſe of duty upon the higher priced Teas; a ſum of 5 per cent. upon thoſe Fine Teas, not to attach to any under 2s. 6d. per lb. I am encouraged to hope that this tax will be unexceptionable, from a conſideration of the ſales of the India Company, notwithſtanding the increaſe of duties laſt impoſed. The produce of this tax I eſtimate will amount to 130,000l. The next article I ſhall propoſe as an object of taxation will be an additional duty on both Foreign and Britiſh Spirits—one penny a gallon on the waſh of the latter, which will be equal to 5d. per gallon on the former, with a new increaſe upon Rum and Brandy in the ſame proportions. With reſpect to the articles themſelves, no Gentleman will diſſent from the propriety of taxing them as high as they would bear. But with regard to the thing, as taken in another point of view, I will not now enter into the diſcuſſion of ſtopping the diſtilleries, and how far that may be adequate as to its object of ſupplying an increaſe of food for the country, or whether the inconveniences which would ariſe to the public in another point of view may not overbalance the advantages to be derived from it, but ſurely it cannot be thought that a ſtoppage of a temporary nature ſhould exempt them from a permanent tax, if ſuch a tax is in itſelf deſirable. With regard to Rum and Brandy, no objection can lay againſt the tax upon them. I calculate that the produce of the former will be 100,000l. and of the latter 120,000l. making an aggregate of 220,000l.; which, added to the produce of the duties upon Tea, will give the ſum of 350,000l. exceeding by 30,000l. the ſum neceſſary.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5l. per Cent. on all Tea ſold at 2s. 6d. per lb. and upwards, at the Eaſt India Company's ſales | £.130,000 |
| 1d. per Gallon on Corn Waſh (equal to 5d. on the Spirit) | 100,000 |
| 30d. do. on Brandy<br>24d. ditto on Rum | 120,000 |
| | 350,000 |

These contain all the articles of taxation. But I muſt beg leave to ſtate, that with reſpect to one article in the Ways and Means, the ſum of three millions for the Bank Charter. It is not my intention now to enter into any

diſcuſſion of that meaſure, eſpecially as it ſtands for diſcuſſion hereafter, but I feel entitled to take credit for it upon the ground which has been diſcuſſed already. It is neceſſary to add this ſum to make up the aggregate of 39,500,000l. Ways and Means. Sir, I really think theſe ſimple facts themſelves, the facility with which the neceſſary ſupplies are raiſed, unaccompanied with any comment, prove, beyond the power of language, the growing proſperity of the country; and afford us an additional reaſon for carrying on the War until we can arrive at a ſecure and honourable Peace."

After a ſhort debate, or rather converſation, in which Mr. Tierney, Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. Burdon took a part, Mr. Pitt moved the ſeveral Reſolutions, which being agreed to, the Report of the Committee was ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

A writ was moved for a new Member for the city of Durham, in the room of Sir Henry Tempeſt Vane, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord Hawkeſbury having moved that a Committee of the whole Houſe ſhould, on this day ſe'nnight, take into conſideration the Report of the Committee appointed to inveſtigate the ſtate of the Corn of the country, moved alſo, that on the ſaid day ſuch Committee do deliver in the report of ſuch inveſtigation.—Ordered.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up by Mr. Bragge. The Reſolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered accordingly.

The Houſe went into a Committee on a report of the Bank propoſal, relative to the renewal of their charter, and a Bill was ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.

At four o'clock, there being only 35 Members preſent, an adjournment took place of courſe.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of 10,500,000l. on Loan, by way of annuity, was read a firſt time.

The Bill for increaſing the Duty on Home and Foreign Spirits, and upon Teas exceeding in value 2s. 6d. per lb. was read a firſt time.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

Mr. Tierney roſe to make his promiſed motion concerning the War. He took a comprehenſive view of the ſeveral States of Europe and their contending intereſts, and ſhewed how little their cauſe was ours. He then entered into a very long and argumentative ſtrain on the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and concluded with moving, "That it is neither juſt or neceſſary to continue the War for the purpoſe of reſtoring the Bourbon family to the throne of France."

The motion being ſeconded,

Mr. Elliott oppoſed it, and maintained the propriety, the wiſdom, and the neceſſity of carrying on the War; and therefore, to prevent a deciſion on a motion that muſt commit the country, he would move the previous queſtion.

The Houſe divided on the previous queſtion—ayes, 142; noes, 34—Majority againſt the original motion, 108.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

The Bills for increaſing the ſeveral Duties according to the new Taxes were through their reſpective ſtages, and the Loan Bill went through a Committee.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

A Meſſage was received from the Lords, ſtating that they had agreed to the Marine Mutiny Bill, and to a private Bill.

The Bill for granting 200,000l. towards reducing the National Debt, was read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

Colonel Stanley preſented a petition, which he moved might be referred to a Committee, from the journeymen cotton-workers, weavers, and ſpinners, in the counties of York, Carliſle, Lancaſter, and Derby, praying for ſome regulations reſpecting their wages.

He preſented another petition from the maſters in the ſaid occupations, of the counties of York and Lancaſter; and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Parker Coke, after making ſome obſervations on the exiſting laws of maſter and ſervant, and ſtating that it was neceſſary to make ſome regulations therein, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better ſettlement of diſputes between Maſters and Miſtreſſes of Families and their menial or domeſtic ſervants, which being granted, the Bill was immediately brought in, read a firſt time, and, to accommodate the Magiſtrates, that they might be afforded the opportunity of conſidering it at the enſuing ſeſſions, the third reading was ordered for the 22d day of April next.

The Loan Bill and the New Taxes Bill were read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

The Bill for granting 2,600,000l. for the reduction of the National Debt paſſed through a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Lord Hawkeſbury brought up the Report of the Corn Committee.—Referred to the Committee of the whole Houſe appointed to conſider farther of the preſent ſcarcity.

Lord Sheffield gave notice of his intention of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to remedy the deficiency of the meaſures already adopted for preventing the miſchiefs likely to enſue from the preſent ſcarcity.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

The Bank Charter Bill was read a ſecond time.

Mr. Baker moved for leave to bring in the following Bills, viz. A Bill for amending and explaining the 30th of the King, for regulating Mills, a Bill for granting a Bounty on the Importation of Corn; a Bill for regulating the Price and Aſſize of Bread; and a Bill to prohibit the making of Starch.—Leave given.

Sir Charles Bunbury moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the 36th of the King relative to the Poor Laws.—Leave given.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

The Mutiny Bill was read a ſecond time, the Bank Charter Bill went through a Committee, and the Bill for granting 200,000l. towards the reduction of the National Debt was read a third time and paſſed.

This being the laſt day for preſenting private petitions, a vaſt number were brought up, and laid on the table.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Sir Charles Bunbury brought in a Bill for the better explaining the Poor Laws, and for the more effectually relieving the Poor, which, after a ſhort converſation between the Hon. Baronet and Mr. Baker, was read a firſt time.

Mr. Burdon, in purſuance of his promiſed notice reſpecting highways, ſaid, that for a long time the public highways were in many places ſo much neglected and ſo dangerous, that it became requiſite to advert to ſome other ſyſtem beſides that already the law allowed to counteract the evil. The acts already in force were by no means adequate to that end, and the intereſt of landed Gentlemen as well as others, claimed their reviſal. For this purpoſe he deemed it prudent to inſtitute a Committee, and to that Committee refer the laws on the ſubject, and from their inveſtigation adopt ſome principle conſiſtent with the object he had in view. With that principle he moved, "That a Committee be appointed to take into conſideration the laws relative to highways, and report the ſame to the Houſe."

Mr Simeon obſerved, that in his opinion the exiſting laws were fully adequate to any improvement the highways could require; it was only neceſſary to appoint general Surveyors with ſpecial powers, and they being on the ſpot in their reſpective diſtricts, would have every opportunity of putting theſe laws into full effect.

The motion was, however, carried, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

The following Bills were then, on the motion of Lord Hawkeſbury, read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed, viz. the Wheat Bounty, the Potatoe, the Starch, the Diſtillery, and the Swediſh Herring Bills.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, on the queſtion of the Houſe going into a Committee on the Corn Trade, entered into ſome obſervations thereon.

Mr. Wilberforce took occaſion to ſtate that it was neceſſary to allow a bounty on corn imported; and to that effect moved, That Bounties be granted for the Importation of Corn, which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. Baker gave notice of his intention, on Monday next, of moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Relief of the Poor, for a time to be limited.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Bill for granting a Bounty on Corn imported,

Mr. Thornton, after a few obſervations on the tendency of the meaſure in agitation, moved, "That in the importation of Corn from the Baltic, the Bounties already granted, according to the regular publications in the London Gazette, ſhould be extended in the due proportion under 45s. as they are at preſent under 50s. the quarter."

This was oppoſed by Mr. Jeffery, who entered into a detail to ſhew, that it would afford no inducement to the foreigner to ſend his corn, or to the native to import it, and proceeded to ſtate, that we could not expect any corn or flour from America through it.

Lord

Lord Hawkesbury replied, and in arguments forcible and convincing, established the principle that it was not a bounty for importing corn or flour that prevailed in the Bill, but that it was to operate as an indemnity against loss to the merchant, whose laudable speculation urged him to make ventures in favour of the country; and concluded with observing, that to his knowledge orders were already given and answered that would meet every necessity of the country, and infinitely more, till the end of the ensuing harvest.

A short conversation then took place, after which the Report was ordered, and the House resumed.

Mr. Baker, according to his notice of a motion on a Bill for the Relief of the Poor, stated its necessity, and made it accordingly.

TUESDAY MARCH 18.

Mr. Douglas having stated that many doubts had arisen relative to the powers which Ecclesiastic and Corporate Bodies possess, in granting and taking leases of Church Lands, it was his wish that the laws relative thereto be revised. The Bill was accordingly brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

On the recommitment of the Mutiny Bill,

The Secretary of War moved the clause relative to the indemnification of persons whose carriages, carts, &c. are impressed by the military, when the Resolutions were severally put, and the Report ordered to be brought up.

Mr. Jolliffe expressed a hope that the Secretary at War would have introduced a clause in the Bill, as he had promised, of LIMITING *the time for which all men were to serve as Soldiers*. The advantages whereof, he said, would materially benefit the service.

The Secretary at War replied, that it was a measure that certainly met his approbation, but was of such delicacy and magnitude, that it required the most serious consideration. For his part, he could not propose it of himself, it was fit to be referred to his Majesty's Ministers, and then the result of what might attach to their resolution thereon, would be his duty, at a future period, to propose in his official capacity.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

The Bill for extending the time for Bodies Corporate to redeem the Land Tax, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Long moved for a new Writ to be issued for the Borough of Aldborough, in Suffolk, in the room of M. A. Taylor, Esq; who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir H. St. John Mildmay gave notice that in the course of this Session he would submit some propositions to the House relative to certain Monastic Institutions which had been lately formed in this Country; and should also move for leave to bring in a Bill for amending an Act passed in the present reign relative to those who have the superintendance of the education of Popish Children, and subjecting them to certain regulations.

The Office and Personal Estate Duty Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

The Committee on Sir C. Bunbury's Poor Bill was deferred till to-morrow.

The Report on the Mutiny Bill was brought up, the amendments agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Expiring Laws Bill—resumed. The Report was brought up, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Gregor moved for an Account of all Broad Copper exported in 1799, stating the real and nominal value, and the different Countries to which the same was so exported.

He also moved for an account of all Brass so exported as above.

He also moved an humble Address to his Majesty for an Account of all Copper used in Coinage from January, 1799, to 1st March, 1800.

Also for an Account of all Copper purchased for the use of his Majesty's Ordnance, distinguishing the prices.

The Corn Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House. The House was resumed, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for cultivating Potatoes on Common or Waste Lands,

A conversation ensued concerning the technical application and meaning of the words "Common" and "Waste" Lands, which ended in omitting the word "Common" throughout the Bill, and reserving the word "Waste" only.

Several verbal alterations took place in the Bill, and the Report was ordered.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

The Report on the Expiring Laws Bill was received and the different Reſolutions agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. W. Dundas, after noticing the preſſing wants of Scotland, where *nine-tenths* of the people, he obſerved, lived chiefly on oaten bread, moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on Wedneſday next, to conſider of granting a bounty on Oats and Oatmeal imported.—Ordered.

On the Motion of Mr. Secretary Dundas, the India Budget was deferred till Tueſday.

Mr. Dundas alſo gave notice that on Tueſday next he would make a Motion for granting certain Allowances to Adjutants, Serjeants Majors, and Serjeants of the Militia who had been embodied.

Mr. Baſtard thought ſome allowance ſhou'd alſo be made to Subſtitutes of the Militia who were ſtill liable to ſerve, though they were not now in actual pay.

Mr. Dundas ſaid that the preſent was not the occaſion to take the allowance alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman into conſideration.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt ALL perſons employed in Volunteer Corps, of every deſcription, from the Hair Powder Tax, and to indemnify ſuch of them as had neglected to take out a licence for wearing hair powder. He alſo ſaid, that it was his intention, that all horſes employed in Volunteer Corps ſhould be exempted from tax; but when the owner had others, that the tax upon the reſt ſhould be proportioned to the whole number.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Sir C. Bunbury's Poor Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The Bill for prohibiting the importation of Lawns and Cambrics, went through a Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Order of the Day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply and of Ways and Means was deferred till Monday.

A perſon from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms preſented ſeveral Accounts with regard to the quantity of Copper and Braſs uſed in his Majeſty's Navy.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hobhouſe moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an Account of the Expences of the Public Offices during the year 1798, and an Account of the Increaſe or Diminution in the ſalaries, emoluments, and expences of the Public Offices during the Year 1799. He was induced, he ſaid, to make theſe motions from a clauſe in the Report of the Committee of Finance, which ſtated that it would be highly expedient to aſcertain theſe circumſtances, and he meant to make ſimilar motions every ſucceeding year.—Ordered.

Mr Bragge brought up a Bill for rendering perpetual ſo much of an Act which impoſes, for a limited time, a Duty upon Glaſs.—Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

Mr. Bragge likewiſe brought up a Bill for indemnifying thoſe ſerving in the Volunteer Corps who had neglected to take out the Hair Powder Licence, and to explain and amend ſo much of an Act paſſed in the 35th year of his preſent Majeſty, as regards the ſaid perſons paying the Hair Powder Duty.—Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

The Corn Bounty Bill was reported.

Lord Hawkeſbury moved that a clauſe be added, enacting that the average price by which the Bounty ſhall be regulated ſhall be determined by the price ſtated in the London Gazette two weeks after the importation.—Agreed to.

The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next, and to be reprinted as amended.

On the motion of *Mr. Bragge*, a Committee was appointed to eſtimate the expence of paying and cloathing the Militia for the year 1800.

Mr. Simeon brought up a Bill for enabling Courts of Equity to transfer Stock in ſuits, without the Governor and Company of the Bank of England being parties.—Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

The Bill for the Renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 8.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 4th inst.*

SIR,

ENCLOSED is a copy of a letter from Capt. Frazer, of the Nymphe, stating the capture of La Modeste French letter of marque, on the 24th of February, which is transmitted for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be &c.

BRIDPORT.

*La Nymphe, Plymouth Sound, March 3.*

MY LORD—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I brought into Plymouth this morning La Modeste, a French letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, and having 70 men on board, which I captured on the 24th of February last, in company with the Amethyst. She is a fine ship, about 600 tons burthen, and laden with cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, indigo, &c. Had left the Isle of France only nine weeks, and was bound to Bourdeaux, off which port I captured her.

I have the honour to be &c.

PERCY FRAZER.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Doyle, Commander of the Maria private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Guernsey, the 21st of Feb.*

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 24th ult. in latitude 42 deg. 10 min. N. longitude 9 deg. 15 min. W. I discovered a sail to windward, to which I immediately gave chace, and six hours after came up with and captured her. She proved to be the Nostra Senora Carmen Spanish logger privateer, Don Joseph Olivera, Commander, mounting two guns, nine-pounders, with small arms, and a crew consisting of 44 men. The Maria's crew being far inferior in point of numbers, determined me to proceed for Vigo, where I arrived the next day with the prize, and landed the prisoners, by order of the British Consul.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DOYLE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 11.

*Extract of an Enclosure from Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Nereide, Plymouth Sound, March 7.*

MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruising with his Majesty's ships Repulse and Agamemnon, off the Penmarks, being considerably to the leeward of the above ships, I lost sight of them in the night, and at three A.M. I saw a light to windward, which I kept company with, supposing it the Commodore's, but it proved a Dart brig, on my standing back to the rendezvous in the following night, we discovered five sail, four ships evidently of force, and a schooner. The moment I had made the necessary preparations for battle, I hauled my wind for them, on the dawn of day I plainly discovered they were of force, and then laying to; which nearly within gun-shot of the largest ship they dispersed different ways; I continued to chase Night coming on, I lost sight, but was fortunate enough the following morning to see one of them, which, after chasing 12 hours, and running 123 miles, we captured, which proved to be the Vengeance privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, 12-pounders, but only 16 mounted, and 174 men; by her we found that she sailed on the 26th from the above place, in company with the following ships, which were those we fell in with, viz.

Bellone, 24 guns, 12-pounders, 36-pound carronades, and 420 men.

La Vengeance, 16 guns, 12-pounders, and 174 men.

La Favorite, 16 guns, 8-pounders, and 120 men.

La Huron, 16 guns, 6-pounders, and 81 men.

La Terrilleuse (schooner) 14 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.

I have to lament that, from the pusillanimity of the enemy, I had it not in my power to destroy the whole, or of trying the zeal of my Officers and young ship's company, but have every thing to say in their favour for the activity and

and chearfulneſs they ſhewed on the occaſion, and hope ſome future day we ſhall be more fortunate. On the following day we re-captured the American ſhip Perſeverance, of Baltimore, with a cargo valued at [illegible].

The Vengeance is two years old, and has been repeatedly chaſed by our frigates, but from her ſuperior ſailing eſcaped, nor ſhould we have caught her had ſhe not carried away her jib-boom.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 15.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 4th inſtant.*

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to inform their Lordſhips, of the French ſhip privateer Bellegarde being captured and ſent in here by his Majeſty's ſhip Phœbe. I incloſe a copy of Captain Barlow's letter to me on the occaſion, and have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

*Phœbe, at Sea, Feb. [illegible], 1800.*

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, that on the 21ſt inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured the French ſhip privateer Bellegarde, of 12 guns and 134 men, belonging to St. Maloes. She had been out 16 days, and had captured the ſhip Chance of London, from Martinico, and the brig Friends, of Dartmouth, from St. Michaels, bound to Briſtol; the former ſince recaptured by his Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. BARLOW.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 13th inſt.*

SIR—I deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I this morning received the incloſed letter from Captain Galway, of his Majeſty's ſloop Plover, informing me of his having, on the 10th inſt. captured the French lugger privateer Maſſena, carrying four three-pounders and 34 men.—The privateer arrived in the Downs this morning.

I am, Sir, &c.

S. LUTWIDGE.

*Plover, at Sea, March 10, 1800.*

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that I captured this morning, after a chace of an hour, the French privateer Maſſena, (off Dunkirk) Bernard Avril, Commander, mounting 4 three-pounders, and 34 men, ſailed from Oſtend yeſterday morning, and had not made any capture.

I have the honour to be Sir, &c.

EDWARD GALWAY.

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ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 18.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pakey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 14th inſt.*

Incloſed is a Letter from the Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop Suffiſante, ſtating his having captured the French cutter privateer therein mentioned.

*La Suffiſante, at Sea, March 10.*

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that after a chace of three hours from the Ile of Bas, I this day captured the French cutter privateer Joſephina, of 4 guns and 20 men, commanded by John Francis Froment, two days from Morlaix, has taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. WITTMAN.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 25.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Sea, 12th Feb. 1800.*

SIR,

I have the honour of incloſing, for the information of their Lordſhips, a copy of a letter which I have received from Capt. Blackwood, of his Majeſty's ſhip Penelope, acquainting me with his having captured a Spaniſh xebec.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

*Penelope, off Old Malaga, Jan. 26.*

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that I this day captured the Carmen, a Spaniſh xebec corſair, commanded by Don Rifevando Joel Barcello, mounting 16 four-pounders and four ſwivels, and manned with 130 men. She had been four days out from Malaga, and had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BLACKWOOD.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 9th inſt.*

SIR—In my letter of the 2d inſtant, I acquainted my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of the French brig privateer Telegraphe, ſent in by his Majeſty's ſloop Kangaroo. I now have the pleaſure to enclose, for their information, a copy of Captain Brace's letter to me, giving an account of the particulars. The very gallant and beneficial ſervices of that excellent Officer, in capturing the enemy's privateer at an early period of her cruize, and retaking two valuable merchant ſhips, deſerve every recommendation; but it will, I truſt, be needleſs for me to attempt pointing out to their Lordſhips conduct which has on this, as well as on former occaſions, ſhewn itſelf to be ſo highly meritorious. The French priſoners who were on board the Kangaroo aſſert, that the French brig which made her eſcape was the Grand Decide, of 18 braſs twelve-pounders, and 150 men. I conclude the two Officers of the army, Captain Hearnes and Lieutenant Bournes, ſo handſomely mentioned by Captain Brace, were recaptured in the ſhip Chance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

*Kangaroo, at Sea, 25th Feb.*

SIR,

It has been the good fortune of his Majeſty's ſloop under my command to capture and recapture the veſſels named in the margin.* The Telegraphe is a fine French brig privateer, quite new, and ſails remarkably faſt; mounting 14 carriage guns of different calibres, and having on board 78 men. I am pleaſed with having captured her in ſuch a manner, with no other accident than the firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Toulerton, (a good Officer) having received a violent contuſion in the face, from the chace gun being thrown off (by the motion of the ſloop) whilſt he was pointing her. I now beg leave to refer you to my Journal; you will perceive that I carried away the main-boom on the 23d ult. in chace of a ſhip privateer; and that I parted company with Le Telegraphe, Lieutenant Tompſon, in chace of a brig to leeward. In addition to that I have to acquaint you, that at eight A. M. of the 25th inſt. in lat. 50 deg. N. long. 12 deg. W. I brought to action a French brig privateer of 18 guns, which, after a warm conteſt of an hour, fifty minutes of it fought in good ſtyle, cloſe to each other, ſhe began to make off, having damaged the rigging and ſails ſo as to prevent my cloſing with her again, though every exertion was made on the part of the Officers and men, being at the time ſhort of 44 Officers and men away in prizes, ſix men unable to attend their quarters, ſix wounded, and four centinels over 78 priſoners in the hold, that conſidered, I truſt it will appear to you that there is much merit due to the Officers and men on board. I have to acknowledge myſelf indebted to Captain Hearnes of the 43d regiment, and to Lieut. Bournes of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, for their aſſiſtance; and I beg you will be pleaſed to recommend to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, Lieut. Toulerton, and Mr. Edward Verling, the Maſter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. BRACE.

*Liſt of Men wounded in action*—Mr. William Allen, Boatſwain; Thomas Marks, Seaman; William Johnſon, ditto; Henry Pitts, ditto; George Moore, ditto; William Millard, Marine.—None killed.

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Kingſmill to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork the 12th inſt.*

SIR—I beg you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that another very fine French ſhip privateer, called Le Courieu, arrived this day, having been captured by the Revolutionnaire, as mentioned in the inclosed copy of a letter from Capt. Twyſden. This privateer will make a moſt capital ſloop of war, being perfectly new, and in every reſpect fit for his Majeſty's ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

* Minerva, an American ſhip, laden with tobacco, retaken on the 22d inſt. in lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. and long. 12 deg. 37 min. W. Le Telegraphe, 20 days out from St. Maloes, had on the 21ſt inſt. taken the Elizabeth brig, from Liſbon, laden with fruit. Chance, Weſt Indiaman, from Martinique, recaptured on the 24th inſt. in lat. 49 deg. 48 min. N. and long. 13 deg. W. and in company on the

Recc-

*Revolutionnaire, at Sea, 5th March.*

SIR,

At eleven o'clock laſt night, the Revolutionnaire captured the French ſhip privateer Le Coureur, 10 days out from Nantes, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 10 ſix-pounders, and four carronades, and 158 men. On the 28th of laſt month, ſhe captured his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal, for Tortola; but I am happy to add, the Captain, with the greateſt part of the crew, are retaken in the privateer. Le Coureur is quite new, this being her firſt cruize, copper-bottomed, and ſails delightfully.

I am, &c.

T. TWYSDEN.

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Kingſmill to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork the 10th inſt.*

SIR—Be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, his Majeſty's ſhip Phœbe arrived in Kinſale yeſterday, with the Heureux French ſhip privateer, of 22 brass twelve pounders, and 220 men. Copy of Capt. Barlow's letter to me, with the particulars, I enclose for their Lordſhips' information. I feel great pleaſure at a ſhip of the Heureux's ſuperior deſcription being captured from the enemy, and great merit is due to Captain Barlow for his exertions in the protection and aſſiſtance he has afforded the trade during his cruize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

*Phœbe, Kinſale Harbour, March 9.*

SIR,

I have to acquaint you, that on the 5th inſt. in lat. 50 deg. 1 min. N. long. 14 deg. 43 min. W. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured the French ſhip privateer Heureux, of Bordeaux, mounting 22 brass twelve pounders, and manned with 220 men. She bore down to us at eight in the morning, her Commander taking the Phœbe for an Eaſt Indiaman, and not diſcovering his error until within point blank ſhot, for, when ſhe wore round and hauled to the wind on the ſtarboard tack as the Phœbe. In this ſituation ſhe began a ſpirited, well directed fire, which was kept up a conſiderable time in the hope of eſcaping by diſabling our maſts, ſails, and rigging; an act of temerity to be regretted, as it occaſioned a loſs to his Majeſty's ſhip of one ſeaman killed and five wounded, two of them mortally, and ſince dead; and to the enemy a loſs of 18 killed and 21 wounded, moſt of which have loſt limbs. The Heureux is the moſt complete flush deck ſhip I have ever ſeen, coppered, copper faſtened, highly finiſhed, and of large dimenſions; viz. 128 feet long, 32 and a half broad, and admeaſures near 600 tons. The accounts given of her ſailing are very extraordinary; ſhe will be conſidered as a moſt deſirable ſhip for his Majeſty's ſervice. She had been out 42 days, and had taken only a ſmall Portugueſe ſloop, laden with wine, which had been blown off the land in her paſſage from Limerick to Galway.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT BARLOW.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Cormorant, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in the River Tagus, March 7.*

On the 20th ult. I retook the Elizabeth Jane, of London, from the Bahamas, with twenty-five Frenchmen on board her; that veſſel parted with me on the 24th, and I have not ſince heard of her; on the evening of that day, in lat. 45 deg. 43 min. N. 10 deg. 29 min. W. I captured the Spaniſh brig privateer El Gallardo, of 14 guns, and 87 men, out of St. Andero eight days, on a cruize of three months; had made no captures. It then blowing a hard gale of wind, and a very heavy ſea running, I thought it impoſſible to take poſſeſſion of her, but by the zealous and well-managed conduct of Mr. Joſeph Blyth, my Second Lieutenant, with the Gunner, and ſeven other Seamen, ſhe was boarded; the moſt of the attempt to exchange priſoners took place, when, from the few perſons on board with Mr. Blyth, and the darkneſs of the night, the Spaniards twice overpowered and retook her, but were fruſtrated.

*Camp of the Grand Viſier, near El Ariſh, January 24, 1800.*

This day a Convention has been ſigned here, by Muſtapha Raſchid Effendi and Muſtapha Reſchid Effendi, Commiſſioners appointed on the part of the Grand Viſier, and by Gen. Deſaix and Monſieur Poudelegue, Commiſſioners appointed on the part of Gen. Kleber, by which it has been agreed that the French troops now in Egypt ſhould evacuate that country, and ſhould be allowed to return to France.

The forts of Salahieh and Catihé are to be ſurrendered by the French troops

within eight days after the ratification of this Capitulation by the Grand Vizir and General Kleber, and the other places and towns in Egypt at the different periods specified for that purpose.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 27.

Major Douglas, late Commander of the party of Marines serving on board his Majesty's ship the Tigre, arrived this morning with dispatches from Sir Sydney Smith, Knight, Captain of that ship, and senior Officer of the squadron employed on the coast of Egypt, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El Arish, by an advanced body of the army of the Grand Vizir, assisted by a detachment of Marines from his Majesty's ships under the orders of the Major. By this account it appears, that the Grand Vizir moved from Gaza to El Arish on the 20th December last, and that the French Commandant having refused to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by Major Douglas, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Bromley and Capt. Winter: that batteries were erected on the 24th, and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete success; and that on the 29th in the morning, the enemy having ceased firing, Major Douglas ascended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the sword of the French Commandant; but that it having been found impossible in the first moments to restrain the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, 300 of the French garrison were put to the sword, the remainder were, however, by his exertions, and those of the Turkish Commanding Officer, placed in security, with the sick and wounded taken care of.

The Major [illegible] highly [illegible] Lieut. Col. Bromley, and expresses the good conduct of Captains Winter and Hoare, and the gallant behaviour of Mr. Thos. Smith, Midshipman, belonging to the Tigre, and represents the cheerful manner in which the whole detachment performed their duty, exposed as they were in the Desart without tents, very ill fed, and with only brackish water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 29.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir William Sydney Smith, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Jaffa, the 5th of Nov. 1799.*

SIR—I have the honour to enclose a Copy of my Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Nelson (of this date), for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

*Tigre, off Jaffa, 5th Nov. 1799.*

MY LORD—I lament to have to inform your Lordship of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey the Turkish Vice-Admiral, who was assassinated at Cyprus in a mutiny of the Janissaries on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had just joined me with the troops from Constantinople, composing the second Maritime Expedition destined for the recovery of Egypt. As soon as our joint exertions had restored order, we proceeded to the Mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the Supreme Vizir, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his Highness more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the side of the Desart. The attack began by the Tigre's boats taking possession of a ruined Castle situated on the eastern side of the Bogaz, or entrance of the Channel, which the inundation of the Nile had insulated from the main-land, leaving a fordable passage. The Turkish flag displayed on the Tower of this Castle was at once the signal for the Turkish gun-boats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire in order to dislodge us; their nearest post being a redoubt on the main land, with two thirty-two pounders, and an eight-pounder field-piece mounted thereon, a point blank shot distance.

The fire was returned from the Launch's [illegible] mounted in a breach in the Castle, and from field-pieces in the [illegible], which soon obliged the enemy to [illegible] working at an intrenchment they were making to oppose a landing. Lieutenant Stokes was detached with [illegible] to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land, in which he succeeded; but I am sorry to say with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. This interchange of shot continued with little intermission during the 29th, 30th, and 31st, while the Turkish transports were drawing nearer to the landing place,

our

our shells from the carronade annoying the enemy in his works and communications; at length the magazine blowing up, and one of their thirty-two pounders being silenced, a favourable moment offered for disembarkation. Orders were given accordingly; but it was not till the morning of the 2ft November that they could effectuate this operation.

This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the first division landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themselves from the suspicion of cowardice having been the cause of their delay; for when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they rushed on, sabre in hand, and in an instant completely routed the first line of the French infantry. The day was ours for the moment; but the impetuosity of Osman Age and his troops occasioned them to quit the station assigned them as a corps of reserve, and to run forward in pursuit of the fugitives; European tactics were of course advantageously employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reserve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry on the left of the Turks put them completely to the route in their turn. Our flanking fire from the castle and boats, which had been hitherto plied with evident effect, was now necessarily suspended by the impossibility of pointing clear of the Turks in the confusion. The latter turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off, and the sea was in an instant covered with turbands, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to us for assistance; it was (as at Aboukir) a duty of some difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers; we, however, persevered and saved all, except those which the French took prisoners by wading into the water after them; neither did the enemy interrupt us much in so doing. Major Douglas and Lieut. Stokes, who were with me on this service, gave additional proofs of their zeal, ability, and bravery, and the boats' crews, as usual, behaved admirably.

The loss in killed on our side cannot be ascertained. The French General in his offer to exchange prisoners on the general account, assures me he has eleven hundred. As to the enemy's loss, we have no means of estimating it, but it must have been sufficient to convince them that such victories as these against troops, which though irregular, will fight hand to hand with them, must cost them dear in the end.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K.B. Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Queen Charlotte, off Valette, 20th Feb.*

Sir—My letter of the 13th acquainted you, for the information of their Lordships, that I had received intelligence of the reported approach of an enemy's squadron towards this island; and although I had considerable difficulty in persuading myself that they would hazard the attempt in the face of so superior a force, I nevertheless considered it incumbent upon me to take the necessary precautions of reconnoitring the quarter in which they were to be expected, and at the same time guarding most particularly the entrance of the harbour of Valette, as the only point in which they could secure themselves, and debark their troops and stores.—The wind being strong from the S. E. and accompanied with rain, I could only communicate by signal; I accordingly denoted the bearing and the reputed force of the enemy, and directed the Foudroyant, Audacious, and Northumberland to chase to windward, and the Penelope to look out off the passage between Gozo and Malta, while the Queen Charlotte was kept as close in with the mouth of the harbour as the batteries would allow of; the Alexander at the same time was under weigh on the South-east side of the island. On the 18th I was joined by the Phaeton, from Palermo, and the wind having shifted to the North-west, which afforded a favourable opportunity for landing the Neapolitan troops at Marsa Sirocco, I accordingly embraced it, and in the afternoon returned off the harbour of Valette. Signals were made from various parts of the island of an enemy's being in sight, and with the Queen Charlotte, Phaeton, Serena Neapolitan frigate, and Minorca hoy, I anxiously continued to maintain a position near the shore, to

prevent

prevent the enemy from passing within us, and to expose them to the attack of his Majesty's ships that were in pursuit of them. On the morning of the 19th, El Corso joined with a large French armed store ship, which she took possession of at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, by signal from Lord Nelson, whose squadron was then engaged with the French. Capt. Ricketts reported this ship to be the Ville de Marseilles, loaded with salt meat, brandy, wine, cloathing, stores, &c. &c. She sailed from Toulon on the 7th inst. in company with the Genereux, 74, Adm. Perrée, Badine, 24, and two corvettes, having near four thousand troops on board, for the relief of Malta. At four, P. M. the Foudroyant and Audacious joined me, and I was acquainted by Rear Admiral Lord Nelson that the Genereux had surrendered without any action, and that the three corvettes had escaped, from all the line of battle ships having anxiously pressed after the French Admiral. I have the honour to enclose a copy of Lord Nelson's letter.

His Lordship has on this occasion, as on all others, conducted himself with skill and great address in comprehending my signals, which the state of the weather led me greatly to suspect. Captain Peard has evinced excellent management from the moment he first discovered the enemy off the South-west end of Sicily, until the period of the capture; and Lieut. William Harrington, commanding the Alexander in the absence of Capt. Ball, has shewn great merit in so ably conducting that ship in presence of a superior force, previously to the appearance of Lord Nelson. I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' consideration.

I have detached [illegible] to endeavour to [illegible]

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

*Foudroyant, at Sea, off Cape di Corvo, eight leagues West of Cape Passaro, off Sicily, about four Miles, Feb. 21.*

My Lord,—This morning at day-light, being in company with the ships named in the margin*, I saw the Alexander in chase of a line of battle ship, three frigates, and a corvette. At about eight o'clock, she fired several shot at one of the enemy's frigates, which struck her colours, and leaving her to be secured by the ships astern, continued the chase. I directed Capt. Gould, of the Audacious, and the El Corso brig to take charge of this prize.

At half past one, P. M. the frigates and corvettes tacked to the Westward, but the line of battle ship, not being able to tack without coming to action with the Alexander, bore up. The Success being to leeward, Capt. Peard, with great judgment and gallantry, lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides; in passing the French ship's broadside, several shot struck the Success, by which one man was killed, and the Master and eight men wounded.

At half past four, the Foudroyant and Northumberland coming up, the former fired two shot, when the French ship fired her broadside, and struck her colours. She proved to be the Genereux, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Perrée, Commander in Chief of the French naval force in the Mediterranean, having a number of troops on board from Toulon, bound for the relief of Malta. I attribute our success this day to be principally owing to the extreme good management of Lieut. William Harrington, who commands the Alexander, in the absence of Captain Ball; and I am much pleased with the gallant behaviour of Capt. Peard, of the Success, as also with the alacrity and good conduct of Capt. Martin and Sir Richard Bickerton.

I have sent Lieut. Andrew Thompson, First Lieutenant of the Foudroyant, to take charge of the Genereux, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship for promotion, and have sent her, under care of the Northumberland and Alexander, to Syracuse, to wait your Lordship's orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRONTE NELSON.

*Admiralty-office, March 26.*

*Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Minorca, 26th Feb.*

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of their Lordships, an extract of a letter received by me from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship the Caroline, acquainting me with the capture of a French privateer; and another from Captain Ballard, of the

* Northumberland, Audacious, and El Corso brig.

Pearl,

Pearl, reporting his having driven a Genoese armed vessel ashore off Narbonne.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

KEITH.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Caroline, to Lord Keith, dated at Sea, Jan. 16.*

My Lord—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship on the 15th inst. at 11 A. M. in latitude 37 deg. 45 min. longitude 13 deg. 8 min. W. I perceived a vessel, which suspecting to be a cruiser, I chased, and by eight in the evening, being alongside, she struck without firing a gun: she proves to be La Vulture, a French privateer ship of Nantz, out thirty-eight days, commanded by Citizen Bazill Aug. Eué Laray; she is a remarkably fast sailer, pierced for twenty-two guns, and mounting four twelve-pounders, two thirty-six pound carronades (brass), sixteen six-pounders (iron), two of which she threw overboard during the chace; had on board when captured one hundred and thirty-seven men.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Ballard, of his Majesty's Ship Pearl, to Lord Keith, dated Port Mahon, 15th Feb.*

My Lord—On the 9th instant, being drove by contrary winds to the Westward of Marseilles, I chased and forced on shore off Narbonne a Genoese ship Polacre, of fourteen guns, where she was totally lost, her crew stepped from the vessel on shore, and the few settees she had under convoy got into Adge.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 29.

*Extract of a Letter from Lord Viscount Duncan, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth the 26th instant.*

Arrived here this morning the French cutter privateer Perseverant, mounting fourteen guns, and forty-nine men, taken by the Cruizer on the Brown Bank the 23d instant, belonging to Dunkirk, had been out twenty days, last from the Texel, where she had been two days, but had not captured any thing. I have received no letter from Capt. Wollaston, the Cruizer being left in chace of another vessel.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. Since writing the above, Capt Wollaston is arrived with the Cruizer and another brig cutter privateer, and enclosed are his two letters.

*Cruizer, at Sea, March 24.*

MY LORD,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 23d inst. in the act of boarding two brigs, I discovered a suspicious sail to the Eastward, to which I immediately gave chace; and after a chace of five hours, came up with and captured the French cutter privateer Perseverant, of 14 guns and 47 men, commanded by Capt. Delatre, belonging to Dunkirk. She is a remarkably fine vessel, copper-bottomed, and has captured an amazing number of vessels in the North Sea.

I am, my Lord, &c

C. WOLLASTON.

*Cruizer, Yarmouth Roads, March 26.*

My Lord—I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday upon boarding a brig belonging to Bremen, the Master informed me he had been hailed about three hours before by a French brig steering to the North East. I immediately made all sail possible in that quarter, and at half past eight ran alongside of her, when she struck to his Majesty's sloop. She proved to be the Fly, bustier, of 14 guns, and 54 men, Capt. Cany, belonging to Dunkirk: sailed the day before, and had taken nothing.

I am, my Lord, &c.

C. WOLLASTON.

*Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Murray, commanding his Majesty's Brig Seaflower, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jersey, 20th inst.*

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that his Majesty's brig Seaflower, under my command, on the morning of the 19th inst. Guernsey bearing S. E. by S. six leagues, saw a strange sail bearing S. by W. two or three leagues, to which we immediately gave chace, and I have the satisfaction to inform, that, after a long chase of ten hours and a half, came up and captured her, Cape Franal bearing S. by E. three leagues. She proved to be the Chaser, lugger privateer, of St. Maloes, mounting 14 carriage guns, and 30 men. Nine of her guns she threw overboard during the chace. Commanded by Citizen Gilles, out ten days from Rance without taking any thing. She is quite new, and sails fast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MURRAY.

Le Cm

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

*St. Petersburgh, Feb.* 21.—The following official accounts, relative to the late expedition to Holland, have appeared in this day's Court Gazette:

*Report from the General of Infantry, Count* WORONZOW.

"London, Jan. 14, (O. S.)

"Finding that Lieut. Gen. Essen, in his relation of the unfortunate battle, on the 19th of October, has not named to your Imperial Majesty those regiments which were then in confusion, and as you, most gracious Master, have been pleased to deprive several of them of the Grenadiers March, which has driven them to despair, I am induced to believe that he has made a particular report to your Majesty, or that, perhaps, he has charged a person sent by him to St. Petersburgh, verbally to inform your Majesty of it, and that in those reports all the regiments and battalions, without exception, are stated to have been in confusion. The Commanders of them have made remonstrances to me on that account, particularly Major-Gen. Sedmorazwi, whose regiment, as well as the battalion of Erikhsong have not only remained in proper order, but have, on the contrary, greatly distinguished themselves: and Col. Baklonowski, as Commander of the regiment of Fersen, which, on that occasion, was not with our troops, but with the right wing of the English, where that regiment fought with manly courage, and observed the strictest order and discipline. The regiment of Major-Gen. Emme, and the united battalions of Ovarew and Mitschin were not at all present in this unfortunate affair, but having been disembarked at the Helder, at a later period, only joined our army three or four days afterwards. However, as I had not been an eyewitness, I thought it necessary to make every possible enquiry, previously to my informing your Majesty of it, on which account I asked the Duke of York, who confirmed the statements of the above-mentioned Chiefs. His Royal Highness added, that these Officers deserved the greatest pity, knowing that they were driven to despair, on seeing their regiments punished, in consequence of the unjust report of their Leader, that he, as Commander in Chief, had thought it his duty to convince your Majesty of the innocence of the troops; and that immediately after having been informed of the concern and grief of their Commanders, he had written to me officially, which letter I should find on returning home, and which he would have delivered to me in person, had he known that I had intended to come to him. That letter I actually found, as the Duke had informed me, and being obliged to dispatch the Chasseur Trosin, I enclose that letter in original, expecting your Imperial Majesty's most gracious resolution. On this occasion, I cannot omit to represent to your Imperial Majesty, that the regiment Swakhin, then Benkendorf, in the battle of the 19th of September, attempted to make up for the loss of one of its colours, by taking one of the enemy's, which never remained in the regiment. The circumstances attending that loss, according to the reports and general orders, were as follows: in the battle of the 8th (19th), that regiment was stationed at the most dangerous point, and suffered considerably more than all the others; but it only lost them when the Ensign Sentschegolowitz, during the severest and desperate attack of the enemy, saw that it would be impossible to save them. Encouraged by Ensign Bagogewur, who was with the colours, he tore them off the pole, wrapped them round his body, and thus remained, together with Ensign Bagogewur, on the field of battle. The remaining nine stand of colours belonging to the regiment are all full of holes."

*Letter of his Royal Highness the Duke of* YORK, *to the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty of* RUSSIA, *Count* WORONZOW, *in London, dated Jan.* 14, 1800.

"Having learnt, with the greatest concern, that his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of inaccurate and uncertain reports, has signified his displeasure to the whole of the Russian troops who had been in Holland, I think it my duty, and it gives me pleasure, to do justice to several regiments, who, in different actions with the enemy, have evinced as much order as bravery. The musketeers of Gen. Sedmorafkoi, and the battalion of Ericsson Grenadiers, in the battle of the 19th of September, took possession of the village of Warmenhuysen, made 200 prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. On the 2d of October the same three battalions made themselves masters of two batteries near the canal of Alkmaar, forcing the ene-

my to retreat; and in the last action, on the 5th of October, they took the village of Bankum, again making some prisoners. In the battle of the 19th of October, the whole regiment of Perfon musketeers was with the right wing of the English, and its discipline and bravery merit the highest praise. The battalions of Grenadiers of Majors Ogare and Mufuskin were not disembarked before all the other troops had landed, on which account they could not join the army till after the unfortunate battle of the 19th, but in the actions of the 2d and 6th, they distinguished themselves, as did also the regiment of Esome, by order and bravery.—I have been an eye-witness of the order and bravery with which all these corps fought against the enemy, and have always testified to them my satisfaction; it was therefore with regret I observed that they had incurred his Imperial Majesty's displeasure, which would not have been the case, had their praise-worthy behaviour been properly represented. I should certainly not have omitted to write myself to his Imperial Majesty, had I not been afraid to discommode him; but since I know how much his Imperial Majesty is attached to his army, and with what satisfaction he administers justice to every individual, I think it my duty to apply to your Excellency, as Commander in Chief of the Russian troops in England, persuaded that you will feel with me how painful it must be to these brave soldiers, to have done their duty, and nevertheless to be loaded with the displeasure of his Imperial Majesty. You will omit nothing, in your reports to his Imperial Majesty, to do justice to those who have rendered themselves deserving of it."

In consideration of the above statements, the regiment of grenadiers, Sawalfohm, is to have new colours, on which their bravery is to be inscribed.

## PARIS.

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, to the MEMBERS of the MUNICIPALITY of the NOTABLES of the CITY of AMSTERDAM.

"Europe wishes for peace, and for three months the efforts of the Republic have had no other object. The evils consequent upon war have been sustained but too long. The present year should not terminate without giving relief to humanity, and some restoration to commerce. I have taken all the precautions which are necessary to render this campaign decisive; but, in order to insure this issue, I have occasion for an extraordinary supply, in the first instance, of ten or twelve millions of livres: as in a common cause the efforts ought to be reciprocal, I address myself to you, Citizens. I have sent to you General Marmont, Counsellor of State, and I have charged him to present to you a plan, according to which the reimbursements of the advances made by the commerce and the inhabitants of Amsterdam to the French Government shall be secured in a manner the most firm. Knowing the good dispositions which have always been manifested by the Citizens of Amsterdam and their Magistrates, I do not hesitate, in a circumstance so decisive, to recur to their zeal. The moments are precious, and I think it my duty to address to them, without any other intervention, propositions which, without injuring their individual interests, will assure to them a necessary and meritorious part in the advantages which are to be obtained. Gen. Marmont will present to this effect the securities, which they will know how to value, and of which I shall guarantee the execution.

"Receive, Citizens, the assurances of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed) "BONAPARTE."

"*The Batavian Ambassador, Schimmelpenninck, to the Municipality of the city of Amsterdam.*

"Paris, March 7, 1800.

"Fellow-Citizens,—The Counsellor of State, Marmont, one of the most celebrated Generals, who have served in Italy and Egypt under Bonaparte whose particular confidence he possesses, has been sent by him to your city, to make proposals to the merchants of Amsterdam, respecting a loan for a few months only, on such security and conditions, as are contained in his instructions. Though the name of the Hero Bonaparte, by whom he is sent, might alone be sufficient to ensure to his Delegate a favourable reception, yet the First Consul has desired me to add a recommendation on my part, on which he pleases to put some value. This proof of his esteem, I think, I shall answer in the best manner, by desiring you to

to lend a favourable ear to the propoſals of Citizen Marmont, and to promote the object of his miſſion, in ſo far as it depends on your co-operation, and on your influence over the Merchants of Amſterdam. Be the reſult of your endeavours what it may, the Firſt Conſul will find in the proofs of your readineſs freſh motives for promoting every thing that may tend to reſtore our languiſhing commerce, and to reſtore to us the ſources of our former proſperity.

(Signed)

"SCHIMMELPENNINK."

Private letters ſtate, that the jewels formerly belonging to the Crown of France, and a quantity of wood to be cut in Flanders, are intended as a ſecurity for this Loan. It has not met with any conſiderable ſucceſs.

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VENICE, MARCH 14.—The new Pope has taken the name of Pius VII. He is of a mild and humane deportment, of a middling ſize, rather ſtout, his hair black, and commands reſpect. This morning at eight o'clock, the firſt Dean of the Conclave appeared on the balcony of the Benedictine Convent of St. Giorgio Maggiore, and announced to the people aſſembled there, that the election was at length happily terminated. The great news was immediately communicated to the neighbourhood by twelve pieces of cannon, which had been planted on the Piazetta, oppoſite to the iſland, for ſeveral weeks paſt, and were anſwered by all the ſhips of war and merchantmen; the roaring of cannon was accompanied by the majeſtic ſound of all the bells at Venice, and by the rejoicing of the inhabitants, exclaiming "*Eviva il nuovo Papa!*"

This moment (8 o'clock in the evening) the ſteeple of St. Mark, and many of the palaces and convents, are beautifully illuminated, and the whole iſland of St. Giorgio Maggiore ſeems to be on fire, every window being illuminated with five rows of large wax candles, which, and ſome thouſands of beautifully illuminated gondolas, and other ſmall veſſels, ſailing up and down the canals, afford a very grand ſight. To-morrow, and on the following night, all Venice will be illuminated, and on the place of St. Mark preparations are already making.

This afternoon the Cardinals had the honour of kiſſing his Holineſs's hand and foot, and of being admitted to the double embrace. All Prelates, Nobility, and other perſons of rank, alſo had free admittance. The coronation will take place next Sunday ſe'nnight.

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# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 16.

EARLY this morning a brig cartel, belonging to Briſtol, appeared off the Sound, and ſent on ſhore a Cowland pilot boat with ſeveral gentlemen, whom ſhe had taken [illegible] and who all landed [illegible] A. M. Among them were the Captain, Surgeon, and Captain's Clerk, of his Majeſty's ſhip Dædalus, of [illegible] Captain Proby, who, being [illegible] Chriſtians, were permitted to return to their country. From the reports of theſe gentlemen, the following information has been obtained reſpecting the Dædalus. It appears, that on the 17th inſt. ſhe was cruizing off the coaſt of France, to intercept the enemy's cruizers and coaſting convoys; and that on the evening of that day, when moſt of the officers were below, that part of the crew, who were then upon deck, began to mutiny, and among the moſt active were obſerved eleven Frenchmen, who had been captured on board the Bordelais French privateer, but afterwards entered into the Engliſh ſervice. Theſe being headed by an Engliſhman of the name of Jackſon, ſaid to belong to Liverpool, by a private ſignal, brought a great part of the [illegible] company to their aſſiſtance, by which [illegible] eaſily appears that the intelligence [illegible] communicated by them. The Maſter [illegible] watched on deck, was knock[illegible] down, and made priſoner, and ſteps were immediately taken to ſecure all the officers who were below. On reſiſtance being offered by them, the mutineers brought guns to bear on the cabin, and many ſhot were fired before they accompliſhed their diabolical purpoſe. Captain Lord Proby and the Maſter were both wounded by means of ſabres, but it is hoped not dangerouſly. As ſoon as the mutineers had gained complete poſſeſſion of the ſhip, they ſet all the ſail they could crowd, and ran the

ſhip into Breſt harbour, where they were boarded by officers and men from the French ſhips of war lying there at anchor. When the circumſtances of the caſe were known, orders were iſſued for landing the whole of the officers and crew.

Jackſon, the leader of the mutineers on board the Danae, was ſecretary to Parker, in the mutiny of the year 1797. It is ſaid Lord Proby was cautioned not to take on board a man of his deſcription; but as he was an excellent ſeaman, and had conducted himſelf with propriety ſince his acquittal, his Lordſhip did not apprehend any danger from him. It is ſaid alſo, that Jackſon had the offer of being made a non-commiſſioned officer, which, however, he refuſed, alledging, that as he was an impreſſed man, he held himſelf at liberty to make his eſcape whenever he had the opportunity: were he to accept an appointment, he would then acknowledge himſelf a volunteer. When he had obtained poſſeſſion of the veſſel, he carried her into Camaret bay, and ſent a boat on board La Colombe French brig, of 18 guns. The Lieutenant of the brig returned with a party of ſoldiers, and aſked Lord Proby to whom he ſurrendered? His Lordſhip replied, to the French nation, but not to mutineers. Both veſſels immediately got under way for Breſt, where they arrived on the 17th ult. having been chaſed for ſeveral hours by the Anſon and Boadicea, of 44 guns each, and would probably have been taken, had not the mutineers hoiſted the horary and numerical ſignal, which induced our frigates to ſuppoſe the Danae was in chace of an enemy. Lord Proby, from his cabin window, ſunk the box containing all the private ſignals of the fleet. The mutineers were all confined in Dinan priſon.

28. At noon, the north-weſt corner of the venerable tower of Writtle church, in Eſſex, which had for ſome time paſt evident marks of decay, came down with a moſt tremendous crash. The remainder of the tower, having loſt the ſupport of this corner and its buttreſſes, opened to the eye of the aſtoniſhed beholder a ſcene which imagination alone can form. The bells were ſeen hanging in the ſteeple, ſuſpended in the ſhattered and momentary crumbling fragments of the then ſtill venerable pile; the clock revolved in an unuſual manner; and thus ended the ſcene until the hour of twelve at night, about which time the north part of the eaſt, and the whole of the weſt ſide, bent to the hand of Time, hurling in its courſe the bells and clock-work, and converted in an inſtant that once majeſtic fabric into ruins. — The jangling of the bells was to the inhabitants a ſure token of its total deſtruction. The body of the church, previous to that moment, had received no damage; but a part of the eaſt ſide falling upon the roof, forced its way through to the ſinging gallery, carrying in its courſe vaſt ſheets of lead, the weight whereof, and the immenſe force of the ſtones from the tower, which was about 28 yards in height, dealt deſtruction in their courſe, cruſhing to atoms the gallery and ſeats beneath.

The humble reſidents of a cottage near the church very reluctantly quitted their dwelling ten minutes before the fall of the ruins, which levelled it to the ground.

### Loss of the Queen Charlotte.

April 5. — Yeſterday forenoon arrived at the Admiralty a foreign meſſenger from Leghorn, with diſpatches from Lord Keith, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. He brought the very unpleaſant tidings of the loſs of the Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, his Lordſhip's flag ſhip, which took fire juſt before day-break, on the morning of the 17th of March; while under an eaſy ſail between the iſland of Gorgona and Leghorn.

The accident was occaſioned by the fire of a match, which was kept lighted for the purpoſe of firing ſignal guns, and communicated to ſome hay which lay on the lee deck. The fire ſpread very rapidly, and burſting through the port holes and the ſtern gallery of the ſhip, ſoon caught the rigging, and, notwithſtanding every exertion, the maſts fell over the ſide, and then took up.

It is feared, that upwards of ſeven hundred lives were loſt, as the boats of the ſhip could not contain one fourth of the complement of men. Lord Keith was himſelf on ſhore at Leghorn.

The following account has been received of the circumſtances attending the loſs of this ſhip, which is dated off Leghorn, on the 17th March, 1800.

"Mr. John Braid, Carpenter of the Queen Charlotte, reports, that about twenty minutes after ſix o'clock yeſterday morning, as he was dreſſing himſelf

he heard throughout the ship a general cry of "Fire."—On which he immediately run up the fore-ladder to get upon deck, and found the whole half deck, the front bulk-head of the Admiral's cabin, the mainmast's coat, and boat's covering on the booms, all in flames, which from every report and probability, he apprehends was occasioned by some hay, which was lying under the half deck, having been set on fire by a match in a tub, which was usually kept there for signal guns.—The main-sail at this time was set, and almost entirely caught fire; the people not being able to come to the clue garnets on account of the flames.

"He immediately went to the fore-castle, and found Lieut. DUNDAS and the Boatswain encouraging the people to get water to extinguish the fire.—He applied to Mr. Dundas, seeing no other Officer on the fore part of the ship (and being unable to see any on the quarter-deck, from the flames and smoke between them) to give him assistance to drown the lower decks, and secure the hatches, to prevent the fire falling down.—Lieut. Dundas accordingly went down himself, with as many people as he could prevail upon to follow him, and the lower deck ports were opened, the scuppers plugged, the main and fore hatches secured, the cocks turned, and water drawn in at the ports, and the pumps kept going by the people who came down, as long as they could stand at them.

"He thinks that by these exertions the lower deck was kept free from fire, and the magazine preserved for a long time from danger.—Lieutenant Dundas, &c. left this station, but remained there with all the people who could be prevailed upon to follow him, several of the middle deck guns came through that deck.

"About nine o'clock Lieut. Dundas and he, finding it impossible to remain any longer below, went out at the foremost lower deck port, and got upon the forecastle; on which he apprehends there were then about one hundred and fifty of the people drawing water, and throwing it as far aft as possible upon the fire.

"He continued about an hour on the forecastle, and finding all efforts to extinguish the flames unavailing, he jumped from the jib-boom, and swam to an American boat approaching the ship, by which he was picked up and put into a Tartan then in the charge of Lieut. Stewart, who had come off to the assistance of the ship.

(Signed) "JOHN BRAID."

*Leghorn, March 18, 1800.*

*List of Officers, &c. who were on shore at Leghorn, on duty, when his Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte was lost.*

Vice-Admiral Lord Keith; and with his Lordship,

Lieut. John Stewart; Mr. Brown, Secretary;

Mr. James Meek, Secretary's Clerk;

George Sutherland, servant to Lord Keith;

Matthew Milldridge (boy) servant to Lieut. Stewart.

The following Gentlemen, also, in consequence of not knowing that the ship was ordered to sea;

The Rev. Samuel Cole, Chaplain;

Mr John Greenway, Master's Mate,

Mr. John Lloyd, Mr. Chas. Rutherford, Midshipmen;

Mr. William Wakelin, Secretary's Clerk.

*List of Officers and Ship's Company, saved from the Wreck of the Queen Charlotte.*

Lieutenant Archibald Duff,

——— Alexander Campbell,

——— Hon. G. H. L. Dundas.

Of Marines, Lieutenants Fergusson and Peebles.

Mr. John Braid, Carpenter.

Mr. Andrew Dickson, Gunner.

Mr. Francis Erskine Lock, Mr. Thomas Howard, Mr. Charles Wood, Midshipmen.

Mr. John Lamb, Secretary's Office.

Besides the above officers, 142 of the crew were preserved by boats from the shore.

The following officers unfortunately perished:

Captain Andrew Todd,

Lieutenant William Bainbridge,

Lieutenant James Erskine,

Lieutenant Kolychen (Russian Navy),

Captain Joseph Brenton, Marines,

Mr. Thomas Watkins, Master,

Mr. Thomas Lamb, Purser,

Mr. John Fraser, Surgeon,

Mr. John Bridgman, Boatswain.

MASTER'S MATES.

Mr. Roger Major,

Mr. Hector Ray,

Mr. Griffith Bowen,

Mr. William Robinson.

Mid-

MIDDLEMEN.
Mr. J. A. B. Frederick
Mr. Norman Macleod
Mr. James Vade
Mr. Francis Leith
Mr. John Franklin
Mr. William Penman
Mr. John Smithers
Mr. James Erskine Scott
Mr. John Campbell
Mr. Campbell Douglas
Mr. Sylvius Moriarti
Mr. Thos. Bridgman, son to the Boatswain,
Mr. Charles Dickson, son to the Gunner,
Mr. Edward Brown
Mr. Adam Rutherford
Mr. Francis Searle
Mr. George Searle
Mr. James Somerville.
Mr. Wm. Beville, Secretary's Clerk.
Mr. Robert Holt, Schoolmaster.
Mr. John Roy, Captain's Clerk.

SURGEON'S MATES.
Mr. Robert Martin
Mr. John Pocock
Mr. —— Sproule.

On the morning of the 17th of March, when Lord Keith had the mortification of discovering the Queen Charlotte on fire four or five leagues at sea, he was almost frantic; he immediately gave orders for all the vessels and boats to put off, and every assistance to be given: in this service he was zealously seconded by the Austrian General and all ranks in Leghorn. The ship came to an anchor, as the wind blew strongly off the land; but the flames were so rapid, that very little hopes could be entertained of saving her. Between eight and nine o'clock, the masts and rigging caught fire, and made an awful blaze; the crew, however, cut the masts by the board, and going over the ship, they no longer threatened mischief; but the fire had taken strong hold of the body of the vessel, and continued to rage. The guns began to go off, and the people in the boats and other vessels, who had gone from Leghorn, were so much alarmed for fear of the shot, that they would not approach the ship. Here we must mention, that some of the Queen Charlotte's own crew, who had rowed Lord Keith on shore, and particularly some of the men who were principal mutineers three years ago at Spithead, behaved with the most generous bravery. Despising all danger, they approached the ship, and saved many of their gallant countrymen. But in fact the danger was not so great as the people in the vessels from Leghorn imagined; for the guns were not shotted, it never having been the custom of Lord Keith or his Captain to have the guns shotted till they were going into action. But, unfortunately, the impression was made on the minds of the persons near the Queen Charlotte, that the guns occasionally going off were loaded with shot, and nothing could remove their fears, or induce them to approach the ship; otherwise the whole crew might have been saved. The ship continued to burn about four hours, and at eleven o'clock it blew up with a tremendous explosion; she sunk, and in a moment left not a wreck behind.

The Queen Charlotte had just completed her equipments, and was to have proceeded to sea in the course of a few days for Genoa, having on board a vast quantity of shells, grenades, and mortar cartridges, for the siege of that place. She was launched in 1790, in immediate succession to the ship of the Royal George, and was planned, built as a prize taker, and for all other desirable qualities, to be the finest ship of war that ever displayed English colours. She surpassed the boasted Victory, and was the noblest ship that ever floated on the watery element. Her loss will be long remembered by all who saw her.

# MARRIAGES.

AT Edinburgh, Hector Mackenzie, esq. to Miss Diana Davison, second daughter of Dr. Davison, of Leeds.

William Gore Langton, esq. M. P. for the county of Somerset, and colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Browne, of Salperton, Gloucestershire.

Thomas Delves Broughton, esq. to Miss Rowlls Legh, of Adlington, Cheshire.

Henry Smith, esq. of Drapers Hall, London, to Miss Frenich, of Ellingham, Norfolk.

Sir William Bagenal Burdett, bart. to Miss Maria Reynett, fourth daughter of Henry Reynett, D. D.

Richard Legge, esq. to Miss Asgill, daughter of the late Sir Charles Asgill, bart.

Mr. Glover, of Birmingham, to Miss Betterton, of Covent Garden theatre.

MONTHLY

# MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 7.

AT Loughborough, Leicestershire, in his 74th year, the Rev. William Middleton, rector of Hathern, in that county; at which place he had been curate 15, and rector near 35 years. He was formerly of Emmanuel College, B. A. 1747.

12. At Moyar, Scotland, Major Simon Macdonald the younger, late of the 92d regiment of foot, in the 42d year of his age.

14. Richard Linnecar, esq. of Wakefield, one of the coroners of the west riding of Yorkshire in his 75th year.

16. At Stirling, Scotland, David Doig, LL. D. rector of the grammar school there, aged 82 years.

At Moffat, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Brown, aged 63.

17. At Leithheld, Scotland, John Grant, esq. of Rothmaize, in the 85th year.

21. Thos. Bridge, esq. of Coggeshall, Essex.

At Ely, Mr. J. W. Kitchener, surgeon, aged 37.

22. The Rev. William Wilson, B. D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Keyston in Kent, and vicar of Marton cum Grafton in Yorkshire. He was the author of "An Illustration of the Method of explaining the New Testament by the early Opinions of Jews and Christians concerning Christ."

24. At Trumpington, near Cambridge, the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. in his 85th year. He was rector of Girton in Cambridgeshire, and of Stinham Earl in Suffolk, and formerly of Emmanuel College, B. A. 1735.

[illegible]

[illegible]

25. The Hon. [illegible], member for the city of [illegible], brother of the Earl of [illegible].

Mr. Joseph [illegible], of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Lately, at Chelsea, Robert Furlon, aged 98. In May, 1716 he entered on board the Panther, Capt. Lestock, after which he entered into the army; he was, it is said, though it is improbable, in several battles with the Duke of Marlborough, and was a serjeant of a regiment of foot with General Wolfe at Quebec. There are some living at Portsmouth, who remember him following the occupation of a dancing master in 1769.

26. At Castle Menzies, in Perthshire, Sir John Menzies, bart.

29. The Rev. Joseph Knight, rector of Milwich, near Stafford.

At Ludlow, Edward Clay, esq.

Samuel Skey, esq. of Spring Grove, near Bewdley.

28. Mr. John Charlston, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Lately, at his seat in Scotland, Sir Charles Preston, bart.

29. At Brentford, aged 83, Mr. Robert Ashby.

At Cairnbank, near Brechin, Scotland, Alexander Mitchell, aged 102 years.

31. Mr. Clark, messenger to the solicitor to the Treasury.

William Northall, esq. at Islington.

Thomas Carrey, esq. of Dundrennan, in the county of Galloway, North Britain, in his 70th year.

APRIL 1. Mr. Richard Mitchell, attorney of Langport, and captain of the Langport volunteers.

Lately, at Oxford, Thos. Walker, gardener, aged about 90. He had been a sailor, and went round the world with Lord Anson.

Lately, at Hillend, Hornsell, George Hill, esq.

[illegible] in Berkeley-square, Lieutenant-General Morris, colonel of the 61st regiment, and governor of Quebec.

Thomas Wright, M. D. of Stafford, aged 35.

Lately, E. Dunbridge, esq. of Balden's green, Malvern, Worcestershire.

At Maddox Heath, the Rev. Henry [illegible], rector of [illegible]den, in the county of Bucks.

At Newcastle, Mr. Solomon Hodgson, proprietor and publisher of the Newcastle Chronicle.

[illegible] Mr. Robert [illegible], auctioneer, of [illegible]

[illegible] Francis Lewis Wall, LL. D. rector of Dauntsey and Broad Chalke, Wilts.

At the Palace, Salisbury, aged 94, the Rev. John Denison, 47 years Master of that parish, and formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B. A. 1723, M. A. 1726.

5. At Petersham, the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, late privy seal of Scotland.

Lately, at West Burton, Yorkshire, in his 31st year, the Rev. John Taylor, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1792, M. A. 1796.

7. Ma[illegible]

7. Mr. Thomas West, apothecary, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

8. At Pimlico, Mr. R. Maxwell, one of the clerks of the Admiralty.

At Liverpool, aged 51, George Poyntz Ricketts, esq. governor of the island of Barbadoes. He landed only a few days before in his way to London.

Thomas Mallet Case, esq. of Lynn.

9. At the Woodlands, near Whitby, aged 51 years, Henry Walker Yeoman, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the north riding of Yorkshire, and formerly lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Whitby volunteer infantry.

Mr. Edward Preston, of Sutton upon Derwent, in Yorkshire, in his 77th year.

At Bath, James De Lancey, esq.

10. Mr. William Richardson, in the Minster-yard, York, in his 85th year.

John Perfect, esq. of Pontefract.

Mr. William Keith, many years organist of West Ham, Essex.

John Francis Crawford, esq. of the island of Antigua.

William Todd, esq. of Percy-street.

Richard Bailye, esq. of the Close, Lichfield, aged 81.

The Rev. Mr. Jefferys, rector of Baschurch, Shropshire.

11. At Windsor, Mr. [illegible], one of the Poor Knights.

At Bath, about the same time, Lady Mary Colyear and Lady Juliana Colyear, the eldest daughters of the Earl of Portmore.

Mr. John Poynder, of Great [illegible].

12. At Tewin, in Hertfordshire, John Charles Schreiber, esq. aged [illegible].

Lately, at Brighthelmstone, Thos. English, M.D.

14. John Durnford, esq. of Leatherhead.

15. At Jersey, in his 67th year, John Thomas Durell, esq. many years the king's solicitor of that island.

16. At Southampton, William Ward, esq. an officer in the [illegible], [illegible], late a captain in the [illegible] regiment of [illegible].

17. At [illegible], in the county of Bucks, Richard Dayrell, esq.

Henry Newcome, esq. Devonshire-place, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, and master of Hackney school.

Mrs. Bland, widow of Mr. John Bland, of Lombard-street, banker.

18. At Milton, in Kent, William Dyne, esq. aged 70.

20. George Bruchus, esq. of Clapham common, in his 74th year.

Maines Lowndes, esq. barrister at law, of Paper-buildings, Inner Temple.

Mrs. Mary Morgan, wife of Mr. John Morgan, of Charlotte street, Bloomsbury. She was formerly of Covent Garden theatre, by the names of Miss Dayes and Mrs. Merton.

21. George Drake, esq. of Bedford square.

At the College, Ely, the Rev. Thomas Atherton, aged 74, one of the minor canons of that cathedral, and minister of Chettisham, near Ely.

22. At Amport House, in the county of Southampton, the most noble George Paulett, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, Baron Seynt John, premier Marquis of England.

Lately, at Perth, Elspeth Watson, at the great age of 115. She was born in 1685, in the reign of James II. and was undoubtedly one of the smallest, or rather shortest, women in the three kingdoms. When in the prime of life, she did not exceed two feet nine inches in height. She had not any other way of living for some years than begging her bread from door to door; and so strong a predilection had she for this way of life, that she went her usual rounds till within a few weeks of her death, although she had more than 50l. of ready cash in her possession when she died.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Feb. 27. At Triest, the Princess Maria Adelaide, the second and last aunt of Louis XVI. aged 67 years, 11 months.

Oct. 21, 1799. At Barbadoes, Colonel Stuart, of the [illegible] West India regiment.

Lately, at [illegible], in the East Indies, [illegible], the judge of that district.

[illegible], one of the most [illegible] Ximenes [illegible] America.

Admiral George [illegible], commander on the Halifax station. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the year 1765; Rear-Admiral in [illegible]; Vice-Admiral in 1794; and Admiral in 1799. He was son of Sir George [illegible], who was candidate for Westminster against the present Marquis of Stafford in 1749; and, as he related some years ago, was indebted for part of his preferment to the liberality and interest of his father's opponent.

Sept. 1799. Cornish Gambier, esq. of the East India Company's civil service.

Bunney & Gold, Shoe-lane, [illegible], London.

# EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL, 1800.

| | Bank Stock | 3 per Cent Reduc | 3 per Cent Consols | 3 per Cent 1726 | 3 per Cent 1777 | 3 per Cent | Long Ann. | Ditto, 1778. | S Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | 3 per Cent 1751. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | New Navy. | Exche Bills. | English Lott. Tick. | Irish Ditto |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | | | 63¼ a ⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | 63¼ a ⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | 63¼ a ⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | 63¼ a ⅜ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | 63⅜ a ½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | 63⅜ a ½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | 63⅜ a ½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | 63⅜ a ½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | 63⅜ a ½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | 63⅝ | 64⅜ | | 81¼ | 96⅝ | 18⅝ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | 63⅝ | 63⅝ a ¾ | | 81¼ | 96⅝ | 18⅝ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 63⅝ | 63⅝ a ¾ | | 81¼ | 96⅝ | 18⅝ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | 63⅝ | 63⅝ a ¾ | | 81¼ | 96⅝ | 18⅝ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | 63⅝ | 63⅝ a ¾ | | 81¼ | 96⅝ | 18⅝ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | 63 | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 97 | 18 | 17 16 | | | | | 208¼ | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 160¼ | 63 | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 96⅞ | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | 63 | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 97 | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 161 | 63 | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 97⅛ | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | 209¼ | | | | | | |
| 19 | | 63 | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 97⅛ | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | 62⅞ | 63⅜ a ½ | | 80⅞ | 97 | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 161 | 63 | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 97⅛ | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | 63⅛ | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 97⅛ | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 161¼ | 63⅛ | 63⅜ a ½ | | 81 | 97⅛ | 18⅛ | 17 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given, in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.

THE

# European Magazine,

## For MAY 1800.

[ Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of Hugh Boyd, Esq. And, 2. A View of the New Pump at the Royal Exchange.]

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Any Anecdotes of Mr. Cowper, mentioned by Correſpondent A. M. will be acceptable.

Political Squibs, we repeat our reſolution not to inſert. A Newſpaper is the proper place for them.

Our Poetical Correſpondents will take their turn. Some lately received will be inſerted next month.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 19, to May 17.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middleſex | 120 | 9 | 82 | 0 | 52 | 9 | 46 | 8 | 74 | 2 |
| Surry | 125 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 68 | 6 |
| Hertford | 123 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 4 | 48 | 1 | 65 | 0 |
| Bedford | 120 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 60 | 3 | 44 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| Hunting. | 114 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 60 | 8 | 42 | 0 | 58 | 9 |
| Northam. | 109 | 0 | 74 | 6 | 56 | 2 | 42 | 8 | 76 | 6 |
| Rutland | 87 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Leiceſter | 111 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 9 | 50 | 5 | 95 | 6 |
| Nottingh. | 120 | 2 | 84 | 0 | 67 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 95 | 0 |
| Derby | 111 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 6 | 55 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Stafford | 142 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 69 | 4 | 59 | 7 | 87 | 1 |
| Salop | 134 | 10 | 87 | 6 | 67 | 3 | 50 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 121 | 6 | 83 | 2 | 59 | 2 | 47 | 4 | 71 | 5 |
| Worceſt. | 136 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 65 | 8 | 53 | 7 | 85 | 3 |
| Warwick | 141 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 81 | 9 | 54 | 10 | 89 | 6 |
| Wilts | 119 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 91 | 8 |
| Berks | 115 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 3 | 49 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Oxford | 126 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 8 | 48 | 7 | 79 | 4 |
| Bucks | 119 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 53 | 3 | 48 | 2 | 73 | 8 |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eſſex | 120 | 8 | 79 | 0 | 58 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 61 | 0 |
| Kent | 117 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 49 | 2 | 42 | 6 | 62 | 6 |
| Suſſex | 125 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 3 | 43 | 6 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 125 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 40 | 8 | 59 | 10 |
| Cambrid. | 112 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 2 | 31 | 0 | 51 | 10 |
| Norfolk | 112 | 11 | 84 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 40 | 4 | 63 | 8 |
| Lincoln | 108 | 8 | 75 | 8 | 01 | 6 | 41 | 10 | 95 | 0 |
| York | 103 | 9 | 76 | 6 | 56 | 5 | 46 | 10 | 90 | 11 |
| Durham | 110 | 7 | 87 | 9 | 71 | 7 | 51 | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 92 | 10 | 79 | 9 | 60 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 133 | 3 | 106 | 8 | 99 | 10 | 65 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Weſtmor | 146 | 4 | 121 | 0 | 90 | 10 | 57 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaſh. | 130 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 74 | 6 | 62 | 11 | 91 | 1 |
| Cheſhire | 129 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 79 | 10 | 66 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt. | 117 | 5 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 5 | 44 | 4 | 74 | 8 |
| Somerſet | 127 | 10 | 126 | 0 | 53 | 6 | 40 | 9 | 81 | 4 |
| Monmou. | 138 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 73 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 116 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 61 | 8 | 36 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 112 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 64 | 9 | 38 | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Dorſet | 121 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 71 | 4 |
| Hants | 128 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 11 | 43 | 7 | 63 | 7 |
| **WALES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 126 | 8 | 84 | 0 | 06 | 8 | 33 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 128 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 27 | 1 | 00 | 0 |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY.

| Day. | Barom. | Therm. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 30.13 | 56 | S. |
| 2 | 30.15 | 55 | S E. |
| 3 | 30.16 | 56 | S.E. |
| 4 | 30.16 | 67 | S. |
| 5 | 30.20 | 63 | N.N.E. |
| 6 | 30.11 | 64 | N.E. |
| 7 | 30.02 | 64 | N.E. |
| 8 | 29.95 | 66 | E.S.E. |
| 9 | 29.94 | 66 | E. |
| 10 | 29.90 | 57 | N. |
| 11 | 29.87 | 56 | E. |
| 12 | 29.85 | 54 | E. |
| 13 | 29.86 | 53 | E. |
| 14 | 29.95 | 54 | E |
| 15 | 30.09 | 52 | N E. |
| 16 | 29.80 | 55 | S. |
| 17 | 29.09 | 56 | S. |
| 18 | 29.54 | 58 | W. |
| 19 | 29.72 | 54 | S.W. |
| 20 | 29.73 | 60 | S. |
| 21 | 29.91 | 58 | S. |
| 22 | 29.94 | 60 | S. |
| 23 | 29.75 | 62 | S S E. |
| 24 | 29.42 | 60 | S |
| 25 | 30.15 | 60 | S. |
| 26 | 30.29 | 64 | S. |
| 27 | 30.22 | 65 | S.W. |
| 28 | 30.30 | 62 | N |
| 29 | 30.34 | 64 | E. |

HUGH BOYD ESQ.

*Supposed author of Public Letters*

THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW,

## FOR MAY 1800.

### HUGH BOYD, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE perſon whoſe portrait we now preſent to our readers was one who, with good though not brilliant talents, paſſed through life with the cenſure of the wiſe and the compaſſion of the good. He was eccentric and benevolent, extravagant and humane; one who wanted prudence more than virtue, but whoſe conduct verified the remark of Lemnon, "that thoſe who, in confidence of ſuperior capacities or attainments, diſregard the common maxims of life, ſhall be reminded, that nothing will ſupply the want of prudence, and that negligence and irregularity long continued, will make knowledge uſeleſs, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible." He had paſſed quietly "to the country from whoſe bourne no traveller returns," and was nearly forgotten, when a conjecture, aſcribing to him ſome political papers of great celebrity in their day, but founded we conceive, and ſupported by vague and inconcluſive evidence, brought him again into notice, and occaſioned a minute inveſtigation of the circumſtances of his life. Theſe, diveſted of controverſy, we propoſe to preſent to our readers.

HUGH BOYD was the ſon of Alexander M'Cauley, Eſq. M. P. for Thomaſton, in Ireland, and the intimate friend of Dean Swift. He was born in Ship-ſtreet, Dublin, the 16th day of April, 1746, a day memorable in our annals for the deciſive battle of Culloden field. His father was extremely attentive to the education of his children, and this has led him to ſay that he was put very young to ſchool, and ſoon became much attached to books; but the Metamorphoſis of Ovid firſt ſtruck his attention, and beſt amuſed his infancy. He felt no ambition to diſplay his premature ſcholarſhip by making latin verſes; nor did he copy the example of Pope, in trying to gratify his father by compoſing Engliſh rhymes. But it is a fact which has been thought important to ſtate, that his father, who laboured anxiouſly his education, and fondly ſaw in his budding parts the promiſe of a copious harveſt, ſometimes cenſured his ſon's proſe for being too poetical, and preſcribed as a model to him the chaſte ſtyle of Swift and Addiſon, that he might learn (to uſe the old man's own words) to combine the ſtrength and preciſion of the one with the ſimplicity and eaſy elegance of the other. The ſeeds however of poetic imagery, which nature had ſcattered in our author's mind, never ripened into a harveſt of poetry. He was educated at the ſchool of the Rev. William Ball, in Ship-ſtreet before mentioned, a ſchool, which among other diſtinguiſhed ſcholars and characters, ſent forth Lord Clare and Henry Grattan, who being nearly of the ſame age, were of the ſame claſs with our author, and yet remained a year behind him in Ship-ſtreet.

The ſtep from the ſchool to the college forms an important epoch in the biography of youth. Our ſtudent was received as a fellow-commoner into the Univerſity of Dublin by the name of Hugh Macauley, on the 8th of July 1761. Here he is ſaid by his biographer to have purſued his favourite ſtudies with aſſiduity and delight. He certainly acquitted

quitted himself with credit. He obtained his Batchelor of Arts degree in 1765. He thus continued long enough in Trinity College to be highly cultivated, and to poſſeſs conſiderable talents. He could not well be otherwiſe from his natural endowments. He had a memory of ſingular ſtrength; he had an apprehenſion of great readineſs, an intellect of uncommon ſolidity; and beſides all theſe faculties, he enjoyed a wonderful dexterity in applying them to every purpoſe. The characteriſtic preciſion with which he carried off the ſpeeches of the greateſt orators, is alone a ſatisfactory proof, that he enjoyed all thoſe powers in a high degree: and it is a ſtrong confirmation of this reaſoning, that he was a good chess player, and made a ſtand againſt Count Bruhl.

Like other young men of powerful minds and irregular practices he remained for ſome time in ſuſpence about the choice of his profeſſion. He inclined for a while to prefer the ſword to the gown; as his eldeſt brother Alexander had already entered himſelf of the Temple. After ſome conſideration he determined however from the propenſities of his habit, to follow the profeſſion of his father. In the meantime Hugh Macauley, owing to his paſſion for play, and diſſipation, became involved in great pecuniary difficulties at the age of nineteen (1765).

With all theſe embarraſſments, practices, and habits, he came to London, before the deceaſe of his father on the 13th of July 1766, in order to proſecute the ſtudy of the law. But the propenſities of our ſtudent carried him as often to St. Stephen's Chapel as to Weſtminſter Hall. He uſed frequently to retire from a long debate to the Grecian Coffee-houſe, where he met his fellow Templars, and would ſometimes aſtoniſh them by a a ſeemingly perfect recital of the *chef d'œuvres* of the night. He is at this time deſcribed by another lawyer who knew him perſonally, "as a good natured lively man, famous for repeating parliamentary ſpeeches, and always buſtling about ſomething or another." As to his politics Macauley, partly from the place of his birth, partly from the example of his father, partly from his natural temperament, and partly from the diſpoſitions of the times, was an avowed Whig, as we may conſider his avowed principles as preferable proofs to private profeſſions; for a Whig, he was *Whig-born*, not an old Whig but a new Whig, who exerted great activity in promoting "the good Old Cauſe." If from the Whig we throw a retroſpective glance upon the letters of the Freeholder to the Electors of Antrim in 1776, we ſhall perceive that he then maintained revolutionary doctrines in order to influence an election. If from theſe letters we take another retroſpect of ten years, we ſhall eaſily diſcover the political principles which Macauley brought with him from the noiſy ſcene of Dr. Lucas at Dublin to the more ample theatre of Wilkes and Liberty at London.

Hugh Macauley was naturally recommended to the care of Mr. James Adair, an Iriſh factor in the city, the father of the late Serjeant, and his own relation, in whoſe houſe he for a while became domeſticated. The genteel addreſs and inſinuating manners of Macauley eaſily introduced him into faſhionable life and literary ſociety. He became intimate with Mr. Richard Burke, whoſe principles and habits are ſaid to have been ſimilar to his own. He gained ready admiſſion into the families of Mr Edmund Burke and of Sir Joſhua Reynolds. He obtained the familiarity of Garrick. He became acquainted with many of the members of the Literary Club. And becoming a man of the town, he incidentally became all things to all men.

But whatever a man's friendſhips and occupations may be, the principal epoch of his life is his marriage. From Hugh Macauley's connections in the city he probably became acquainted with Miſs Frances Murphy, a lady of elegance and of ſome fortune, who lived with her mother, at Lodgings in Mincovy-court, Tower-hill: and her he married, on the 19th of December 1767, when he was yet under two and twenty; and ſhe was ſtill younger. The mother and the daughter poſſeſſed between them about ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling, which conſiſted in Negroes and other property in Jamaica. His mother's father is ſaid to have died in 1765.

Our author was now to maintain a family as well as he could by whatever means. Towards the latter end of the year 1768 we are told that he began to be extremely aſſiduous in collecting political information of every kind, and being in habits of confidential intimacy with the late Mr. Laughlin Macclaire, as well as ſome other political characters, from whom he was enabled to obtain very early and accurate political intelligence of all miniſterial proceedings. His attention

The PUMP in CORNHILL.

tancies to the diſtreſs of preſſure had been very ſlight, and [illegible] circumſtances he found himſelf unable to live in London. The place of his retirement was [illegible] Row. In this [illegible] to regret the [illegible] future. From [illegible] frequently to walk to town and to return the ſame day; for the purpoſe, we ſuppoſe, of providing for his family and of collecting intelligence.

Diſtreſs is ſeldom ſtationary, and our author returned with his family to London, probably in 1775; at this epoch of his life, he engaged in a very arduous taſk when he undertook to perſuade the world that Robert and Daniel Perreau were innocent of the felonious charge of forging the bond of William Adair, with deſign to defraud Robert and Henry Drummond. The forgery was detected in March 1775; bills of indictment were found againſt them on the 25th of April. They were tried not long after; when Robert Perreau read a defence of uncommon art and ability, elegance and pathos, which very much affected thoſe who were nevertheleſs conſtrained by the evidence to find him guilty. Daniel Perreau was alſo found guilty. — Notwithſtanding every endeavour to ſave them they were both executed on the 17th of January 1776.

After the fate of theſe men was decided, our author appeared in the North of Ireland. Whatever motive carried him thither, his attention was at once drawn to it, by the ſound of an election, for the county of Antrim, in purſuance of the parliamentary limitation for which his father had written. Aſſuming the familiar appellation of a Freeholder, he addreſſed a dozen letters to the independent electors of Antrim, in order to gain their votes for "*a conſtitutional candidate.*" It was one James Wilſon, an [illegible] adventurer; and theſe letters are [illegible] contributed to the raiſing [illegible] which carried Wilſon [illegible] an enthuſiaſtic blaſt of [illegible]. Thoſe who favour [illegible] our author being the [illegible] ſubſcribed JUNIUS, ſupported [illegible] by reſemblances between [illegible] performances. They ſhould [illegible] that he wrote like Junius [illegible] 1770.

From [illegible] patriotic freeholder went to [illegible], where he was called to the Bar [illegible] in 1776. His embarraſſments [illegible] forced him to put on the gown, [illegible] his diſſipation induced him to caſt it off as an incumbrance to his purſuits; and he ſoon returned to London, which had attractions for him that were too powerful for his intereſt and too ſeductive for his happineſs. "We have," ſays the author from whom the chief facts of this account are taken, "in Macaulay Boyd the example of a man, who, with every material quality in him of a great lawyer, facility of apprehenſion, ſtrength of intellect, retentiveneſs of memory, confidence of addreſs, could only buſy himſelf in writing anarchical eſſays, although he was goaded by diſtreſs, and aſſailed by the cries of a family."

From Dublin it may be preſumed he returned to his old haunts and habits in London. How he was employed during the years 1777 and 1778, is unknown. But it is certain he began to write a ſeditious paper in 1779 and ended in March 1780. The London Courant was the vehicle of theſe papers, which were entitled *The Packet*. In theſe papers alſo the ſtyle of Junius is ſuppoſed to be found, but at this period many imitators of that writer had appeared in the diurnal journals. No concluſion therefore can be drawn from ſuch reſemblances.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

## THE NEW PUMP AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THE reviſal of this [illegible] long diſcontinued [illegible] accommodation has afforded to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cornhill cauſe of general ſatisfaction. It is much to be regretted that ſupplies of water are not more frequently to be found in the midſt of ſo populous a city as London is, as they would occaſionally contribute to the gratification and comfort of more than live in the vicinity of the place.

"The chief ornaments in Cornehill warde," ſays John Stow (See his Survey of London, [illegible], 1603, p. [illegible]), "are theſe: Firſt at the eaſt ende of the ſtreet, in the middle of the High-ſtreete, and at the parting of foure wayes, have ye a water ſtandard, placed in the yeare 1582 in maner following: a certain German named Peter Morris, having made an artificial forcier for that purpoſe, conveyed Thames water, in pipes of leade,

over the ſteeple of St. Magnus church, at the north end of London bridge, and from thence into diverſe men's houſes in Thames ſtreete, New Fiſh-ſtreete, and Graſſe ſtreete, up to the north-weſt corner of Leadenhall, the higheſt ground of all the citie where the waſte of the maine pipe riſing into this ſtandarde (provided at the charges of the citie) with foure ſpoutes, did at every tyde runne (according to covenant) foure wayes, plent fully ſerving to the commodity of the inhabitants neare adjoining in their houſes, and alſo cleanſed the chanels of the ſtreete towarde Biſhopſgate, Aldgate, the bridge and Stocks market, but now no ſuch matter, through whoſe default I know not."

"Then have ye a faire conduit of ſweete water, caſtellated in the middeſt of that ſtreete and ſtreet. This conduit was firſt builded of ſtone, in the year 1282, by Henry Walles, Major of London, to be a priſon for night walkers and other ſuſpicious perſons, and was called the TUNNE upon Cornehill, becauſe the faire was builded ſomewhat in faſhion of a TUNNE ſtanding on the one ende.

"To this priſon the night watches of this citie committed not onely night walkers, but alſo other perſons, as well ſpirituall as temporall, whom they ſuſpected of incontinencie, and puniſhed them according to the cuſtom of the citie; but complaint thereof being made about the yeare of Chriſt 1297, King Edward the Firſt forbad the laity to puniſh the clergymen.

"By the weſt ſide of the aforeſayd priſon, then called the TUNNE, was a faire well of ſpring water, curbed round with hard ſtone; but in the yeare 1401 the ſaid priſon houſe called the TUNNE was made a ceſterne for ſweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from Tiborne, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon Cornhill. Then was the well planked over, and a ſtrong priſon made of timber, called a Cage, with a paire of ſtockes therein ſet upon it, and this was for night walkers. On the top of which cage was placed a pillorie for the puniſhment of bakers offending in the aſſize of bread, for millers ſtealing of corne at the mill, for bawdes, ſcolds, and other offences."

"The foreſaid conduit upon Cornehill was in the yeare 1475 enlarged by Robert Drope, draper, Major, that then dwelt in that warde; he increaſed the ceſterne of this conduit with an eaſt end of ſtone, and caſtellated in comely manner."

"In the year 1546 Sir Martin Bowes, Mayor, dwelling in Lombarde ſtreete, and having his back gate opening into Cornehill againſt the ſaid conduit, minded to have enlarged the ciſterne thereof with a weſt end, like as Robert Drope before had done toward the eaſt; view and meaſure of the plot was taken for this worke, but the pillorie and cage being removed, they found the ground planked, and the well aforeſaid worn out of memorie; which well they revived and reſtored to uſe, it is ſince made a pumpe: they ſet the pillorie ſomewhat weſt from the well, and ſo this work ceaſed."

This is the account given by honeſt John Stow. The advantage derived from the water to the inhabitants had been many years loſt, and the remembrance of it had again been long worn out. Accident brought it lately into notice, and the convenience of the public has been once more conſulted by the erection of the pump, at once uſeful and ornamental, of which we now preſent our readers with a view.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Jeu d'Eſprit of an eminent phyſician in his day was lately found among ſome family papers. It was written on the birth of the Princeſs of Brunſwick, the King's eldeſt ſiſter, and has never appeared in print, as far as I am informed. Your giving it a place in your Magazine will oblige

Yours, &c. P. A.

## A CHARACTER OF HER HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS.

ATTEMPTED BY RICHARD MOLLINGS, M. D.

I AM ſenſible how difficult it is to be impartial, and how much more difficult it is to ſeem ſo, in drawing the characters of perſons of the higheſt birth and rank; the praiſe or the blame, which they may juſtly deſerve, is ſeverally aſcribed to the intereſted views, or the private reſentment of the author. I ſhould

therefore not have attempted the character of this moſt excellent Princeſs, could there have been the leaſt room for ſuſpicions of that nature; but I call God to witneſs that, having no obligation or diſobligation whatſoever to her, I ſhall ſpeak the truth in the ſincerity of my heart; and I likewiſe call upon all and every one of thoſe who have the honour to know her as well as I do, to contradict me, if they can, in any one particular. I have obſerved her with attention from almoſt the hour of her birth, and have carefully marked the progreſſive ſteps of nature; I have ſeen her in her unguarded moments, and have ſeriouſly and critically conſidered whatever fell from her; ſo I may without vanity aſſert, that nobody is better qualified to tell the truth than myſelf, though others might be much more capable of adorning it. I ſhall ſay nothing of the beauty of this incomparable Princeſs. It is her mind, and not her perſon, which we intend to delineate; neither ſhall I dwell on her high birth and ſtation any longer than to obſerve that ſhe ſeems to be the only perſon ignorant of that ſuperiority; ſhe has never been heard to give the moſt remote hint of it, much leſs has ſhe ever been obſerved to aſſume even that degree of ſtate which others much inferior to her in birth are ſo foolihly fond of. It would be ſaying but little in praiſe of this excellent Lady, to obſerve that ſhe had early acquired many friends; for who in that high ſtation has not? where the power of obliging and doing good is ſo extenſive, it muſt be the weakeſt head, as well as the worſt heart, that does not exert it, and make many happy friends; but what is much more rare in her ſtation, ſhe has not one enemy.

Equally humane to all who approach her, ſhe neither ſtoops to meanneſs, nor inſults in proportion as ſhe imagines the perſons are uſeful or uſeleſs; for having nothing to aſk, fear, or conceal, from any, ſhe behaves herſelf with equal unconcern to all.

She was never known to tell a lie, or even to diſguiſe a truth. Uncorrupted nature appears in every motion, and honeſty declares the preſent ſentiment. Her ſmiles are the immediate reſult of a contented and innocent heart; they are never proſtituted to diſguiſe inward rancour and malice, nor inſidiouſly diſplayed to betray the unwary into a fatal confidence. The tears ſhe ſometimes ſheds are not leſs ſincere, they flow only from juſtifiable cauſes, and not from diſappointed avarice, ambition, or revenge; nor are they the forced tears of ſimulated compaſſion, which conceals a real hardneſs of heart; moreover ſhe never cries for joy. She is a rare inſtance of liberality; and though her income be but ſmall, ſhe retains no more of it than what is abſolutely neceſſary for her ſubſiſtence, and properly and privately diſpoſes of the reſt; free from the oſtentation of little and ſordid minds, who by profuſion in trifles hope to conceal the inſatiable avarice and corruption of their hearts.

Though born and bred in a Court, ſhe never engages in the intrigues and whiſpers of it, nor concerns herſelf in public matters. Far from retailing or inventing lies, promoting ſcandal and defamation, and encouraging breach of faith and violation of friendſhip, one would think by her behaviour that ſhe had never heard of ſuch things. Her ſilence, and her ſex, is not the leaſt admirable of her many qualifications; ſhe never ſpeaks when ſhe has nothing to ſay, nor graciouſly tires her company with frivolous, improper, and unneceſſary tattle.

She is entirely free from another too general weakneſs of her ſex, attention to dreſs; and it is obſervable, that if ſhe is ever out of humour, it is in thoſe moments in which ſhe is obliged to conform to cuſtom in that particular.

Having thus finiſhed this imperfect ſketch of this inimitable character, I ſhall only add for the information of the curious, that this moſt incomparable Princeſs was given us on the 5th of July, in the 1737th year of our redemption. Name indeed ſhe has none; but had ever ſuch a Princeſs a name? or can any man name me ſuch a PRINCESS?

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM too well acquainted with the politeneſs which actuates the conductor of the European Magazine, to doubt his willingneſs to oblige an occaſional Correſpondent: and I have ſo high an opinion of your very numerous readers, as to be confident that the publication of this little article would procure me ample information.

At Meſſieurs Leigh and Sotheby's late ſale, by auction, of the elegant and truly valuable library of James Mainſtone, Eſq. on the tenth day of ſale (Thurſday, 8th May),

May), was ſold No. 2230, entitled, "Cornelianum Dolium Comœdia lepidiſſima, optimorum judiciis approbata, et theatrali coryphœo, nec immeritò, donata, palma chorali apprimè digna. Auctore T. R. ingenioſiſſimo hujus ævi heliconio. Londini, apud Tho. Harperum. Et væneunt per Tho. Slaterum, et Laurentium Chapman. 1638.

"Ludunt dum juvenes, laſciviunt ſenes,
"Seneſcunt juvenes, juveneſcunt ſenes."

I ſhould eſteem myſelf greatly indebted to any Gentleman who could inform me what name T. R. deſignates; on what occaſion this facetious comedy was written; and when, and where it was acted. A vague ſuſpicion leads me to THOMAS RANDOLPH *, author of "The Muſe's Looking Glaſs," and many other theatrical pieces, of whom an account is given in Baker's "Biographia Dramatica." Another ſuſpicion, equally indeterminate, might incline us to THOMAS RUGGLE †, the celebrated author of "Ignoramus," and various ſatirical productions. Part of the comedy ſeems borrowed from one of Boccace's Novels.

Randolph died, I believe, a year or two before "Cornelianum Dolium" was printed; at the premature age of twenty-nine. Of Ruggle's deceaſe ‡ I can collect no certain intelligence.

As this is a moſt curious little play, and probably ſeldom met with, your readers may perhaps be gratified with a copy of the DEDICATION and PREFACE.

*Dedicatio.*

"Spectatiſſimo Viro,
ALEXANDRO RADCLIFFE,
Baronſi Militi;
Muſis Grato,
Suis charo,
Alienis benigno,
Omnibus benevolo;
§ POSTHUMUS, VATES,
Hanc opellam,
in extremam obſervantiæ
ſuæ memoriam,
Candidè, conditè, cordatè;
intimè, integrè, intemeratè;
dedit, dicavit, dedicavit."

*Prefatio.*

"OMNIBUS ET SINGULIS.

"Noverint univerſi per præſentes, me Cornelium Sumœnianis fuiſſe natum et egregiè notum. Ubi diutiùs vanâ ſpe lactatus, genio liberè indulgens, meretriciis artibus acquieſcens, per totum Lupanar cujuſque lecti, tecti, et triclinii annuos redditus, horales quæſtus ad unguem retinui. Tartareæ illius portæ per tres integros annos Janitor fui: me omnes fecerunt tranſennam, per quam facilior aditus pateat ad pellicem.

"Ab eo verò ad altiorem evectus fui gradum: ad recordanda (ſcilicet) chyrurgorum nomina, et iis ſolvenda ſtipendia——hinc illæ lachrymæ! Qui me norunt laſcivientem in Proſtibulo, nunc me videant dolentem in Dolio. Verè doleo; et benè eſt quod doleo; periiſſem enim niſi periiſſem. Ut ſenſi, ſapui. Errando didici, diſcendo, docui. Cornelius ducitur in *Sœnam*, corpus in *Dolium*.

"Nunc quod ad vos attinet, ne Sœna lateat, arrigite aures; ne Cornelius langueat, præbete manus. Valete, videte, ridete, vivite."

I had intended to ſend you the jocoſe *Argument*; but am reſtrained by the fear of prolixity. A liſt of the CHARACTERS, however, will take up but little ſpace, and with this liſt I ſhall for the preſent conclude.

"DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Cornelius.
Grinchamus, Cornelii Servus.
Opilio, Paſtor gregis.
Prunella, Marito ejus.
Simplicius et Balbutius, Parochiani.
Siringus, Chyrurgus.
Peregrinus Neapolitanus, Medicus.
Pocadilla et Tubercula } Meretriculæ.
Ciatica, Cornelii ancilla.
Lurcanio et Latruncula } Meretricii conſortes.
Veſpilo, ſepulchra[illegible] cætram agens, cum aliis mu[illegible]. *Dramatis* perſonæ.

SCÆNA, GENU[illegible]"

In the pleaſing hope that you will condeſcend to print this letter, I ſubſcribe myſelf, Sir,

Your obliged and obedient,
*Cheſſea, 14th May* 1800. W. B.

* Mr. Dooce, in a note on *Timon of Athens*, in the laſt edition of Shakſpeare, vol. xi. p. 594. has offered the ſame conjecture. EDITOR.

† The name of this author was not *Thomas*, but *George*. EDITOR.

‡ He died between 6th September 1621 and 3d November 1622. See Hawkins's republication of *Ignoramus*, 8vo. 1787, p. 74. EDITOR.

§ *Robert* Randolph republiſhed all his *deceaſed* brother's works.

OB-

## OBSERVATIONS
## ON
## MR. GRAY'S TWO PINDARIC ODES.

MY DEAR P.

THE subject touched upon in my last has taken such strong hold of my imagination, that I cannot forbear recalling your attention to it. I do this with the less scruple, as I do not mean to trouble you with any of those "vulgar passages," which the Learned Critic, with a delicacy highly commendable, * "spared his friend the disgust of considering." Under this circumstance it may not be uncertain, to me, in what manner writers of the first rank and acknowledged abilities imitate their predecessors so, as to make what they borrow appear their own. You still not, I apprehend, require any apology from me for suspending awhile the design, with which I seemed to set out. I see no reason why, in our conversation or correspondence with each other, we should confine ourselves within any one certain track. Whatever subject may incidentally be started in our way, we are, I think, at full liberty to follow whithersoever it may lead; and to continue the pursuit, so long as it affords amusement.

We have often, you will recollect, read together, and been as often charmed with, the introductory stanza to the first of Mr. Gray's two Pindaric Odes—the Progress of Poetry; where you have these admirable lines:

Now the rich stream of Muse winds along,
Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong,
Through verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign:
Now rolling down the steep amain,
Headlong impetuous see it pour,
The rocks and nodding groves rebellow to the roar.

The great excellencies of the foregoing poetry are here united with an ease and elegance, which gives to the composition so much the air of an original, that most of Mr. Gray's Editors or Commentators on his Works seem to have suspected an imitation.

Mr. Mason, who appears to have been sufficiently assiduous in bringing together every sentiment or expression from other [illegible] allusions to any part [illegible] of his [illegible] friend, has produced no parallel to this exquisite [illegible] passage.

The [illegible] who has given us an edition of Mr. Gray's poems, enriched with many valuable and interesting notes, professes "his aim to be [illegible] of quotations from the poets," and conceives "no passage to be a more proper vehicle for remarks of this sort, at once useful and entertaining, than Mr. Gray;" yet, in all his extensive range through the fields of classic lore, he notices only one of two flights † resembling each other.

Having thus taken the liberty of introducing Mr. Wakefield, I cannot suffer so favourable an opportunity to escape me, without returning to that candid and discerning critic my warmest thanks, in which I am persuaded I shall be joined by every friend to genius and lover of the Muse, for his very able and spirited defence of the British Pindar against the illiberal attacks of a prejudiced Commentator; which puerile strictures on these divine poems certainly cast a shade on this literary character.

Even Dr. Johnson himself, willing, as he evidently was, from an unmanly jealousy of contemporary merit, to degrade the high character, which Mr. Gray deservedly held, as an original writer, with uncommon powers of fancy and invention; and therefore ever on the watch to detect any latent imitation, has been able to discover no instance of similar composition.

Now allow me to submit to your consideration the following lines, which I am inclined to believe you have already in imagination anticipated from one of the sublimest Odes in Horace:

——Quod adest, memento
Componere æquus. Cætera fluminis
Ritu ferentur, nunc quieta alveo
Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
In mare, nunc lapides adesos
Stirpesque raptas, et pecus, et domos,
Volventis una, non sine montium
Clamore, vicinæque silvæ.

&c. &c. &c.

* Marks of Imitation, p. 73.
† Wakefield's Ed. Gray's Poems, Advertisement.
‡ Pages 77, 78.

With this ſtanza before us, will there not riſe in the mind ſomething like *ſuſpicion?* that Mr. Gray, when he wrote thoſe fine lines quoted above, *had his eye* on Horace. Allow me to mark the principal features of reſemblance. We have in each poet a ſtream; applied by the one to the various forms of poetry; by the other, to the viciſſitudes of human affairs, with eſpecial reference to political revolutions. It is conducted by both, firſt in a courſe of placid ſerenity, then in torrents of rapid impetuoſity; producing at the cloſe, in both inſtances, the ſame alarming effect.

"The rocks and nodding groves rebellow
to the roar."

very nearly a verbal tranſlation of the Latin text

——"Non ſine monſtris
"Clamore, ſicineque ſyrtes."

Here is certainly in theſe two paſſages an extraordinary coincidence of thought and imagery. In addition to which, the varying circumſtances, deſcribed in both, follow each other in exactly the ſame order. The attentive reader will however diſcover, under this general ſimilitude, a conſiderable difference in the mode of compoſition between the Britiſh and the Roman Pindar. Enough perhaps, you will think, to remove all appearance of direct imitation. It is moſt probable that Gray, without returning to the text of Horace, has only copied from the traces which a frequent peruſal had left upon his memory. This hypotheſis will appear the more credible, when we analyſe the different forms of compoſition. While the ſtream of Horace glides quietly into the Etrurian ocean, with no other diſtinction than that of gentleneſs; the ſtream of Gray is made along with a marked character, appropriate to his ſubject;

"Deep, majeſtic, ſmooth, and ſtrong."

Mr. Gray gives alſo peculiar grace and beauty to the piece by his ſkilful uſe of the metaphorical ſtyle, blending the ſubject with the ſubject, ſo much in the manner of Pindar (and not making as Horace has done, a formal compariſon of the one with the other. Pope has in many inſtances imitated this graceful manner; and in none more ſucceſsfully than in that celebrated addreſs to his Guide, Philoſopher, and Friend, in the Eſſay on Man, Ep. 3d.

Oh! while along the ſtream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame;
Say, ſhall my little bark attendant ſail,
Purſue the triumph, and partake the gale?

It will be rather a matter of curioſity, if it do not appear too trifling, to ſee how this beautiful paſſage would read, taken out of metaphor, and delivered in the plain comparative form. I will endeavour to render it in this form as correctly as may be:—Oh! while your name flies abroad along the courſe of time, and gathers all its fame, like a ſhip going down the ſtream; and, with expanded ſails, gathering, as it goes, the wind; ſay, ſhall I attend, like a little bark; purſue the triumph, and ſhare in your fame, as the little bark partakes the gale, which ſwells the canvas of the larger veſſel. You will not, I truſt, require any further comment, to prove the ſuperior elegance of the metaphorical ſtyle.

Mr. Gray, it will be ſeen, has ſtill further improved upon the Roman Bard by the addition of thoſe verdant vales and golden fields of corn, through which, in the firſt diviſion of his ſubject, he conducts the peaceful ſtream.

"Through verdant vales and Ceres' golden reign."

In the ſecond diviſion he ſimply deſcribes it, now ſwollen into a torrent, rolling impetuouſly down the ſteep deſcent, which Horace expreſſes, from † Homer, by its effects.

You, who are wont to view all works of taſte with ſo correct and critical an eye, cannot fail to obſerve, and at the ſame time to admire, the maſterly ſkill of theſe great artiſts in the execution of their ſeparate deſigns.

In Mr. Gray's Ode the varying movements of Muſic or Poetry are very happily illuſtrated by the inconſtant current of a river; aſſuming, in different places, a different character; preſenting you by turns, either with rich and beautiful proſpects in ſoothing compoſure; or rouſing the mind into emotions of wonder and aſtoniſhment, by ſcenes of a bolder

* Hungerford's Ap. p 80.
† Il. xi. 492. Virg. Æn. ii. 496.

feature;

feature; rolling, with the roar of thunder, down broken rocks and precipices.

The object of Horace was the course of events, which alternately take place in a popular government: at one time peaceful and orderly; dispensing ease, security, and happiness to all around: at another, irregular, tumultuous, and turbulent; marking its progress with terror and destruction: like the changeful course of a river, the Tyber for instance, which was continually in his view, flowing at one time quietly and equably within its accustomed banks; at another,

"Cum fera diluvies quietos
"Irritat amnes:"

raising its swollen waves over all bounds; breaking with irresistible fury through all obstacles; and with wide-spreading desolation bearing down every thing in its way;

——"lapides adesos,
"Stirpesque raptas, & pecus, & domos."

I cannot here resist the temptation of recalling to your recollection an exquisitely fine passage in the book of Psalms, in which similar imagery is applied in a manner most awfully sublime. It is where the divinely-inspired Poet, magnifying the God of his salvation, describes, in the true spirit of Eastern poetry, his protecting power, as follows:

* "Who stilleth the raging of the sea, and the noise of his waves, and the madness of the people."

It is the more remarkable that Dr. Johnson should have overlooked this apparent imitation, when he has chosen, with Algarotti he says, to consider the Bard as an imitation of the prophecy of Nereus. This is more than Algarotti any where affirms. In his letter to †Mr. How, he says that the Bard is *very far superior* to the prophecy of Nereus; in which opinion Dr. Johnson does not seem equally disposed to concur with the learned Italian.

This is a question which does not admit of argument. If there be a man who can hear the sudden bursting forth of those terrific sounds in the exordium, at which *Hoar Glaster, Head of high, and Mortimer cried, to arms*, and not thrill with horror; if there be a man, who can behold the awful figure of the Bard, in his frantic vestments, with his haggard eyes, his locks bound, and hoary hair, wildly

Streaming like a meteor to the troubled air,

and hear him

"Strike the deep sorrows of his lyre,"

without wonder; this man, if such a man there be, has no feelings, to which a critic on the works of a great poet can apply. It were as vain and useless to converse with a man of this description on such subjects, as with a deaf man on the enchantment of Music; or, with one blind, on the charms of Beauty.

While I am conversing with you, who are neither deaf nor blind, I am tempted to enter more deeply into the examination of this astonishing performance; which I shall consider in rather a new light. Every reader is struck with the wildness of the scenery—the grandeur and sublimity of thought—the boldness of the imagery—the fire and enthusiasm, which animate the ode throughout. What most strikes me is the highly figurative and majestic diction, which pervades the whole; involved in that awful obscurity, so suited to the occasion, and characteristically the language of prophecy. This very obscurity, objected to by many as a fault, has always appeared to me as the distinguishing excellency of the poem. The tissue, woven with bloody hands by the Bard, in consort with the spectres of his murther'd brethren,

*The winding sheet of Edward's race,*

on which were to be traced their impending misfortunes, has in it something tremendously sublime; analogous to the emblematic images, under which are usually conveyed the † prophetic denunciations of divine wrath in the sacred writings: of these every one feels the effect. In the same sublime strain the descendents of Edward are to ‡ retaliation designated, not by name, but by some mystic allusion; under which the [illegible] more terrific appearance from the veil, which is generally round them. The tragical fate, which [illegible] them, is [illegible] the [illegible] type of [illegible] almost impossible [illegible] on the mind a [illegible] future calamity, the more [illegible] to its nature.

* Ps. lxv. V. 7.
† Mason's Ed. of Gray, Notes, p. 85.
‡ Vide passim Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, & of Rev.

nature, extent, and effect, are unknown and undefined.

From theſe ſcenes of horror the Bard is rapt, by a ſudden and unexpected tranſition, into viſions of glory; and the imagination, but now appalled by terror, and ſunk into diſmay, is touled by the proſpect of happier events, deſcried in dazzling ſplendour, though ſtill with the ſame indiſtinctneſs of imagery, at a diſtance, into tranſports of joy and triumphant exultation over Edward on the ultimate defeat of his impious attempt.

The tranſcendent merit of Mr. Gray's manner can no way be better illuſtrated, than by a comparative view of the manner adopted by Horace in the ode, of which Dr. Johnſon is ſo willing to think the Bard an imitation. The appearance of Nereus, engaged in the important office of calming the winds, in order to ſing the cruel fates of Paris, has a ſolemnity in it, which raiſes in the mind an expectation of ſomething great and momentous. Yet when we contemplate the figure of Nereus, preſented, as he is, with no appropriate inveſtment, with no local advantages, ſtationed we know not where, uttering his denunciations we know not whence, with what ſuperior dignity and ſpirit does the Bard appear! in the romantic ſituation and intereſting attitude deſcribed by Gray, *ſtarting* with ſolemn accompaniments *the deep tranſes of his fire*.

Mr. Gray will riſe ſtill higher in your opinion as you proceed. You have ſeen how he aggrandizes his ſubject by his manner of treating it. What has Horace done? He has recounted in the ſimpleſt mode of narration the adventures of Paris, as he found them related by Homer. Every circumſtance is exactly detailed, without any veil or diſguiſe. Every agent introduced is repreſented under his known character, and marked by his proper name. No room is left for doubtful and alarming conjecture. The whole tale is told in the plaineſt terms. In the concluding ſtanza we are informed in the ſame ſimple manner, without any preparation denoting ſo important an event, that after a certain term of delay, occaſioned by the anger of Achilles, Troy will be conſumed by the Grecian fires.

I would not wiſh you to ſuſpect that I mean here to undervalue the works of our old friend, whom I was early taught with you, and ſtill continue to love and admire. I have often read this very ode with great pleaſure and approbation. It is an elegant and beautiful compoſition. But is there in it any, even the faineſt, trait of reſemblance to the Bard of Gray? or are you diſpoſed, with Dr. Johnſon, to allow Gray only a ſecondary merit, as a copyiſt from the firſt inventor?—Inventor of what?—What has Horace invented? which Gray has imitated. Gray neither wanted nor ſought aſſiſtance elſewhere. He conſulted his own great mind. There only did he find the ſource, whence iſſued that *new proceſs*, which he has conducted with conſummate addreſs, now in majeſtic ſolemnity, now, as occaſion required, with rage and violence, through the various parts of this unrivalled poem; and every man of taſte and feeling follows its courſe with rapture and enthuſiaſm.

Having thus faintly expreſſed the high reverence which I bear to one of ſo ſuperior an order, I will here cloſe this long, yet, may I hope? to you not tedious, diſcuſſion.

Adieu,

O. P. C

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## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you give to your Readers (with the moſt obliging attention), in your valuable Repoſitory, what you think will be acceptable relative to the Lives of eminent Men, I flatter myſelf you will inſert a few particulars of the late lamented Dr. WARTON. As that excellent man, for a great number of years, was my moſt intimate friend, in juſtice to his many virtues and talents, it is a debt I owe to his memory, which I cannot diſpenſe with, to *endeavour* to draw a ſhort Sketch of his Life, Character, and Writings, and which, by inſerting in your valuable Magazine, will oblige, Sir, your conſtant reader,

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THERE is certainly a kind of reſpect due to the memory of excellent perſons, who have made uſe of their learning and virtues have made celebrated, to deliver ſome account of them, as well as of their works, to poſterity. It is, however,

however, true indeed, that many men, who have been eminent for learning and for genius, and whole characters have obtained a pre-eminence in the opinion of the world, have yet but little of variety in their lives, to furnish a biographical memoir in the age in which they lived. Those who have known them, can tell of their private virtues—whilst those who have read their works, can speak of the pleasure which they have afforded: but as to any material adventures—"hair-breadth 'scapes"—and astonishing events; as the life of a Columbus—a Sir Francis Drake—or a Captain Cook—exhibits; it is not to be expected in certain stationary allotments in life, which confine men to one object. But perhaps it is, or ought to be, of more use to the world, to exhibit a character endowed with every moral virtue, and who was also as eminent for learning and for genius, as for the most perfect taste, than it would be to astonish the world with improbable stories of an adventurer in foreign countries. Especially when the character I would give to the public, is that of the late much regretted Dr. Warton, whose name was dear to all lovers of literature, and who lived as universally respected, as he died sincerely lamented.

Dr Warton was born in 1722. He was descended from an ancient and honourable family in the North of England, from Sir Michael Warton, Bart. of Warton Hall, Lancashire, and from the wealthy and respectable family of the same name at Beverly, in Yorkshire. The parents of both his father and mother lived in affluence, and were eminently good. The father of Dr. Warton (who deserves an eulogium separately for merit, learning, and for genius,) was highly respected, not only for his literary talents, but for his worth and virtues. He was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Poetry Professor in that University, where he was universally esteemed. He married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Dursfold, Surrey, a man of exemplary character, and she inherited all his virtues. They had two sons—Joseph, the worthy subject of this short memoir—one daughter, Jane, I believe, still living—and Thomas, the late Laureat, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, of which place he was the ornament, as well as of the literary world at large. Such indeed was the vigour of his mind, the classical purity of his taste, and the extent and variety of his learning, that his memory will be for ever revered, as a profound scholar and a man of true genius, whilst his most amiable disposition, and simplicity of manners, rendered him dear to all who knew him:—I *must* be pardoned for this digression, as it is impossible to mention *his* name, without paying that tribute of affection which his great and modest worth demanded, he was in truth a pattern of all the mild and social virtues: words cannot express his merit: it however still lives in the remembrance of every friend who enjoyed his engaging society. To see the *two learned brothers* together, as Dr. Johnson called them (with whom they were intimately acquainted), was as interesting as pleasing to behold.

Dr. Warton was entered early in life on the foundation of Winchester College; where he made the most rapid progress in his studies, and was an honour to the society, and to the instructions of his excellent master, Dr. Burton. It was in his early age, at Winchester College, that he commenced a strict friendship with his school-fellow Collins, the poet, which lasted till the death of that ingenious but unfortunate man. Also the worthy late Baron Eyre, and other eminent men (his school-fellows), continued till death his intimate friends; for those who loved him *once*, loved him *always*.

When he had finished his studies at Oxford, he took orders; and in the year 1754 commenced second Master of Winchester school, and in 1766 was chosen head master: with what honour he acquitted himself in that public capacity, is too well known to need my feeble praise.

In 1793, after near forty years spent in the instruction of youth at Winchester, he resigned the office, and retired to his living at Wickham, Hants, to spend in quiet the remainder of his excellent life.

Dr Warton had derived from Nature a strong and vigorous understanding, which he had enriched with a large share of knowledge, extensive, and profound. His parts were brilliant and enlightened; but yet his wit was tempered with humanity, and his knowledge with humility. Those only who knew him intimately, can best describe his unfailing judgment, his quick discernment, his brilliant wit, above all, his sincerity, and the ingenuousness of his mind. Noble and elevated in his sentiments, he has left behind him a character unsullied by a single mean or dishonourable action. Perhaps

no man living poſſeſſed more the powers of enlivening converſation than Dr. Warton; chearful as he was in the higheſt degree, convivial in his diſpoſition, and of a moſt elegant taſte, with the livelieſt imagination, and a very general knowledge of the Belles Lettres, his company was ſought, and was delightful to all who knew him. He was a moſt intimate friend of Sir Joſhua Reynolds and of Dr. Johnſon, Mrs. Montague and of Mr. Seward; and almoſt every other literary character ſought his acquaintance.

To his excellent character, with ſtricteſt truth it may be added, that he had nothing of that auſterity and reſerve—of that importance and ſupercilioufneſs—or that pride and ſelf-importance, and oftentatious affectation of dignity, which forbid accels, and which we ſo often ſee in men of literature and talents. It may juſtly be ſaid, that to an accurate and very extenſive knowledge of claſſic learning he joined a correct judgment, a clear and refined taſte. But his private virtues even exceeded his learning, wit, and genius: his chearful and ſweet diſpoſition was invincible (under many ſevere trials), and to his excellent temper was alſo added the utmoſt politeneſs of manners. He was (like his much eſteemed brother) a pattern of all the ſocial virtues.

One of the chief traits in Dr. Warton's character was his benevolent and charitable diſpoſition; which he exerted to the utmoſt of his abilities, and of his income, which, though eaſy, was certainly not equal to his merits: but yet it enabled him to live in that ſtyle of hoſpitality, that he could enjoy the company of his many friends.

His charities were often ſecret—always *unoſtentatious*; ſome were known—but others only to his Creator, to good angels, and to himſelf. He knew how to relieve, without offending the delicacy of the diſtreſſed; and to render poverty rather ſenſible of the heart that *pitied*, than of the hand that *beſtowed*.

His ſtrong and vigorous underſtanding remained to the laſt hour of his life:—his mind, to the moment of his departure, was clear and perfect in an uncommon degree; for, although reduced to great bodily weakneſs, yet his ſtrong mind was ſtill unbroken; and he converſed with all around him with his uſual chearfulneſs, energy, and ſpirit. His patience was exemplary: he uttered not the leaſt complaint—and, to uſe Dr. Johnſon's words,

"When Heaven in pity ſign'd the laſt releaſe,
"And bid afflicted worth retire to peace,"

not even a ſigh eſcaped him:—ſo calm was his paſſage to eternity, that his attendants thought him ſtill in a ſweet and profound ſleep.

In the various characters of *Huſband* (he had been twice married), *Father*, *Brother*, *Friend*, and *Maſter*, he was truly exemplary. He had many children, five of whom are now living—two ſons in the Church, and three daughters—Mary, married to Colonel Morgan—Harriet, to Robert Newton Lee, Eſq.—and Charlotte, unmarried. His preferment was—Prebend of Winchester, the rectory of Upham, Hants, and that alſo of Wickham, in the ſame county. He was likewiſe Prebend of St. Paul's.

After a long life, ſpent in the practice of every virtue, he departed, with as much peace and calmneſs as ever a devout ſpirit returned to God, on February 23, 1800.

What we have of Dr. Warton's works are excellent in their kind, and we have to lament they were not more in number; but the duties of his ſtation at Wincheſter rendered it impoſſible for him to have that leiſure which works of literature require. As a proſe writer, whoever will examine his excellent and elegant Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Pope, will find that he is entitled to a place amongſt the pureſt and moſt correct writers in the Engliſh language. His periods are full and eaſy—his ſtyle familiar—but never coarſe. His works in proſe are,

1. Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Pope, 2 vols.

2. Several admirable Critical Eſſays on the Tragedy of King Lear; firſt publiſhed in the Adventurer, marked *L*. Since printed in an elegant ſeparate volume.

3. An Edition in 9 Vols. of all Pope's Works, with his Life: and with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and other Illuſtrations.

4. Two large Vols. in 4to. (the title of which I know not) finiſhed ready for the preſs, and will, I preſume, be ſhortly publiſhed.

This work, as well as his Edition of Pope, is a very uncommon proof of his ſtrong

ſtrong mind and vigorous faculties at his advanced age; the latter being finiſhed but juſt before his lamented death.

Dr. Warton was an excellent poet: and what we have of his poetry (which abounds with elegance and beauty) does him the higheſt honour.

Numberleſs little elegant pieces (ſome I think in Dodſley's Collection) which we lament were not collected together and given to the world.

This ſmall and inadequate tribute to the memory of ſo good a man, and excellent a ſcholar, is paid by one who ſincerely loved his virtues, and will ever cherish his memory with that high reſpect he ſo juſtly deſerved.

*April 26, 1800.* ***.

# MACKLINIANA;

OR,

## ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA, AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himſelf, and never before publiſhed.)

[*Continued from Page* 270.]

THE jealouſy of Quin and Cibber, ſo far from injuring Garrick the leaſt in his well earned reputation, helped to increaſe it; as it called upon the attention of the beſt Critics to ſtudy ſuch a phænomenon the cloſer, and be ſatisfied themſelves, as well as give the *ton* to others, "whether the general praiſes aſcribed to this actor were the ſudden effuſions produced by novelty, or the effects of real merit?"

Mr. Pope, amongſt others, though at that time rather in the decline of health, was perſuaded by Lord Orrery to ſee him at Goodman's Fields; and though he had all the prejudice about him of a long and intimate acquaintance with Betterton (whoſe talents he ſo much admired as an actor, and whoſe converſation and character he ſo much valued as a man, that he painted a picture of him, lately in the poſſeſſion of William Lord Mansfield), yet ſuch was the force of genius, operating upon a man of candour and true diſcernment, that he told Lord Orrery, after the performance, "he was afraid the young man would be ſpoiled, for he would have no competitor."

What particular play it was that Pope ſaw him in, we have no account—Macklin could not remember it, though he could the obſervation of the Poet; and Davies, who afterwards wrote Garrick's life, is equally ſilent: the preſumption is (Pope ſeeing him at Goodman's Fields), that it was either King Richard—or Bayes, in The Rehearſal—as theſe were the two principal characters he performed on that theatre.

The praiſes of Garrick, though loud and univerſal, did not ſeduce his underſtanding; but, on the contrary, led him to conſider how to preſerve it, ſo as to eſtabliſh his reputation on a firm and permanent baſis. Accordingly, when he quitted Goodman's Fields, and made his engagements with Fleetwood in the ſpring of 1742, he diſmiſſed many of thoſe characters which he performed in the city—ſuch as Clodio, Jack Smatter, the Ghoſt in Hamlet, &c. &c.—and aſpired to higher walks, ſuch as would bring him on a level with the Bettertons, the Booths, and Wilkes of former times; for, feeling his own force, he knew of no over awed timidity, but was zealous of trying the bow of Ulyſſes with his ableſt competitors.

With this view, he conſulted Macklin and Dr. Barrowby (a very eminent Phyſician and Critic at that time, and of whom more will be ſaid hereafter) about the part of *Lear*—which they for ſome time gazed upon as a character rather of too much weight and variety for to inexperienced an actor; they, however, *referred him to himſelf*, adding, "that if he felt equal to the conception and execution of the part, he was the beſt judge." Garrick anſwered in the affirmative, and the tragedy of *Lear* was announced for repreſentation. He, however, previouſly ſtipulated

ſtipulated that his two friends ſhould ſit in judgment on him the firſt night, and report their opinions faithfully to him afterwards.

To this both Macklin and Barrowby agreed; and, though the faſcinating powers of this great actor had their uſual influence with the generality of the audience, theſe two Critics, acting like real friends, made rather an unfavourable report to him on the next morning. They ſaid, that although he was finely very appropriate for the character of Lear, he did not ſufficiently enter into the infirmities of "a man fourſcore and upwards;" That in the repetition of the curſe, at the cloſe of the firſt act, he began it too low, and ended it too high; that reverſing this in a great meaſure would have a better effect—only by letting his rage fall off towards the cloſe, and melt itſelf in the pathetic: That he had not dignity enough for a King in the priſon ſcene: and that he was particularly defective in the following ſpeech of the fourth Act, Scene 5.

"It were an excellent ſtratagem
To ſhoe a troop of horſe with felt,
I'll put it in proof—no noiſe—no noiſe—
Now will we ſteal upon thoſe ſons in law,
And then—kill—kill—kill——"

by raiſing his voice too high in the firſt part, and letting it down too much in the laſt line—whereas the very text of "no noiſe—no noiſe" intimated it ſhould be repeated in a voice not much above a whiſper; whilſt the words "kill—kill—kill" ſhould be given in all the loud-toned fury of revenge

Whilſt Macklin and Barrowby were thus freely commenting on the actor, the latter had his pencil in the hand, noting the ſeveral paſſages and obſervations; which, when he had concluded, "he thanked them, ſaid it exactly met his own better judgment; and, as a proof of it, profeſſed them he would not play the ſame character till he had made himſelf abſolute maſter of the very kind and judicious hints which he then received."

Recollecting afterwards, however, that the play was advertiſed for the next week, he would not diſappoint the public; and it appeared again in Lear, which Macklin ſaid he played rather worſe than the firſt night; and this he very judiciouſly attributed to the ſudden difficulty that he felt, in getting rid of his old habits, and adopting the new. The performance on the whole was reſpectable; and the ſingularity, though much called for by the town, was laid upon the ſhelf for ſix weeks.

At the end of this period *Lear* was again advertiſed; and his two friendly Critics, eager to ſee his or rather their improvements, begged hard to be preſent at the rehearſal; but Garrick was reſolute to the contrary: he anſwered—"if there ſhould be any little thing not quite right, being told of it ſo near the performance, it may hurt his feelings in the execution, as he experienced on the ſecond night, after their friendly admonitions—that he would rather truſt to have his defects corrected afterwards, which he could better do at his leiſure, than run the riſk of a preſent embarraſſment."

There was an obſervation in this reply which ſatisfied his friends, and they contented themſelves with waiting for the firſt night of its revival. We have often heard Macklin ſpeak of this night with all the rapture of an *amateur* (and, perhaps, there was no little ſelf-vanity mixed in the applauſe, conſidering himſelf as one of the cauſes of this improvement): the curſe he particularly admired; he ſaid it exceeded all his imagination, and had ſuch an effect, that it ſeemed to electrify the audience with horror—the words "Kill—kill—kill" echoed all the revenge of the frantic King, whilſt he exhibited ſuch a ſcene of the pathetic on diſcovering his daughter Cordelia, as drew tears of commiſeration from the whole Houſe. "In ſhort, Sir," added the Veteran, "the little dog made it a *chef d'œuvre*, and a *chef d'œuvre* it continued to the end of his life."

And here we feel it right, for the benefit of future actors, to recommend this conduct of Garrick as a rule to them in their progreſs to theatrical reputation. Had even this great actor continued to perform *Lear* in the manner he firſt adopted, he would have grown rooted in error, and perhaps have communicated this error, as a kind of *baſe born loom* to poſterity; but he had the good ſenſe and true taſte of his profeſſion to know that perfection is only to be obtained by art—by aſſiduity—and experience, and, though the purſuit of them may coſt a man's vanity ſome humiliations—ſome fortitude—there is an ample reward, in a true and permanent reputation, for every preſent difficulty and embarraſſment.

How many riſing actors have we ſeen (and we have even now ſome before us in our mind's eye), who have been conſiderably

derably nipped in their powers by the contrary practice; who have, during the very first season of their appearance, and in the very juvenility of life, attempted most of the great characters in tragedy in a rapid succession, without giving themselves leisure to mark their common dissimilarity—much less to study their several historical and poetical bearings—who have *dashed*, night after night, from *Richard* to *Othello*, from *Othello* to *Macbeth*, from *Macbeth* to *Lear*, &c. &c. without its being possible for them to embody those different characters, other than giving the *bare words* of the author; and even in this, there has been some praise due to the retentiveness of their memories.

Let it not be offered in excuse, that a young actor is so much in the hands of his Manager, that he cannot well avoid this *hurry*; and that his principal is more to be blamed than himself. What actor of spirit will permit his future fame and fortune to be thus sacrificed by another? Nor is it the Manager's real interest to act so: it is nine times out of ten the folly and the presumption of the *Tyro*, who wants to obtain the *end* without the *means*, and which sometimes falling in with the avarice or ignorance of a Manager, will suffer him to knock out his brains for a little temporary profit.

Every man should be the *guardian of his own fame*; and, if even when pressed by a Manager to try a variety of leading characters in succession, a young actor should remonstrate, and call for more time and observation—the Manager, if he has common sense, will find in this a sufficient answer—he will augur well of the real abilities of his performer, whose becoming diffidence will present one of the best harbingers of his future perfection.

It was not in *Lear* alone that Garrick exercised this caution; he carried his prudence into almost all the principal parts of tragedy and comedy, and particularly in those characters which had been pre-occupied by persons of established reputation—it was not, for instance, till after his first return from Dublin, where he had prepared himself by several exhibitions, that he brought *Hamlet* forward on the London stage; and, then performed it so characteristically just, that it has been observed by many who remembered his first appearance, that through the remainder of his life he had little to add to his excellence.

His *Abel Drugger* in the *Alchymist* was another of his long meditated characters; for though, in the great variety of Garrick's powers, low comedy was unquestionably his *forte*, and that in consequence he had little to fear from the trial; yet he very properly considered that this was a long established and favourite part of Theo. Cibber, who was then living; and who, he well knew, from the spirit of jealousy which he and his father had shewn on many occasions, would be on the *alert* to find out and expose his errors. Under this prepossession, he had several private rehearsals of this character before Macklin and other friends, who, from the first view, saw every promise of success. His manner, however, Macklin said, was very different from Cibber's. "Theophilus, Sir, though laughable in many respects, rather *farcified* this part too much; he was for making *fun for himself*, as well as the audience—a lamentable mistake for an actor!—but Garrick's awkward sober simplicity at once announced the ignorant selfish Tobacconist, and he very properly left his audience to *divert themselves* with the very singular absurdities of the character.

In Garrick's thus pursuing his reputation with caution and foresight, we scarcely ever find him misled to persevere in characters where he lost ground.

His *Othello* was a remarkable instance of this:—Willing to take in such a conspicuous part in the great circle of his professional talents, he attempted this very difficult character, where, independent of all judgment and taste, there is a demand of figure and tones of voice, perhaps superior to the whole range of the drama; but though his ambition tempted him to a trial, his judgment would not suffer him to continue in it—he dropped it after the first night, and never afterwards attempted a second representation.

Two additional motives may have probably determined him to abandon *Othello*. The one was, that Barry very soon afterwards made his appearance on the London boards in this part, and the very just and deserved applause he acquired might have shewn him the impolicy of a contention. The other was, the *facetia* which Quin made upon his performance, when asked by a lady how he liked Mr. Garrick in Othello?—"Othello! Madam, replied the Cynic; "Pha! No such thing!—There was a little black boy, like Pompey attending with

with a tea-kettle, fretting and fuming about the ſtage, but I ſaw no Othello."

Garrick had not only judgment in relinquiſhing a part that he found, upon experience, was unfit for him; but he had ſuch a knowledge of his own powers in other characters, "that a whole college of wit-crackers could not float him out of his humour," when he found he was right. Quin, for inſtance, attempted to be equally witty and ſevere on his Sir John Brute, by calling it "Jacky Brute;" but Garrick perſevered in the character notwithſtanding, and the Town, to the laſt, admitted the juſtice of his choice.

We ſhall mention one more inſtance of Garrick's judgment (which ſeldom or never yielded to his vanity), in the inſtance of the tragedy of *Cæſar*, as adapted to the Britiſh ſtage from the French play of Voltaire's, by Aaron Hill, Eſq.

After the ſucceſs of this author's *Merope*, he tried all his arts to make Garrick perform in this his favourite tragedy of Cæſar—he told him "he had written this character expreſsly for the exhibition of his powers, and to ſhew that *energy of paſſion* in which he ſtood ſo much unrivalled." He ſtooped even to the moſt bareſaced flatteries; and, in a letter addreſſed to him on this ſubject, talks "of a *mouth* he could name, together with ſuch *eyes* and *attitudes*, &c. &c. as would outdo all his former outdoings." But Garrick, though a good deal impelled by flattery as well as fear upon other occaſions, never let either interfere with his theatrical reputation—he politely parried all theſe ſolicitations, and was determined, like *Brutus*, not *to be tyrannized by Cæſar*.

In ſhort, upon the receipt of this letter, Garrick gave ſuch reaſons to the author for his not appearing in his tragedy to any advantage, that he gave up all deſigns of bringing it forward; and, as the author died in a few months afterwards, this offspring of his Muſe accompanied him to the grave in ſilence and obſcurity.

At what period Garrick became acquainted with Mrs. Woffington, we do not exactly know; by computation, it muſt be ſome time before his appearance at Goodman's Fields, or immediately afterwards, as we find them both engaged for the Dublin theatre in the ſummer of 1742, and both embarking on that expedition in the month of June the ſame year.

We have likewiſe a ſong of Garrick's on his miſtreſs about the ſame time, beginning with

Once more I'll tune my vocal ſhell,
To hills and dales my paſſion tell,
A flame which time can never quell,
Which burns for thee, my Peggy;

which was much talked of that day under the general title of "Lovely Peggy." Macklin uſed often to call this "a water-gruel thing," which made its way amongſt faſhionable circles, merely through the medium of Garrick's theatrical powers, without any point or peculiarity of ſentiment to ſupport it; but perhaps this may be to the praiſe of his *paſſion*, as moſt of our beſt love ſongs have been written by mere *poetical* lovers, who had no other intereſt to ſupport than their reputation as writers.

Upon their return from Dublin, Mrs. Woffington lodged in the ſame houſe with Macklin; and as Garrick often viſited there, there was a conſtant courſe of ſociety between the parties: a fourth viſitor too, ſometimes made his appearance there, but in *private*—who was a noble Lord now living, and who was much enamoured with Miſs Woffington's many agreeable qualifications. It, however, unfortunately happened one night, that Garrick had occupied Miſs Woffington's chamber when his Lordſhip took it in his head to viſit his favourite Dulcinea. A loud knocking at the door announced his arrival, when Garrick, who had always a proper preſentiment of danger about him, jumped out of bed, and, gathering up his cloaths as well as he could, hurried up to Macklin's apartments for ſecurity.

Macklin was juſt out of his firſt ſleep when he was rouſed by his friend, who told him the particular cauſe of diſturbing him, and requeſting the uſe of a bed for the remainder of the night; but what was Garrick's ſurpriſe when, on reviewing the articles of his dreſs which he brought up with him, "in the alarm of fear," he found he had left his *ſcratch wig* below in Miſs Woffington's bed-chamber! Macklin did all he could to comfort him—the other lay upon tenter hooks of anxiety the whole night.

But to return to his Lordſhip: He had ſcarcely entered the apartment, when, finding ſomething entangle his feet in the dark, he called for a light, and the firſt object he ſaw was this unfortunate *ſcratch!* which, taking up in his hand, he exclaimed

claimed with an oath—"Oh! Madam, Have I found you out at laſt? ſo here has been a lover in the caſe!" and then fell to upbraiding her in all the language of rage, jealouſy, and diſappointment. The lady heard him with great compoſure for ſome time; and then, without offering the leaſt excuſe, "begged of him not to make himſelf ſo great a fool, but give her her wig back again."—"What! Madam, do you glory in your infidelity? Do you own the wig then?"—"Yes, to be ſure I do," ſaid ſhe; "I'm ſure it was my money paid for it, and I hope it will repay me with money and reputation too"—This called for a farther explanation: at laſt ſhe very coolly ſaid, "Why, my Lord, if you will thus deſert your character as a man, and be prying into all the little peculiarities of my domeſtic and profeſſional buſineſs, know that I am ſoon to play a breeches part; and that wig, which you ſo triumphantly hold in your hand, is the very individual wig I was practiſing in a little before I went to bed; and ſo, becauſe my maid was careleſs enough to leave it in your Lordſhip's way—here I am to be plagued and teaſed at ſuch a rate, as if I was a common proſtitute."

This ſtratagem had all the deſired effect: his Lordſhip fell upon his knees, begged a thouſand pardons, and the night was paſſed in harmony and good humour.

Garrick heard theſe particulars with tranſport next morning; praiſed her wit and ingenuity; and, "what was ſtill better, Sir," ſaid Macklin, "gave us a dinner the ſame day at Richmond, where we all laughed heartily at his Lordſhip's cullibility."

*(To be continued occaſionally.)*

## DR. GLYNN CLOBERY.

SIR,

THE pleaſure and the utility that reſults from the ſtudy of Biography, has ſeldom been controverted. *Homo ſum, et humani a me nil alienum puto.* I would apply the language of Terence to the illuſtrious dead, with a ſentiment not leſs warm, than that inſpired by living worth. To ſnatch from the oblivious tomb the excellence of heart, the fire of genius, and the extended philanthropy admired in life, is one of the great duties the living owe to the dead. If the departed ſpirit can view the concerns of this world, and is yet intereſted in the actions of man, will it not be ſoothed by the labours of the Biographer? It ſeems to me, Sir, that a feeling of this has pervaded the heart of man in all ages: it has given a tinge to the religious ſyſtems of antiquity, and it is ſeen, in our day, in the "ſhort and ſimple annals of the poor." To record the worth, to vindicate the fame of men once valued and reſpected, and to excite to virtue by their example, is among the beſt directed efforts of the human mind.

Dr Glynn Clobery, better known, however, by the name of Glynn, derived no celebrity from his family; on his own merit were raiſed his fame and fortune. The early part of his education he received at Somerſham under a worthy man of the name of Whilton, their Curate of that place for the Regius Profeſſor of Divinity. From thence he removed to Eton, and from Eton to King's in 1739. In 1752 he took his degree of Doctor in Phyſic, reſided in his College 63 years, and died there on the 6th of February 1800, in the 82d year of his age, with an unblemiſhed reputation.

Whoever attempts a biographical account of Dr. Glynn, muſt examine his character as a phyſician, a wit, a poet, and a humouriſt; for in each of theſe his reputation ſoared above the common ſtandard. For 50 years he was at the head of his profeſſion in Cambridge; and no caſe of conſequence, or unuſual emergency occurred in the vicinage, without his advice being required. In his attendance on the ſick, he ſometimes diſguſted by a ſingularity of manners and language; but the diſguſt was of ſhort duration: it vaniſhed under the apparent exertion he made to acquire a complete knowledge of the caſe, and the ſolicitude he ſhewed for the welfare of his patient. That his practice was extenſive, and his reputation high, is an undeniable fact. Were theſe originally acquired, or were they ſupported, by real merit? Were they raiſed by arts known to almoſt every individual of every profeſſion, or did they reſult from the impoſing ſplendour of local ſituation? Dr. Glynn was a man of ſtrong talents, and active mind; that he was attentive, inveſtigating, and laborious, will not be denied: his know-

ledge of nature, of diſeaſes, and of his profeſſion, muſt have been in proportion to the employment of his great intellectual powers. He was formed in a ſchool long ſince loſt in the vortex of faſhion, and his warmth of mind did not ſuffer him to bear with temper what he conſidered as the innovations of modern ſyſtematics. To the doctrines of Cullen he was peculiarly hoſtile; and his inſenſibility to the merit of that great man forms the deepeſt ſhade in his character. It is generally underſtood among his brethren, that he never preſcribed bleeding, tartarized antimony, opium, nor cathartics. That he ſhould reject what the medical world believe to be the moſt powerful and efficacious remedies, ſeems at firſt very unaccountable. That evacuants are ſeldom found in his preſcriptions is eaſily ſolved, from the firſt *ſtudium* of the diſeaſe having commonly eliplſed before he ſaw the patient; but the total baniſhment of opium from his materia medica, is not to be accounted for on any known principle. The judgment of the world, however, on the practice of a phyſician of tried integrity, ſhould be ſuſpended until his reaſons for deviating from the common routine are known. Long experience proves the fallacy of many a vaunted ſyſtem, and oft-times diſcloſes an Herculean remedy of its borrowed plumage. When rivalry no longer exiſts, it will be remembered that Dr. Glynn was a phyſician of ſound judgment, cautious but not timid, that he was often ſucceſsful where others had failed, and that he deſerved the reputation he enjoyed. High as that reputation ſtood, it received no aſſiſtance from the arts of authorſhip, for it does not appear that he ever publiſhed on a profeſſional ſubject.

As a poet, the character of Dr. G. is principally ſuſtained by "*The Day of Judgment*," a Seatonian prize poem, publiſhed in 4to 1757. The donation of Mr. Seaton has called forth the powers of many candidates; among theſe, the author of the Day of Judgment occupies a conſpicuous ſtation. A true poetical ſpirit runs through that intereſting performance; it is animated, pictureſque, and harmonious. Where every part is highly finiſhed, it is difficult to ſelect. The proof of a future ſtate from the united conſent of mankind, and of future rewards and puniſhments from the triumph of vice and the depreſſion of virtue in this world, deſerves particular attention. The myriads of the human race, of all times and all nations, appearing before the judgment ſeat, forms an animated and glowing picture. The rapid glance of the poet's eye, "in a fine frenzy rolling," o'er the univerſe, in the laſt conflict with the element of fire, is in the higheſt ſtrain of Engliſh poeſy. After deſcribing the effects of this dread conflict in the deſtruction of the viſible creation, the poet aſſumes a tone of the moſt ſoothing melancholy. Such, ſays he,

——"Is that awful, that tremendous day,
"Whoſe coming who ſhall tell? For as a Thief
"Unheard, unſeen, it ſteals with ſilent pace
"Through Night's dark gloom —Perhaps as here I ſit,
"And rudely carol theſe inconſtant lays,
"Soon ſhall the Hand be check'd, and dumb the Mouth
"That liſps the falſ'ring ſtrain.—O! may it ne'er
"Intrude unwelcome on an ill-ſpent hour,
"But find me rapt in meditations high,
"Hymning my great Creator!"

——"Power ſupreme!
"O everlaſting King! to thee I kneel,
"To thee I lift my voice, With fervent heat
"Melt all ye elements! And thou, high Heaven!
"Shrink like a ſhrivell'd ſcroll! But think, O Lord!
"Think on the beſt, the nobleſt of thy works;
"Think on thine own bright image Think on him
"Who died to ſave us from thy righteous wrath,
"And, 'midſt the wreck of worlds, remember Man!"

The public, who is ſeldom wrong in its judgments, ſhewed an early and continual ſenſe of the excellencies of this poem: it has been more read and more known than any other in the Collection *.

The

* That Dr. Glynn was really the author of this Poem, has been more than doubted. The general opinion of his contemporaries at the time of its production was, that it was written by a Fellow of King's College, who afterwards ſignalized himſelf by works of a ſimilar kind: but who had not then taken the degree of M. A. the neceſſary qualification, by

The evanescent property of wit eludes the pen that would record it. Like the electric fire, it ſtrikes and vaniſhes. The contemporaries of Dr. Glynn will not forget, as long as the power of memory laſts, the flaſhes that ſet the "table on a roar." Though he certainly was not the author of *Lucina ſine Concubitu* *, yet the circumſtance of its having been attributed to him, ſufficiently marks the opinion the world had of his talents. That ingenious piece of irony, aimed at the once idle and paradoxical purſuits of the Royal Society, came from no common hand; and it was highly honourable to the intellectual powers of Dr. G. that the world gave him the credit of being its author.

It is ever a high gratification to be made acquainted with the private life of celebrated men; yet to dwell with minute preciſion on perſonal ſingularities or outre habits, is not required of the biographer. The ſubject of this ſketch had as much of perſonal ſingularity as moſt of his ſpecies; but his native goodneſs of heart, his philanthropy, his benevolence, threw a veil over it. Let no unhallowed hand withdraw that veil!—In his ſtature Dr. G. was below the middle ſize: his conſtitution was vigorous; and the ſtrength of his body, and the powers of his mind, were preſerved to him, by a rigid temperance, to a very advanced age. His face had a peculiar expreſſion of archneſs, and his eye was ſo well formed that it never required the uſe of glaſſes. If he did not combine the wild humour of Rabelais with the genius of Sydenham, and the wit and erudition of Pitcairne, his talents were certainly of the firſt order. Few men poſſeſſed more of claſſical literature; few had more wit, few more humour: *none had more beneficence, none had more integrity.*

*March* 16, 1800.

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## ON REVEALED RELIGION.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Letter, for which I ſolicit inſertion in THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, was written near forty years ago by a Lady to a Man of Letters who had entertained doubts on the ſubject of Religion. It has never appeared in print, and may probably be of uſe in the preſent day. The perſon to whom it was written has been long dead, and the writer of it herſelf has paſſed "that bourne from which no traveller returns." I am, &c.

*Birmingham, May* 3, 1800. BENVOLIO.

DEAR SIR,

I MUST have great faith in your opinion of my veracity, to think it poſſible for you to believe, that ſince the latter end of September I have never had time to conſider your letter in the manner I wiſhed to do: I have no other ſupport for this aſſertion than my bare word. I

by Mr. Saunon's will, to be a candidate The reaſon aſſigned for this extraordinary manœuvre was ſaid to be unjuſtly to diſappoint George Bally, another Fellow of the College, an abſurd and eccentric character, who had obtained the prize twice, but was then at variance with Dr. Glynn. This man vauntingly ſtyled the land at Kilſingbury, out of which the prize iſſued, *his* eſtate, and had actually written a poem on the ſubject of *The Day of Judgment*, which he afterwards publiſhed. The above ſtatement has ever ſince been current in the College and in the Univerſity; and, if correct, does no credit to the memory of Dr. Glynn, who, with many acknowledged good qualities, cannot be ſaid to have taken any pains to ſtifle revenge, when influenced by paſſion or prejudice. That he was capricious and implacable, many of the Fellows of the College, junior to him, have atteſted; and ſome ſtill living have been heard to complain of wanton ſeverities and petty acts of tyranny, in the early part of their lives, in the diſcipline of the College, totally incompatible with the character of a good-tempered man. A very ſarcaſtic character of him, in the form of an epitaph by Mr. H——, occaſioned by his treatment of a friend of that gentleman who died young, was ſome years ago in circulation, and is ſtill in exiſtence.

* *Lucina ſine Concubitu* we can, from good authority, aſſert to be the production of Francis Coventry, author of the Adventures of Pompey the Little. It was ſome time aſcribed erroneouſly to Dr. Hill.

am not now ſorry that my ſilence has been of ſo long ſtanding, as this very time ſeems to me to favour my deſign. The mind is more ſuſceptible of ſerious truths when it is ſoftened by affliction, and ſuch any man muſt feel for the death of ſuch a friend as Mr. Sheaſtone; and you, who are melted by repreſentations of imaginary diſtreſs, muſt ſuffer the deepeſt ſorrow in ſuch a real loſs.

Before I enter upon the ſubject of your letter, give me leave to mention that I have no other motive for what I am going to ſay than a ſincere wiſh for your happineſs. I want to diveſt you of the comfortleſs opinion of annihilation, and perſuade you, that the gloomy hour of death ought to be ſupported by the chearful hope of giving up your ſoul into the hands of a merciful good God; a God, who either did or did not create it. if he did, it is abſurd to doubt but that he can continue its exiſtence, and make that exiſtence happy; to believe he did not, is Atheiſm. "It is impoſſible that God, that great and good Being, created ſuch weak and imperfect creatures as we, with faculties ſo narrow and minds ſo dark, and with underſtandings ſo weak and perplexed, and then made our eternal happineſs to depend on *rightly believing* ſuch points as it is impoſſible for us to conceive or comprehend!" this is what you advance. Is it not as impoſſible to imagine that, under all theſe diſadvantages, we were dropped into the world without receiving any inſtructions to enlarge our faculties, enlighten our minds, and ſtrengthen and guide our underſtandings! This ſure would be an impeachment of God's goodneſs and wiſdom. If God Almighty intended that our innate idea of him ſhould guide and direct us, how comes it to paſs that the ſame ſenſe of Religion was not univerſal? If the reproofs of a man's own conſcience are to reſtrain him, and no given law to direct, how uncertain a guide is this! for the moſt hardened profligates (I preſume you will allow) have fewer checks of this kind, than a beginning ſinner. Thus Reaſon, not ſufficient to direct us, is to call her eyes upon ſome ally powerful enough to ſupport her againſt her rebellious ſubjects; ſhe muſt call in the Fear of God to awe them, and the Love of God to attach them to ſomewhat more worthy and attractive than their own preſent deſtructive ends and objects, and to learn from him the true remedy for her own defects, and the right method of preſerving her own dignity and power. This knowledge is handed to us with every mark of authenticity that any fact can admit of, of which we have no ocular demonſtration. May not a man born in Guinea give credit to the account of water being turned into a ſolid body, though he can have no conception of the fact, but from the repreſentation of it? There is not in the Chriſtian ſyſtem one point of doctrine *contrary* to Reaſon, though there are things *above* it; if there were not, there could be no faith. You ſay that Religion conſiſts *more* in good actions than in right opinions; but let me aſk you, if you had a ſervant that did his duty becauſe he loved you, and, in conſequence of that love, fulfilled all your directions, would you not be apt to prefer that ſervant to one who by chance was equally diligent, but would do his work his own way without the leaſt attention to any thing that you ſaid, telling you that he did not underſtand a Maſter's troubling himſelf about ſuch trifles, they ought to be much below your attention; for his part, he knew his duty without being inſtructed, and if you were not contented with his doing it in his own way, you were an unreaſonable matter, who might be fear'd but could not be loved: he found that you deputed others to explain your will, but for his part, if you ſent your orders by other people, though there was as much reaſon to believe they really were your orders as there could be about any fact in the world, yet he never would believe or put them in practice. You ſay that "our minds are ſo weak that we cannot believe what we pleaſe." A good and gracious God has given a law to guide us; and that ſo explicit, that to a perſon whoſe vices do not make that law a reſtraint (and you, I verily think, have not one vice that wants to be ſheltered under the dark covering of diſbelief), it is matter of aſtoniſhment to me that ſuch a one can have a doubt. I know, that to believe without conviction is impoſſible; but, on the other hand, conſider, my good friend, that to remain in ignorance in an affair of ſuch importance, is highly culpable, when you may receive ſuch information as would, in worldly matters, be amply ſatisfactory. The Trinity, you'll ſay, is too great a myſtery for you to ſubſcribe to; and yet, my dear Sir, you believe my ſoul and body are one and the ſame perſon, and if you had ten thouſand times the underſtanding you have, you cannot explain this union, though I preſume you will

not

not dare to deny the fact. The miſtaken tenderneſs of your own heart leads you to think it inconſiſtent with God's mercy and goodneſs to ſuffer his only ſon to undergo a painful and ignominious death, when by his Almighty will he might have made it otherwiſe; conſider, my good friend, that God has other attributes beſides mercy, he has juſtice too. Have the beſt of us any merit towards God? (I am ſure I know of none but through the merits of my Saviour.) Have not all of us (ſuppoſing we own no light but that of Nature) done many wrong things? Are we not happy, therefore, in knowing that theſe things are blotted out by the expiation of our Saviour's death? You would not think a perſon inconſiſtent who knew that his ſon's paying a temporary penalty (ſuppoſe even that it is a ſevere puniſhment) might be a means of making a great number of people happy—people whom he loved and pitied; yet this ſon, after having paſſed through theſe ſeverities, would ſoon (for what is time to eternity?) reſtored to his former happy ſtate, with the additional happineſs of knowing that his ſufferings had procured them pardon and peace. In this light, does his death appear incomprehenſible? If you will not allow the Reſurrection, how do you (who highly extol God's mercy, and ſink his other attributes to aggrandiſe that,) reconcile to yourſelf the proſperity of bad men and the adverſity of the good? Adverſities they might often extricate themſelves from by being diſhoneſt. Surely, if there is not a ſtate of retribution, you will be much puzzled to account for this unequal diſpenſation. God in no inſtance ſhews his tenderneſs for the good and virtuous more than in his ſevere threats to the wicked. He knows the heart of man is wicked, and therefore in tenderneſs to others has not left it to dictate a looſe and indulgent law to itſelf, but given it a plain rule of duty, and enforced that rule with eternal rewards and puniſhments; *your* life and property is better ſecured by the puniſhment annexed to this law; and God alſo, by threatening me with eternal puniſhments for ſin, ſhews infinite goodneſs, becauſe he furniſhes me with the ſtrongeſt arguments for a good life. You do not think ſocieties guilty of cruelty who form laws which are enforced by inflicting ſevere penalties upon the breach of them, for inſtance, if a man who robs you is hanged for the theft, do you charge the laws by which he ſuffered with cruelty or injuſtice? And why is God Almighty to be arraigned for want of mercy in appointing rewards and puniſhments? "You do not think," you ſay, "that our religious tenets are of equal importance to ourſelves or others with our moral duties." As to ourſelves, I think morality without piety may poſſibly procure us a good character in this world, but can no more ſecure us happineſs in another, than piety without morality; what God has joined together, let no man put aſunder. In regard to our neighbour, I think piety equally neceſſary; for if, by your neglecting to inſtruct your children or ſervants in religious duties, they rob me and cut my throat, what is it to me whether you actually encouraged them to be rogues, or whether they choſe to be ſo themſelves for want of being informed of thoſe laws which Chriſtianity lays down as preventions to ſuch crimes?

In order to prove it inconſiſtent with the goodneſs of God to confine the knowledge of Chriſtianity to a part of mankind, it lies upon you to prove that God is by his goodneſs neceſſarily obliged to do all manner of good to all his creatures at all times; and as I ſuppoſe you allow the infinite nature of God is free, and limited by no neceſſities of this or any other kind; Creation and Being, with all the good things annexed to them or reſulting from them, are free gifts of God; he could have withheld them, and therefore his goodneſs is manifeſt in granting them, and our gratitude due upon receiving them; and, as I ſuppoſe you will allow all the good things we enjoy are the free gift of God, it is nonſenſe to ſay that we have a right to any thing that is a free gift: you do not charge it as a defect in God's goodneſs, that all things in the moral world are not more upon an equality, and yet I ſhould think the ſame diſpoſition that leads you to cavil at religious diſpenſations, might induce you to aſk how it is conſiſtent with God's goodneſs to make one man rich, another poor; one wiſe, another fooliſh; one healthy, another miſerably afflicted with pain and diſeaſes? How is it poſſible to reconcile the neceſſity of an equal diſtribution of religious knowledge, even ſuppoſing Deism was allowed to be the beſt ſcheme of religion? for will not one perſon, by the help of a better underſtanding and a more improved education, draw nearer to the truth than another, and a few times all the reſt? Theſe facts ſure fully refute that

equal

equal diſtribution of religious knowledge ſo much contended for by you and other Deiſts. You do wrong to fancy that a worthy well inſtructed Chriſtian reprobates the whole world: no, he leaves them to the infinite mercy and wiſdom of God their Creator, who will require no more of them than he hath given, and who can provide for their ſalvation by ways and means unknown and inconceivable to you and me. So feeble, ſo imperfect is the light of Nature, that ſociety and civil government can in no country reſt upon it; and ſo unequally is it diſpenſed to different countries, to different individuals, that if this is an objection of any weight, it lies more ſtrong againſt natural than revealed Religion, and therefore is more ſuited to the ſentiments of an Atheiſt than a Deiſt. Can you give me an inſtance of any country in which ſome, either real or pretended, revelation was not the eſtabliſhed religion, and the baſis of civil ſociety? Did you ever read or hear of a people who believe in nothing concerning God but what each man draws from within himſelf, and who do not follow the cuſtoms and traditions of their forefathers in matters of religion? If Chriſtianity is not extenſive enough in the world, what you call natural Religion is full as confined. Let us accept the mercy offered, and not reject it becauſe we don't know how it may pleaſe God to diſpoſe of *others*; God has given you a comfortable ſubſiſtence, you will not, I ſuppoſe, throw it up becauſe he has not explained his reaſons to you for leaving ſo many of your fellow creatures in diſtreſs. Will you turn apoſtate to your own principles, becauſe there are ſo many thouſand whole natural reaſons ſo weak as to render them utterly incapable of diſcovering natural Religion, and of defending them againſt what you call the craft and encroachments of Prieſts? You tell me, I am certainly right; you may be wrong: my good Sir, would you leave your worldly affairs in ſo doubtful a ſituation as this? If you have made inquiry with an intention to be convinced, and have not been able to meet with any ſatisfactory determination, it is then certainly your misfortune, not your fault; but, my dear Sir, don't deceive yourſelf in an affair of this importance; you perhaps don't wiſh to change from wrong to right, and your ſaying that you are too old now to fix your affections on a new object, or to change your faith, makes me ſuſpect that you do not chuſe to be convinced that you have been miſtaken; this very argument that you uſe is againſt you, for if you are near your journey's end, does it not behove you to loſe no time in being quite ſure that you are in the right road to happineſs. Your friend is juſt gone, it may be your turn next; do let me perſuade you to provide yourſelf with the only comfort that I think can attend a death bed—a firm opinion in God's mercies through the merits of a Saviour.

If you call me an enthuſiaſt in religion, I deſire you will extend the epithet to my friendſhip too; for that is the only apology that can be made for this letter, if you think it requires any.

I am, dear Sir, with ſincere and hearty wiſhes for your happineſs, your faithful and obliged humble ſervant,

A—— G——.

P. S. I hear you are ſetting out to-morrow morning for Worceſterſhire; therefore, don't think of reading this long letter to-night, but put it in your pocket, and when you are in your poſt-chaiſe, give it a peruſal. God bleſs you! I wiſh you a good journey and ſafe return.

A—— G——.

## DR. MARK HILDESLEY.*

### LETTER VI.*

*Biſhop's Court, Dec. 31, 1759.*

DEAR SIR,

SUCH is the difference between a Butcher's and Baker's conveyance from Hinckley to L——, and the ſea-ſhonal and long land-poſtage round by London——

If I apologize for your five months delay, what muſt I ſay for mine of eight? The inceſſant attention I had occaſion to beſtow on the buſineſs of diſtributing the recovered moneys from Lord Derby, for the uſe of my Clergy and Schoolmaſters, muſt in ſome meaſure ſpeak for me: but

I muſt

I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge this will not wholly acquit me. Whatever may have been the cauſes of my long ſilence, I deſire you will do me the juſtice to believe, oblivion or want of due regard was not in the number. The purpoſes of directing my pen toward you have been more than a few, but my will and inclination to write you a long letter from this diſtant place, I fancy may in great meaſure account for my putting it off from day to day till opportunity of uninterrupted leiſure ſhould offer; till finding, if I waited for that, I ſhould ſtay ſo long, till I might be in danger of your returning my letter unopened, as a juſt reſentment of my neglect of a friend I had ever made and ſincerely entertained the moſt cordial profeſſions of love and eſteem.

The ſundry deaths of friends and acquaintance ſince I was in England, give me a juſt idea of all ſublunary enjoyments. The ſight of Lady Torrington's hand to paper, after I had been aſſured ſhe was dead and buried, ſurpriſed me greatly: but this was owing to the ſlow and uncertain paſſing of letters to this unpacquetted Land of Man, for though it is poſſible for me to receive a letter from you in five days, although a poſt beyond London, the chance is ſtill greater for that of as many weeks.

I am ſtill, as you ever remember me, a valetudinary, and ride as per order for my life, for the ſake of ſuch as are deſirous of its preſervation. I have much ſuch a lawn very near me, as that of Lillyhoo, for my exerciſe, and ſometimes I take a ride on the ſandy ſea ſhore, which is very pleaſant and agreeable in calm weather. Our winters here are rather milder than in England; for immediately after the greateſt rains, I can command terra firma. But the winds are rather more frequent than I could wiſh, which the natives regard not.

I am obliged to you for your inſtructions to your brother, or rather your ſiſter farmer; for Mrs. Hildeſley is the Lady Governante in thoſe affairs. There is no danger of our land's being too rich for St Foin, moſt of it being a dry ſand or gravel. I have tried a ſmall quantity, and if it ſucceeds, and I live to ſee another ſeaſon, ſhall augment my crop. Barley is the chief commodity cultivated in this country, of which we have two ſorts, the crops; and my cunning dame, knowing that nothing is to be done without manure, has thought proper to breed a great number of hogs, confined in large walled yards; and which are alſo uſeful in our large family. But 20 buſhels of ſout, good Sir, where ſhall we have it? You ſpeak like one that lives within reach of the reſervoirs of the great metropolis of England: for though we keep good fires, it would be long before we could ſave that quantity of ſout.

It is uſual in this country to fling all their turf and coal aſhes on the dunghill; but I have taught 'em better, by houling ſome; and have ſurpriſed them with telling them, if they would carry them dry to a certain Clergyman in Hertfordſhire, he would give them 3d. per buſhel for them. Our turf here is the beſt of fuel; but though we have it for cutting and carrying, it is dearer than coals, which we have from Whitehaven at 13s. per ton, viz. 48 buſhels: but n. b. they ſtrike their coals, and heap their corn meaſure, juſt the reverſe of what is done in England. Wheat is commonly 4s. per buſhel, and barley 2s. with little or no variation; excepting that in the very ſcarce time I ſold for 6s. and 3s. Turnips, as you ſay, would be an improvement, eſpecially in our ſandy ſoils. But they don't go out of their track; they prefer potatoes for their own eating, and leave their ſheep to what graſs they can find. Another reaſon they give me is, that potatoes ſave bread, which turnips would not. There is a great deficiency this year in the herring fishery, which is a great loſs to the country in general, not only with reſpect to the neceſſary food, but of money alſo, of which there hath been produced in a year ſometimes 10,000l. beſides what were reſerved for their own eating. You will ſmile at another cuſtom of this country, almoſt univerſally prevailing, viz. of making both ends meet of corn and hay every year, from a ſtrange fancy they have of their not being good the ſecond year. Our food of all ſorts, though double of what it was 20 years ago, is ſtill certainly much cheaper than in the South of England. Mutton and beef at 2d. or 2½d.; pork the ſame: veal we do not buy, of which is plenty at 10d and 1s. What think you of twelve boiled geeſe at the chriſtening of a poor body's child? This is a fact I am aſſured of from one of our Clergy, who was at the chriſtening of them. They will have a vaſt deal of victuals on ſuch occaſions, though they

are to live on ſalt herrings and potatoes all the reſt of the year.

"Clover is a pretty general improvement here, but ſeldom laſts above 3 years. Nor can we let any of our grass lay much longer, on account of being ſoon overrun with gols or furze, by the ſpreading of the ſeed in windy weather. Our great deficiency is that of fences; and yet all encloſe with hedges (as they call 'em), made with ſods, and filled up in the middle with ſand or dirt, about 4 feet broad and 5 high. But theſe fences the ſheep laugh at: and indeed ſcarce any thing can confine them, they are ſo wild and given to ramble: hence many feuds amongſt neighbours on account of treſpaſſing: the little horſes and cows too will clamber ſurpriſingly.

Thus little as I am ſkilled in farming affairs, I think I have given you a long hiſtory of Manks farming: and which poſſibly is a repetition of what I have told you before; a foible common to deſcribers or ſtory-tellers, which you muſt excuſe, for it is difficult to find matter for entertainment to one who is a ſtranger to our country and people.—As to publick affairs; about once a month I ſee the papers; and perhaps, whilſt we are rejoicing at his Majeſty's ſucceſſes in one quarter, there may be a defeat and diſappointment in another. Upon my word, the City of London's addreſs was a well drawn, ſpirited compoſition!

I am not out of pain for the credit of a late noble Commander, returned from a victorious engagement, of which he was ſo unfortunate as to ſhare none of the laurels. My ſmall perſonal acquaintance with him, and the family, as well as his former geperal good character, incline me to wiſh he may be able to reſcue it from its preſent diminution.—Pray, what ſay your wiſe ones to this threatened invaſion? Or has the preſent joy for the ſundry acquiſitions in America diſſipated all fear of an avenging attack nearer home?—We hear there have been great outrages in Ireland, occaſioned by the populace having taken it into their heads that the Parliament there were about ſomewhat very detrimental to them.

"We Manks folks, being put to it to find ſomewhat to contend for, having no places of conſiderable honour and profit to aſpire to, are often engaged in ſuits about boundaries and private property. But as to national concerns of our neighbouring countries, we truſt to Providence to ſtand or fall with them. Our ſituation and inſignificance together, may be reckoned among the ingredients of our ſafety. However we ſhould not be too confident; for Monſieur Thurot, they ſay, is not far from us: but we are in hopes Commodore Boys will ſhew him which is the beſt port of Scotland to land in. A confirmation of Admiral Hawke's further ſucceſs is impatiently expected, viz. of his having taken two more ſhips, and deſtroyed nine. But this and perhaps more events will be ſtale by the time this reaches your hands; for our Manks packets are very uncertain. Before I ſhut up my paper, which 'tis high time was cloſed (though apologies from this diſtance, I think, ſhould be applied only to ſhort letters), give me leave to enquire, whether you have ſeen Mr. Hanbury, a Leiceſterſhire Clergyman's, publick-ſpirited ſcheme for benefiting poſterity by planting? Of which he has himſelf ſet a good example, and which, if I had not had one in my worthy predeceſſor here, I ſhould be inclined to have followed, as far as this climate and country would admit. He laments greatly the decline of that profitable amuſement in England. The late Biſhop of this See lived to ſee and partake of the good of his genius in this way. And, though this cannot be my motive and expectation to tread after him in that track, yet I ſhall endeavour at leaſt to recruit the great number that were cut down by his executors for repairs.

I ſhould be glad, at your leiſure, to be informed of the receipt of this volume from Manks land, and of your and Mrs. H———'s health, though it be upon a card. For the deſign of writing a long letter (which, as I ſaid, is very natural and deſirable from ſuch far diſtant friends) I believe is one main occaſion of delays in writing. Be it ſooner or later that you favour me with your hand to paper, it will be extremely acceptable whenever it comes. In the mean time, be aſſured I remain (in which Mrs. Hildeſley joins) your and Mrs. H———'s moſt ſtedfaſt faithful and affectionate friend,

M. SODOR & MAN.

When you next ſee the Ladies at the Temple, will you be ſo good as to preſent them with my wife's and my reſpectful compliments, together with my thanks

for

for their being ſo obliging as, in the height of their affliction, to acknowledge the receipt of my friendly condolence on the great loſs they in particular and the neighbourhood in general had ſuſtained by the death of the moſt worthy Gentleman, who was an honour and happineſs to the country where he reſided.—I dare ſay, Sir, you, amongſt others, ſenſibly miſs ſo valuable a neighbour.

## TO THE ABBE BARRUEL.

"The cauſe of Religion is ill ſerved by the endeavour to ſwell, without the ſtrongeſt proofs, the catalogue of its adverſaries.

"We could demonſtrate that the precipitation with which M. Barruel has written, has prevented him from catching the *true* ſenſe of the works which he undertakes to confute; has made him diſcover contradictions which do not exiſt; and has ſometimes made him appear in the wrong, in reſpect of perſons with whom it is ſo eaſy to be always in the right."

*Anti-Jacobin Review, Append. to Vol. III. pages* 508 & 513.

SIR,

I MUCH doubt whether you have read my letter, dated January 10th, with that attention and diſpoſition to be convinced which the importance of the ſubject demanded. After having diſpaſſionately pointed out your erroneous concluſions, not only by quotations from the original work, but alſo by a faithful tranſlation of thoſe paſſages which principally related to the ſubject under conſideration, I hoped, from your clerical character, that you would neither preſume to repeat falſe propoſitions, which were amply refuted, nor bring forward a *new* quotation, with a view to diſtort the meaning of Profeſſor Kant's principles by another miſrepreſentation.

As I am deſirous to conclude this controverſy with the preſent reply, allow me to aſſure you that I find no reaſon whatever to retract a *ſingle* word of my former aſſertions and proofs: 1. That you have unjuſtly aſcribed immoral motives to Profeſſor Kant, and 2. That you are a Caſuiſt rather than a Logician, and conſequently unqualified to write upon philoſophical ſubjects.

Having in my former letter ſatisfactorily demonſtrated, that you had not only miſquoted Kant's propoſitions, given them promiſcuouſly from different parts of his Eſſay in queſtion, and thrown them out piece meal from a mutilated French tranſlation, I was not a little amuſed to find that you had reſorted to your old expedient, and quoted a new paſſage altogether unconnected with any of the five *charges* which you, in the character of a *public Accuſer*, had preferred againſt the peaceful and venerable Kant. Indeed I truſt it will appear from the following quotation, that I have with ſome juſtice doubted your talent of reaſoning, and that *your logic bears no ſimilitude to mine*.

Inſtead of repeating the original text of the words which you have ſelected to convince the public that Kant has ſomewhere affirmed "it was melancholy to be obliged to ſeek in the hopes of another world for the end and deſtiny of the human ſpecies," I ſhall firſt preſent you with an *accurate* tranſlation of the *new* paſſage which you have triumphantly exhibited as tantamount to your abſurd aſſertion, though it is confeſſedly a *logical conception*, or rather one of your illogical concluſions, but by no means what you made it appear before, a quotation from Kant; and next, I ſhall ſubjoin your erroneous tranſlation of that new paſſage.

At the concluſion of Kant's Eſſay, entitled "An Idea or Plan of an Univerſal Hiſtory in a Coſmopolitical View," he ſtates the 9th and laſt propoſition, which involves a philoſophic attempt to prove the poſſibility of writing a general hiſtory of the world, according to *a natural plan*, tending to point out a perfect civil union of mankind, and promoting at the ſame time that beneficent purpoſe of nature. After having deduced from the hiſtory of ancient nations, that a gradual improvement of the moral and political conſtitution of man in our quarter of the globe is obvious, even in the deſtruction of ſtates, and that, by tracing the ſucceſſive changes and revolutions of different nations, we ſhall at length diſcover a guide that points out the pleaſing though diſtant proſpect of attaining ſuch

ſtate or condition as promiſes the complete developement of thoſe talents and natural faculties of mankind, by which their ſecret final deſtiny may be fulfilled (page 685); the learned Profeſſor obſerves, that ſuch a *juſtification** of Nature, or rather of *Providence**, is no unimportant motive for adopting a peculiar point of view in the contemplation of the world. For, ſays he,

"Of what uſe is it to praiſe the magnificence and wiſdom of Creation in the irrational (*i. e.* animal) kingdom of Nature, and to recommend us contemplation, if that part of the great theatre of ſupreme wiſdom which involves the ſcope of the whole—the hiſtory of mankind—ſhall remain an everlaſting objection againſt it (that is, againſt ſuch praiſe and contemplation, but certainly *not* againſt the ſupreme wiſdom itſelf), if in viewing that part of the theatre (*i. e.* mankind and its hiſtory), we are obliged to turn our eyes from them with indignation, and, while we deſpair of ever finding therein (*i. e.* in that hiſtory) an accompliſhed rational end, we are led to hope for this end in another (*i. e.* in a better) world?"

The reader is requeſted to compare this genuine tranſlation of the miſapplied paſſage with that of my Reverend antagoniſt, which is as follows:

"And of what import, indeed, can it be to us to extol and exhort us to conſider the majeſty and wiſdom of the Creation in beings deprived of reaſon; if in the ſuperior part of the theatre, in that which contains the *great end* of all the reſt, in the hiſtory of the human ſpecies, we find an eternal objection to that ſupreme wiſdom; *if reluctantly obliged to turn our eyes from the ſcene, and, deſpairing of ever ſeeing* HERE *a reaſonable end accompliſhed, we are reduced to hope for it in another world.*"

Who then, my worthy Abbé, is the *Sophiſter?* "Who is the *falſe* tranſlator that wiſhes to *impoſe ſuch miſchievous doctrines on an Engliſh Publick?*" If I were inclined to imitate your example of dealing in barefaced and unſupported *declarations*, where would be the end of a controverſy in which *you* are the *aggreſſor?* What! Do you imagine that the world is ſo blind, ſo deſtitute of judgment and liberality, as to be guided by *mere* aſſertions, when you ſay that you *could adduce many proofs of my aſtoniſhing and convenient logic*, without being able to ſubſtantiate even a *ſingle one*, after having ſearched ſeveral months for unconnected paſſages which might anſwer your purpoſe of diſtorting them? A *convenient* mode of reaſoning indeed! But the charming confidence and ſelf-approbation evinced in every page of your writings, and the opprobrious epithets *you* beſtow on Kant, are truly edifying: they deſerve no reply from *my* pen. If, however, you ſhould, fortunately or unfortunately for the good cauſe, fulfil your *ſolemn engagement*, and DEMONSTRATE *that the principal doctrines of Kant are more injurious to the ſcience of* (your execrable countryman) *Robeſpierre*, I truſt I ſhall not find it very difficult to prove that your polemic ſpirit, or rather your principles of religious and political perſecution, are infinitely *more* dangerous to the peace and welfare of ſociety, than the intellectual engines contrived by the worſt of inquiſitors. Nay, *there* condemned the unhappy victim only in conſequence of his own profeſſions, but *you* wiſh to blaſt the reputation of a man whom the world (a few *fanatics* excepted) revere for his age, his talents, and his integrity, even after you have been told and convinced that he *does not* maintain or profeſs the principles you impute to him in conſequence of falſe interpretations.

Believe me, Sir, I do not envy you the office you have undertaken, or the peculiar ſpecies of logic with which you defend your ſtrange aſſertions; nor need you be in the leaſt apprehenſive that "all Germany will riſe in judgment againſt you." There is no danger from that quarter; the Germans are too well acquainted with KANT, whoſe works will deſcend to poſterity, when your *polemical* ſketches and *perſonal* invectives will be conſigned to eternal oblivion.

MAGNA EST VERITAS, ET PRÆVALEBIT.

A. F. M. WILLICH.

*London, April* 17, 1800.

* Theſe two words are likewiſe marked in the original German.

ACCOUNT

# ACCOUNT
## OF
# *WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.*

THIS delightful poet and truly original genius, whose works will engage the attention of poſterity equally as they have done the preſent times was born at Berkhampſtead in Herfordſhire in November 1731, as the diurnal writers inform us. His father, John Cowper, Rector of Berkhampſtead and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, was ſecond ſon of Spencer Cowper Eſq. one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, brother of Lord Chancellor Cowper. Our author is ſaid to have received his education at Weſtminſter, from whence, we believe, he was tranſferred to Cambridge, which he left without taking any degree. His plan at that time was to ſtudy the law, he therefore quitted the Univerſity, and entered himſelf of the Inner Temple. At this period of his life he was celebrated for the vivacity and ſprightlineſs of his converſation, and the brilliancy of his wit. He aſſociated with thoſe who were moſt eminent in the literary world; and though we do not know that he employed the preſs on any work, he was well known to poſſeſs the powers of compoſition, and was not the leaſt diſtinguiſhed of the group which then dictated the laws of taſte. An office of conſiderable value, which had been ſecured for a term to his family, it is ſuppoſed he was intended to fill, and in the mean time he engaged in the ſtudy of the law with ſome application, but with little ſucceſs. His temper and diſpoſition were not in union with the buſtle of buſineſs, his health became precarious, and ſome events alluded to in his poems, but not ſufficiently explained, compelled him to ſeek that country retirement, the charms of which he has ſo beautifully deſcanted on in the following lines:

But ſlighted as it is, and by the Great
Abandoned, and, which ſtill I more regret,
Infected with the manners and the modes
It knew not once, the country wins me ſtill;
I never fram'd a wiſh, or form'd a plan,
That flatter'd me with hopes of earthly bliſs,
But there I laid the ſcene. There early ſtray'd
My fancy, ere yet liberty of choice
Had found me, or the hope of being free.
My very dreams were rural; rural, too,
The firſt-born efforts of my youthful Muſe,
Sportive and jingling her poetic bells
Ere yet her ear was miſtreſs of their pow'rs.
No bard could pleaſe me but whoſe lyre was tun'd
To Nature's praiſes. Heroes and their feats
Fatigued me, never weary of the pipe
Of Pæyrus, aſſembling, as he ſang
The ruſtic throng beneath his fav'rite beech.
Then Milton had indeed a poet's charms:
New to my taſte, his Paradiſe ſurpaſs'd
The ſtruggling efforts of my boyiſh tongue
To ſpeak its excellence. I danc'd for joy.
I marvell'd much that at ſo ripe an age
As twice ſeven years, his beauties had then firſt
Engag'd my wonder; and admiring ſtill,
And ſtill admiring, with regret ſuppoſ'd
The joy half loſt, becauſe not ſooner found.
There, too, enamour'd of the life I lov'd,
Pathetic in its praiſe, in its purſuit
Determin'd, and poſſeſſing it at laſt
With tranſports ſuch as favour'd lovers feel,
I ſtudied, priz'd, and wiſh'd that I had known,
Ingenious Cowley! and, though now reclaim'd
By modern lights from an erroneous taſte,
I cannot but lament thy ſprightly wit
Entangled in the cobwebs of the ſchools.
I ſtill revere thee, courtly though retir'd;
Though ſtretch'd at eaſe in Chertſey's ſilent bow'rs,
Not unemploy'd; and finding rich amends
For the loſt world in ſolitude and verſe.
'Tis born with all: the love of Nature's works
Is an ingredient in the compound man,
Infus'd at the creation of the kind.
And though th' Almighty Maker has throughout
Diſcriminated each from each, by ſtrokes
And touches of his hand, with ſo much art
Diverſified, that two were never found
Twins at all points—yet this obtains in all,
That all diſcern a beauty in his works,

And

And all can taste them: minds that have
been form'd
And tutor'd with a taste exact,
But none without some relish, none unmov'd.
It is a flame that dies not even there,
Where nothing feeds it: neither business,
crowds,
Nor habits of luxurious city life;
Whatever else they smother of true worth
In human bosoms; quench it, or abate.
The villas with which London stands begirt,
Like a swarth Indian with his belt of
beads,
Prove it. A breath of unadulterate air,
The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer
The citizen, and brace his languid frame!
Ev'n in the stifling bosom of the town,
A garden in which nothing thrives, has charms
That soothe the rich possessor; much consol'd,
That here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Of nightshade, or valerian, grace the wall
He cultivates. These serve him with a hint
That Nature lives, that sight-refreshing green
Is still the livery she delights to wear,
Though sickly samples of th' exuberant whole.
What are the casements lin'd with creeping herbs,
The prouder lattice fronted with a range
Of orange, myrtle, or the fragrant weed,
The Frenchman's darling *? Are they not all proofs
That man immur'd in cities, still retains
His inborn inextinguishable thirst
Of rural scenes, compensating his loss
By supplemental shifts, the best he may?
The most unfurnish'd with the means of life,
And they that never pass their brick wall bounds
To range the fields, and treat their lungs with air,
Yet feel the burning instinct: over head
Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick,
And water'd duly. There the pitcher stands
A fragment, and the spoutless tea pot there;
Sad witness how close-pent man regrets
The country, with what ardour he contrives
A peep at Nature, when he can no more.
Hail, therefore, patroness of health, and ease,
And contemplation, heart consoling joys
And harmless pleasures, in the throng'd abode
Of multitudes unknown! hail, Rural Life!
Address himself who will to the pursuit
Of honours, or emoluments, or fame;
I shall not add myself to such a chace,
Thwart his attempts or envy his success.
Some must be great. Great offices will have
Great talents. and God gives to ev'ry man
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall
Just in the niche he was ordained to fill.
To the deliv'rer of an injur'd land
He gives a tongue t' enlarge upon, an heart
To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs;
To monarchs dignity; to judges sense;
To artists ingenuity and skill;
To me an unambitious mind, content
In the low vale of life, that early felt
A wish for ease and leisure, and ere long
Found here that leisure and that ease I wish'd.

TASK, Book II.

The retirement he chose was at Olney in Buckingham, where he resided with the widow of a deceased friend, the Rev Mr. Unwin, and here cultivated his poetical talents. The first performances he is known to have produced were some hymns, published in a collection called the Olney Hymns, and distinguished by the letter C. In 1782 the first volume of his Poems appeared, which soon obtained, as they deserved, a singular share of attention. After the first edition, a preface was added to the volume by the Rev. John Newton, who in these terms speaks of the author.

"It is very probable these Poems may come into the hands of some persons in whom the sight of the author's name will awaken a recollection of incidents and scenes, which through length of time they had almost forgotten. They will be reminded of *one* who was once the companion of their chosen hours, and who set out with them in early life, in the paths which lead to literary honours, to influence and affluence, with equal prospects of success. But he was suddenly

* Mignonette.

denly and powerfully withdrawn from thoſe purſuits, and he left them without regret, yet not till he had ſufficient opportunity of counting the coſt, and of knowing the value of what he gave up. If happineſs could have been found in claſſical attainments, in an elegant taſte, in the exertions of wit, fancy, and genius, and in the eſteem and converſe of ſuch perſons as in theſe reſpects were moſt congenial with himſelf, he would have been happy. But he was not—He wondered (as thouſands in a ſimilar ſituation ſtill do) that he ſhould continue diſſatisfied, with all the means apparently conducive to ſatisfaction within his reach—But in due time, the cauſe of his diſappointment was diſcovered to him—he had lived without God in the world. In a memorable hour, the wiſdom that is from above viſited his heart. Then he felt himſelf a wanderer, and then he found a guide. Upon this change of views, a change of plan and conduct followed of courſe. When he ſaw the buſy and gay world in its true light, he left it with as little reluctance as a priſoner when called to liberty leaves his dungeon. Not that he became a Cynic or an Aſcetic—a heart filled with love to God, will ſweetly breathe benevolence to men. But the turn of his temper inclining him to rural life, he indulged it, and the providence of God evidently preparing his way and marking out his retreat, he retired into the country. By theſe ſteps the good hand of God, unknown to me, was providing for me one of the principal bleſſings of my life, a friend and a counſellor, in whoſe company, for almoſt ſeven years, though we were ſeldom ſeven ſucceſſive waking hours ſeparated, I always found new pleaſure; a friend, who was not only a comfort to myſelf, but a bleſſing to the affectionate poor people among whom I then lived."

A long interpoſition, Mr Newton proceeds, followed, which ſecluded the author ſtill more; but at length the preſage of the returning day arrived, and ſome of the firſt fruits of the poet's recovery were then preſented to the public. This preface is dated the 18th of February 1782.

The recovery of the author enabled him further to attend to his literary purſuits. In 1785 he gave the public the work by which he will be the beſt known to poſterity, we mean "THE TASK," a Poem, in ſix Books, occaſioned by a lady, fond of blank verſe, demanding a poem of that kind from the author, and giving him at the ſame time the SOFA for a ſubject. The injunction he obeyed, and connecting another ſubject with it, purſued the train of thought to which his ſituation and turn of mind led him. This brought forth at length, inſtead of the trifle which he at firſt intended, a ſerious affair, a volume. A volume, however, which will continue to be admired ſo long as the Engliſh language ſhall exiſt. Added to it, are An Epiſtle to Joſeph Hill, Eſq; Tirocinium, or a Review of Schools, containing ſevere ſtrictures on the general mode of public education in theſe kingdoms, and the Hiſtory of John Gilpin, which had been rendered popular by the inimitable recitation of Mr. Henderſon at Freemaſon's Hall the preceding year.

Mr. Cowper's next work was "The Iliad and Odyſſey of Homer, tranſlated into Engliſh blank verſe," which were publiſhed in 2 volumes 4to. in 1791. The chief deſign of this undertaking was to give the Engliſh reader a verſion of Homer free from the factitious embelliſhments of Pope's eſtabliſhed tranſlation, more faithful to the original, and without the additions which that tranſlator licentiouſly introduced. How far this deſign has been executed, we believe the learned have not yet entirely decided.

The remaining literary work of Mr. Cowper, though ſuppoſed to be finiſhed, has not yet ſeen the light, we mean his complete tranſlation of Milton's Latin and Italian Poetry, which Mr. Hayley deſcribes as an elegant and ſpirited verſion. To this may be added ſome parts of Andreini's Adamo, which the ſame Gentleman mentions in the following terms: "He (Andreini) happened to engage my attention when the health of my revered friend Mr. Cowper allowed him to be my gueſt; and, after our more ſerious morning ſtudies, it afforded us a pleaſant relaxation and amuſement to throw ſome parts of the *Adamo* into Engliſh in a rapid yet metrical tranſlation. In this joint work, or rather paſtime, it would be needleſs, if it were poſſible, to diſtinguiſh the lines of the ſeveral tranſlators, as the verſion has no higher aim than to gratify the curioſity of the Engliſh reader, without aſpiring to praiſe. A very different character is due to that verſion of Milton's Latin poetry, which my excellent friend has finiſhed with ſuch care and felicity, that even from the ſeparate ſpecimens of it, with which this life is embelliſhed, you, my dear Warton, and every delicate judge of

of poetry, will, I am confident, eſteem it an abſolute model of poetical tranſlation for the honour of Milton, and for that of his moſt worthy interpreter. I hope that the whole of this admirable performance may be ſoon imparted to the public, as I truſt that returning health will happily reſtore its incomparable author to his ſuſpended ſtudies; an event that may affect the moral intereſt and the moral delight of the world—for rarely, very rarely indeed, has Heaven beſtowed on any individual ſuch an ample, ſuch a variegated portion of true poetical genius; and never did it add greater purity of heart to that divine yet perilous talent, to guide and ſanctify its exertion. Thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the writings and virtues of my ineſtimable friend, muſt be moſt fervent in their hopes, that in the courſe and cloſe of his poetical career he may reſemble his great and favourite predeceſſors, Homer and Milton; their ſpirits were cheered and illuminated, in the decline of life, by a freſh portion of poetical power; and if, in their latter productions, they roſe not to the full force and ſplendour of their meridian glory, they yet enchanted mankind with the ſweetneſs and ſerenity of their deſcending light *."

The hopes and expectations of Mr. Hayley, expreſſed in the preceding paragraph, we fear were not gratified, as, according to the information of a friend, we have reaſon to apprehend that Mr. Cowper's ſtate of health continued wavering and uncertain during the remainder of his life; ſubject to frequent relapſes, and exhibiting at times a ſpectacle of calamity moſt diſtreſſing to a feeling mind. By the exertions and ſolicitations of the ſame amiable friend, to whom he owed the above panegyric, he was indebted for a penſion obtained from the Crown, than which no exerciſe of royal benevolence was ever calculated more to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the good, or the expectations of the generous. It was in truth a tribute to virtue and genius, which did honour to all the parties concerned in the tranſaction.

To this account we ſhall only add, that Mr. Cowper was releaſed from the cares and troubles of life the 25th April 1800, at Eaſt Dereham in Norfolk; and it would afford us pleaſure to receive a more detailed account of this admirable poet than we have been able to obtain.

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THE

# LONDON REVIEW,

AND

# *LITERARY JOURNAL,*

## FOR MAY 1800.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

**The Farmer's Boy; a Rural Poem, in Four Books. By Robert Bloomfield. 4to and 8vo. Vernor and Hood, &c. 1800.**

IT is the obſervation of Dr. Warton, ſpeaking of Thomſon, that he "was bleſſed with a ſtrong and copious fancy; he hath enriched poetry with a variety of new and original images, which he painted from Nature itſelf, and from his own actual obſervations: his deſcriptions have therefore a diſtinctneſs and truth, which are utterly wanting to thoſe of poets who have only copied from each other, and have never looked abroad on the objects themſelves. Thomſon was

* Dedication of the Life of Milton to Dr. Joſeph Warton, p. 21, 4to. 1796.

accuſtomed

accuſtomed to wander away into the country for days and weeks, attentive to "each rural ſight, each rural ſound," while many a poet, who has dwelt for years in the Strand, has attempted to deſcribe fields and rivers, and generally ſucceeded accordingly. Hence the nauſeous repetition of the ſame circumſtances; hence the diſguſting impropriety of introducing what may be called a ſet of hereditary images, without proper regard to the age or climate or occaſion in which they were formerly uſed." To the truth of theſe remarks, every reader of paſtorals will give his aſſent. It is therefore with ſatisfaction that we announce a performance, which, though written as it appears in the heart of London, preſents to the reader ſcenes drawn from Nature, and many of them affording novelty as well as entertainment. The Farmer's Boy delineates the varied employments of his life during the four ſeaſons of the year, in verſe at once ſtrong and harmonious; he paints ſcenes which pleaſe the imagination, and preſents to view ſituations which every obſerver of nature will recognize, and far ſuperior to the hackneyed deſcriptions of modern paſtoral poets. In ſhort, whether we conſider this poem with reference to the ſituation of the author, the total abſence of the advantages of education, the ſentiments it contains, or the beauties it exhibits, we cannot deny it very conſiderable praiſe, and rank it much above the common efforts of the Muſe.

We ſhall ſelect ſome paſſages for the entertainment of our readers.

In the firſt part, the Spring, the following animated proceſſion occurs:

Neglected now the early *daiſy* lies;
Nor thou pale *primroſe* bloom'ſt the only prize:
Advancing SPRING profuſely ſpreads abroad
Flowers of all hues, with ſweeteſt fragrance ſtor'd;
Where'er ſhe treads, LOVE gladdens every plain,
*Delight* on tiptoe bears her lucid train,
Sweet *Hope* with *conſcious* bluſh before her flies,
Anticipating wealth from ſummer ſkies;
All nature feels her renovating ſway;
The ſheep-fed paſture and the meadow gay;
And trees and ſhrubs, no longer budding ſeen,
Diſplay the new-grown branch of lighter green;
On airy downs the ſhepherd idling lies,
And lulls ſecurely in the mid-day ſkies.
Here thou, my boy, thy darling chace purſue,
For every day was GILES a ſhepherd too.

The ſcenery of the following lines will pleaſe the contemplative reader;

Shot up from broad rank blades that droop below,
The nodding WHEAT-EAR forms a graceful bow,
With milky kernels ſtarting full, weigh'd down,
Ere yet the Sun had ting'd its head with brown;
Whilſt thouſands in a flock, for ever gay,
Loud chirping *ſparrows* welcome on the day,
And from the mazes of the leafy thorn
Drop one by one upon the bending corn;
GILES with a pole aſſails their cloſe retreats,
And round the graſs-grown dewy border beats,
On either ſide completely overſpread,
Here branches hang, there corn o'ercrops the head.
Green covert, hail! for through the varying year,
No hours ſo ſweet, no ſcene to him ſo dear.
Here *Wiſdom*'s placid eye delighted ſees
His frequent intervals of lonely eaſe,
And with one ray his infant ſoul inſpires,
Juſt kindling there her never-dying fires,
Whence ſolitude derives peculiar charms,
And heaven-directed thought his boſom warms,
Juſt where the parting bough's light ſhadows play,
Scarce in the ſhade, nor in the ſcorching day,
Stretch'd on the turf he lies, a peopled bed,
Where ſwarming inſects creep around his head.
The ſmall duſt colour'd beetle climbs with pain
O'er the ſmooth plantain leaf, a ſpacious plain!
Thence higher ſtill, by countleſs ſteps convey'd,
He gains the ſummit of a ſhiv'ring blade,
And ſhirts his filmy wings, and looks around,
Exulting in his diſtance from the ground.
The tender ſpeckled moth here dancing ſeen,
The vaulting graſſhopper of glaſſy green,

And all peculiar *Summer's* ſporting train,
Their little lives by various powers ſuſtain.
But what can unaſſiſted viſion do?
What, but recoil where moſt it would purſue;
His patient gaze but finiſh with a ſigh,
When muſic waking ſpeaks the *ſky-lark* nigh.
Juſt ſtarting from the corn ſhe chearly ſings,
And truſts with conſcious pride her downy wings;
Still louder breathes, and in the face of day
Mounts up, and calls on GILES to mark her way.
Cloſe to his eyes his hat he inſtant bends,
And forms a friendly *télélcope*, that lends
Juſt aid enough to dull the glaring light,
And place the wand'ring bird before his ſight;
Yet oft beneath a cloud ſhe ſweeps along,
Loſt for awhile, yet pours her varied ſong:
He views the ſpot, and as the cloud moves by,
Again ſhe ſtretches up the clear blue ſky;
Her form, her motion, undiſtinguiſhed quite,
Save when ſhe wheels direct from ſhade to light:
The fluttering ſongſtreſs a mere ſpeck became,
Like fancy's floating bubbles in a dream;
He ſees her yet, but yielding to repoſe,
Unwillingly his jaded eyelids cloſe.
Delicious ſleep! From ſleep who could forbear,
With no more guilt than GILES, and no more care?
Peace o'er his ſlumbers waves her guardian wing,
Nor conſcience once diſturbs him with a ſting;
He wakes refreſh'd from every trivial pain,
And takes his pole and brushes round again.

With another quotation from the concluſion of Autumn, we ſhall diſmiſs this pleaſing performance:

In ſafety hous'd throughout NIGHT's length'ning reign,
The cock ſends forth a loud and piercing ſtrain;
More frequent, as the glooms of midnight flee
And hours roll round, that brought him liberty,
When Summer's early dawn, mild, clear, and bright,
Chas'd quick away the tranſitory night—
Hours now in darkneſs veil'd; yet loud the ſcream
Of greeſe impatient for the playful ſtream;
And all the feather'd tribe impriſon'd raiſe
Their morning notes of inharmonious praiſe;
And many a clamorous hen and cockerel gay,
When daylight ſlowly through the fog breaks way,
Fly wantonly abroad: but ah, how ſoon
The ſhades of twilight follow hazy noon,
Short'ning the buſy day!—day that ſlides by
Amidſt th' unfiniſh'd toils of HUSBANDRY;
Toils that each morn reſum'd with double care,
To meet the icy terrors of the year;
To meet the threats of *Boreas* undiſmay'd,
And *Winter's* gathering frowns and hoary head.
Then welcome, COLD; welcome, ye ſnowy nights!
Heaven, midſt your rage, ſhall mingle pure delights;
And confidence of hope the ſoul ſuſtain,
While devaſtation ſweeps along the plain:
Nor ſhall the child of poverty deſpair,
But bleſs THE POWER that rules the *changing* year,
Aſſur'd—though horrors round his cottage reign—
The *Spring* will come, and Nature ſmile again.

The author of this poem is the offſpring of parents, from whom he could derive no advantage of education. He was born about the year 1767, at Honington, near Euſton, and his father died before he was a year old. At the age of eleven years he became a ſervant to a farmer, and afterwards, under the direction of an elder brother, a ſhoemaker in the city of London. In this ſituation he laudably found time to cultivate his mind, and in conſequence became a poet. His conduct in his ſervile ſtate has been diligent and exemplary; and his character, as deſcribed by Mr. Capel Loft, the publiſher of the poem, has been ſuch as to excite admiration and to command applauſe. We have heard that a Noble Duke, in the neighbourhood of the place of our poet's birth, has

has read his poem with approbation; and from the known liberality of his diſpoſition, it may be hoped that ſo deſerving a perſon as our author is deſcribed to be, may at leaſt be freed from the inconveniences of abſolute poverty, though it may not be prudent haſtily to tranſplant him from that ſituation of life to which he has hitherto been accuſtomed.

The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy, from its Eſtabliſhment to its Diſſolution. By Joſeph Planta, Eſq. 2 Vols. 4to. Stockdale.

(Continued from Page 294.)

IN tracing the further progreſs of the energetic meaſures purſued by the virtuous Swiſs, towards the final permanent eſtabliſhment of their independence, the reader will be under the painful neceſſity of entering into the details of ſeveral bloody battles, and of encountering all the calamities of war; if, therefore, he is not fond of the deſcription of military operations, he will wiſh, as we have done moſt heartily, to paſs rapidly from their diſaſtrous events to the pleaſing ſcenes which exhibit the ſucceſs of their long and ſanguinary conteſts with domeſtic and foreign oppreſſors; and repreſent them as the happieſt people under the canopy of Heaven, in the full enjoyment of the greateſt bleſſings of civil ſociety, *religious* and *political freedom*.

That we may the ſooner arrive at that happy period of their hiſtory, we ſhall only briefly trace the intervening occurrences from the commencement of the *Second Volume* to the concluſion of Chapter VII. of that Volume, with this intereſting record—"Thus ended a war (*the war of Tockenburg*), commenced upon ſlight pretences; but the termination of which was the laſt gradual ſtep towards the final ſettlement of the Helvetic Conſtitution."

As an introduction to the very intereſting narrative of the Burgundian war, Chap. I. Mr. Planta makes the following judicious remark:—"Had the Confederates profited by the experience they had ſo dearly purchaſed in their late civil conteſt with Zuric (which had entered into a traiterous league with Auſtria againſt the other Cantons), they would, no doubt have ever and ſteadily reſiſted all new offers of foreign connections, and all temptations to further acquiſitions; and they might have inſured to themſelves a long interval of peace and domeſtic happineſs. But, unmindful of the maxims by which alone this country can proſper, they, ſoon after emerging from their late imminent dangers, liſtened to the artful inſinuations of intriguing neighbours, and found themſelves again involved in a deſtructive war, of far greater magnitude than any they had ever waged before; in which, when once they were deeply engaged, the very inſtigators to it baſely deſerted them; and which, though it afforded them abundance of laurels, yet gradually, in its event, undermined the national character, which had gained them the admiration of Europe, and to which they owed the ineſtimable bleſſing of their independence."

The alliance with Charles the Seventh, King of France, in 1453, appears to be the occurrence which gave riſe to the preceding remark; for, by one of the clauſes ſtipulated in the treaty, the inhabitants and ſubjects of the Swiſs Cantons were to have free ingreſs and egreſs throughout the kingdom of France, with full liberty of commerce, and perfect ſecurity for their perſons and property: thus, a familiar intercourſe being once eſtabliſhed, the faſcinating manners and external ſplendour of the French nation ſeduced the rough unpoliſhed Swiſs travellers and ſojourners in that region of gaiety and ſenſual pleaſure; and the temptation to adopt their mode of life was from time to time artfully enforced, by turning into ridicule the awkward deportment and vulgar behaviour of their homely but honeſt neighbours; every thing that was diſguſting, or that ſeemed to be ſo in the eyes of the all-accompliſhed French nobility and gentry, was branded with the name of Swiſs; ſo that the latter, to avoid the ſtigma, adopted the vices and follies of their foreign allies, and tranſplanted them into their own country.

On the death of Charles, his ſon and ſucceſſor, Lewis the Eleventh, not only renewed the treaty, but ſought every opportunity of forming a cloſer union with a people whom [illegible] he had perſonally witneſſed, and whoſe ſervices he moreover wanted againſt the offering miniſtry. This was no other

that the renowned Charles Duke of Burgundy, who, prior to the fatal war against the Confederates, the event of which we shall shortly relate, "was one of the most powerful and formidable among the Princes of Christendom.

He possessed five dukedoms, viz. Burgundy, Brabant, Limburgh, Luxemburgh, and Gueldres; seven counties, viz. Flanders, Artois, Holland, Zealand, Hainault, Namur, and Zutphen; and four other considerable territories, namely, Antwerp, Friezland, Malines, and Zutphen. His pecuniary means were ample, having, besides his ordinary revenues, obtained frequent grants and subsidies from his clergy and states; and having more ver seized on a large fund, which pious Christians had collected and deposited at Auxone for the purpose of a crusade. His immoderate ambition inspired him with the project of extending his dominions from the German Ocean to the Mediterranean, and establishing a powerful kingdom in the heart of Europe. With this view he repeatedly possessed himself of Lorrain, and endeavoured to extend his authority over the Ecclesiastical States on the Rhine; but none, he saw, would oppose greater obstacles to his premeditated grandeur than the Confederated Cantons, the greatest part of which he considered as appendages to his hereditary dominions, and which therefore it appears to have been his prime object to subdue. His personal courage and spirit of enterprise had early procured him the appellation of *bold* and *adventurous*, and his cruelty annexed to these the additional title of *terrible*. He had been early trained to arms, and, till he engaged with the Confederates, had met with no considerable check. Edward the Fourth, King of England; the Duke of Milan; René, King of Sicily; and Iolantha, Duchess Dowager and Administratrix of Savoy, were his friends; and all of them occasionally became his allies, and either drew out in his favour, or helped to recruit his armies.

His love of splendour shone forth in the magnificence of his equipages, his abundance of precious gems, and sumptuous apparel, all which he took into the field, and which, by the powerful temptation they held out to his enemies, contributed perhaps not a little to his destruction. He is the first who, while Count de Charolois, kept a body of Swiss in his pay, five hundred of them having been enrolled under the Duke of Calabria, one of his Generals, and marched to the army, which he and other Princes, confederated under the name of *the League of the Public Good*, were collecting against France in the year 1454."

Such was the potent antagonist whom, and his supporters, the brave but poor (comparatively speaking) Swiss Cantons had to contend with for all that was dear and valuable in social life; fortunately, however, their national strength had received a considerable addition by the accession of Shaffhausen and Appenzel, the latter forming, about sixty years after, the *thirteenth* Canton in the Union. The Abbot of St. Gallen also became an ally to the Confederates at this critical juncture, and bound himself, and all his vassals between the Lakes of Constance and Zurie, to afford them aid in all their emergencies: yet, justly apprehensive of being overpowered by superior force, the Confederates employed every means in their power to ward off the approaching danger, and to avert from their happy country the calamities of war. Notwithstanding their close alliance with Lewis XI. King of France, who had agreed by a new treaty to supply them with considerable sums of money by way of subsidy, and had used every other means, particularly by bribing some of the leading men amongst the misguided Confederates, they succeeded to send deputies from Berne, Soleure, and Friburg, to meet the Duke of Burgundy at Brisach, who had been intrusted to remonstrate against the conduct of Hagenbach, Hemsford, and other Nobles, their oppressors, whom he had taken under his immediate protection; to remind him of the friendly intercourse that had long subsisted between them and the Sovereigns of Burgundy; and finally, to request proper redress, and a return of confidence and friendship; but their remonstrances made no impression upon the obdurate Prince; he received the deputies with austere reserve; would not suffer them to address him but on their knees; and dismissed them at Dijon (whither they had followed him, in hopes of softening him by their obsequious perseverance), without deigning to give them any answer. "On this, or some other occasion, the Swiss deputies assured the Duke, that the riches of their whole country did not exceed in value the bridles and trappings of his cavalry."

The commencement of hostilities seemed now unavoidable; and the crafty Lewis, to promote his own sinister designs against the

the Duke, brought about a new and extraordinary alliance between the Confederates and Duke Sigiſmund of Auſtria, coſin to the reigning Emperor of Germany. In the mean time, Hagenbach, whether inſtructed, or elated by the favour and countenance he had experienced from his Maſter during his late viſit, had laid aſide all moderation, and even the very ſemblance of juſtice. He inſulted the cities of Baſle and Straſburg, over whom he had no legal juriſdiction, and threatened to ſend them Burgundian garriſons. The people of Mulhauſen, who were in cloſe alliance with the Confederates, he haraſſed by every ſpecies of inſult he could deviſe; he introduced into the towns under his government bodies of Flemiſh mercenaries, who committed all manner of outrage; he even, in the wantonneſs of unlimited power, abridged the Nobles of their privileges; and thus uniting all ranks againſt him, brought on his own ruin, and prepared that of his Maſter, who may well be held up as a warning to Princes who think they may with impunity ſport with the feelings of their people. At length, though the interference of Sigiſmund, who flew to the aſſiſtance of the citizens of Briſach, they had already arreſted Hagenbach in the Duke's name, whom they acknowledged to be their lawful Sovereign, as he had only mortgaged their town to the Duke of Burgundy for a ſum of money, which he had lately offered to refund to that haughty Prince, who had refuſed to accept it; and after a trial which laſted but one day, but at which deputies from ſeveral of the Cantons attended, this atrocious Governor and cruel tyrant ſuffered the condign puniſhment he had ſo long deſerved: in the evening he received ſentence of death, and was beheaded in the night by torch-light."

Charles now perceiving that a ſtorm was gathering againſt him, and that his conduct in proteſting an obſequious Miniſter had raiſed him new enemies, in his turn, attempted a reconciliation with the Confederates, but too late; they recollected the treatment of their deputies at Briſach, and conſidered his ſpecious profeſſions of renewed amity as mere pretexts, in order to gain time for hoſtile preparations. The event juſtified their ſuſpicions; for, unable to ſuppreſs his reſentment againſt Henry Count of Wirtemberg, he ſeized on the perſon of that Nobleman, who had been acceſſary to the death of his favourite, and ſummoned to his town of Montbelliard to ſurrender: its inhabitants, however, prepared for a vigorous reſiſtance; and the Government of Berne, ſeeing their own peril in the danger that threatened this neighbouring city, which they conſidered as a key to their own country, declared that they took it under their immediate protection; and in this they were followed by the reſt of the Cantons.

At length, the Confederates yielded to the urgency of the caſe, and the importunities of the repreſentatives of the Emperor, the King of France, Duke Sigiſmund, and various neighbouring Princes and Prelates, at a meeting held at Lucerne, where a declaration of war was drawn up on the 27th of October 1475, and conveyed to Charles at his camp before Nuys, the ſiege of which took him up a whole year: he received it with diſdain, and after a long pauſe, his rage preventing his utterance, he at length, being well appriſed which of the Cantons had chiefly contributed to this bold reſolve, exclaimed "Oh Berne, Berne!" and ſhewed ſymptoms of reſentment, which ſtruck all around him with terror.

Having now ſufficiently eſtabliſhed the neceſſity and juſtice of the Burgundian war on the part of the Confederates, we ſhall leave our readers to purſue it through its intereſting operations in Chapter III. of the ſecond Volume; and ſhall only prepare them for the cataſtrophe which terminated the life of this cruel deſpot, by quoting one paſſage to demonſtrate that his puniſhment, if ever we may be allowed to take upon us ſo to deride, was the act and deed of the Almighty avenger of tyranny, perfidy, and almoſt unexampled cruelty.

After taking the town of *Granſon* by ſtorm, he found himſelf unable to make any impreſſion upon the Caſtle; and well knowing that the Confederates were encamped at Morat, waiting only for reinforcements before they would venture to relieve the place, he had recourſe to the baſeſt treachery: He ſent into the garriſon an emiſſary to acquaint them that the Confederates were in the utmoſt diſcord; that the Burgundians had taken and burnt Friburg; and that Berne was on the point of ſharing the ſame fate: the garriſon, on the moſt ſolemn aſſurances that no harm ſhould befal them, if they repoſed full confidence in the Duke's honour and magnanimity, unfortunately ſurrendered, and marched out on the 27th of February 1476; but

ſcarce

ſcarce had they paſſed the gates, when they were ſeized, bound, and led through the Burgundian camp, amidſt the ſcoffs and inſults of the whole army. On the next morning, four hundred and fifty of them were hanged on the trees round the town; and on the ſucceeding day, one hundred and fifty more, being the remainder of this devoted band, were carried out in boats, and ſunk in the lake of *Neufchatell*. This atrocious deed, whilſt it drew upon the Duke the execration of his foes, did by no means add to the love of thoſe who were willing to befriend him. It was ſoon followed by a total defeat of his army, his own precipitate flight, and the ſeizure of the Burgundian camp by the Swiſs, with the loſs of only fifty men; the immenſe booty they acquired almoſt beggars deſcription. In his reſidence at *Nozeroy*, in Upper Burgundy, he ſhewed evident marks of delirium, accompanied by a deſperate reſolve to make every effort to retrieve his loſt power and reputation. In the month of May he had already aſſembled at Lauſanne a freſh army of ſixty thouſand men, and there, with a train of artillery conſiſting of one hundred and fifty cannon, he conducted to *Morat*, the key to Berne. One of the greateſt victories recorded in hiſtory was gained by the Confederates at this memorable battle of Morat, with a very inferior force; and a charnel houſe near the ſpot, erected to contain the bones of the many thouſand Burgundians who fell victims to the blind fury of their Sovereign, remained as a monument of the dreadful carnage of that day, till deſtroyed by the French army in their late invaſion of Switzerland. The following modeſt and elegant inſcription, that was placed on the façade of this edifice, the writer of this article read and contemplated on the ſpot, in the ſummer of the year 1792, and he now enjoys the ſatisfaction of inſerting it here from Mr. Planta's Hiſtory, as one of the remaining means of preſerving it from oblivion:

*Deo Opt. Max.*
*Caroli inclyti et fortiſſimi Ducis Burgundiæ,*
*Exercitus Murarium obſidens*
*Ab Helvetiis cæſus,*
*Hic ſui Monumentum reliquit*
MCCCC LXXVII.

The third and laſt battle was fought at about two miles diſtant from *Nancy*, a town which the Swiſs had taken from Charles, who, contrary to the advice of his beſt friends, attempted to recover it; and there, being deſerted by a part of his army, he ruſhed among the combatants with the fury of a lion, and ſlew many with his own hand; but at length, ſeeing himſelf abandoned entirely, he conſulted his own ſafety by riding full ſpeed towards the road that leads to *Metz*. Being hard preſſed by his purſuers, he attempted to leap over a ditch; but his weary horſe, being unable to clear it, they both fell into the trench; and here Charles met his fate from hands unconſcious of the importance of the life they were abridging. After having been ſome time miſſing, his body was found among other dead bodies in the ditch, and conveyed to Nancy. His head is ſaid to have been cloven aſunder, and he had two other wounds, each of which was mortal. Moſt of the Burgundian Nobility, that had not fallen at Granſon or Morat, were here either killed or taken, and a third Burgundian camp became the prey of the victorious Swiſs, whoſe independence was from this time firmly and permanently eſtabliſhed; their Cantons now became an important link in the chain of European Powers, and their alliance was courted with much ſolicitude and intrigue by the greateſt Potentates.

Did we poſſeſs the genius of Plutarch, we might here aptly draw a compariſon between the character of Charles and of the late Sultaun Tippoo Saib; a ſtriking ſimilarity being perceptible in their ambition, perfidy, and fall, as well as in their ſplendour and magnificence, the coſtly decoration of their perſons, and their paſſion for jewels; but conſcious inability arreſts the pen, and we ſhall only notice ſome of the articles amongſt the rich ſpoils found in the tent of the Duke of Burgundy in his camp at Granſon, which might vie with part of the valuable plunder of the palace of Tippoo at Seringapatam. They found the largeſt diamond at that time known, a precious jewel called the Three Brethren, a ſword ſet with ſeven large diamonds, ſeven rubies, and fifty pearls; his plate, ſaid to have weighed upwards of four hundred pounds; and belonging to himſelf and his principal officers, four hundred magnificent tents, ſome of ſilk lined with velvet, and embroidered with gold and pearls. It appears by the marginal dates, of which, however, our author is ſometimes too ſparing, and not always accurate, that the Duke did not ſurvive his firſt odious favourite more than two years, and that he owed his

final

[illegible] and death principally to the [illegible] a second, the *Con-* [illegible], an intriguing [illegible] commanded a corps of Nea- [illegible] in his ſervice at the battle of [illegible] Lewis ſoon after took poſ- [illegible] of Burgundy, as a male fief of his Crown, and annexed it to the French Monarchy. In Chapter IV. we find the firſt ſymptoms of the deſtructive influence of the cloſe alliance between France and the Swiſs Cantons already hinted at; for only a few weeks had elapſed ſince the victory of Nancy, when upwards of ſeven hundred young Swiſs adventurers aſſembled at Zug, aſſumed the name of the *Mad Society*, and by their illegal proceedings nearly involved their country in a civil war. This event happened in 1477, which the reader will obſerve bears the ſame date as the inſcription in memory of the battle of Morat. Happily they were diverted from carrying matters to this dangerous extremity by a diet held at *Stanz*, where, when the deputies were about to ſeparate without coming to any accommodation, a diviſion of intereſts having been fomented by the inſurgents, which threatened a diſſolution of the Confederacy, a venerable Hermit ſuddenly made his appearance, and, uncovering his hoary head, thus addreſſed the aſſembly: "My friends, I come from a deep ſolitude: I am a ſtranger to the ways of men; but I ſerve the Lord! You, Cities, muſt relinquiſh your ſeparate league; it is big with miſchief. You, rural Cantons, forget not the ſervices that have been rendered you; and reward *Friburg* and *Soleure* by freely admitting them into the Confederacy. I learn with ſorrow, that inſtead of thanking God for the victories he has beſtowed upon you, you are ſtill contending for the diviſion of the ſpoils. Let all territorial acquiſitions be proportionably diſtributed among the Cantons, and all moveables among the individuals, according to the number ſupplied by each Canton. Laſtly, let me exhort you to join all your ſeparate leagues into one great and intimate Union, of which truth and friendſhip ſhall be the baſis and firm ſupport. I have nothing to add. God be with you!" His voice was deemed the voice of Heaven. Friburg and Soleure, againſt the admiſſion of whom the rural or foreſt Cantons had ſolemnly proteſted, were conſtituted the *ninth* and *tenth* Cantons in the Confederacy, a few days after this pious admonition; and, on the principles advanced by this ſoſt tary politician, a convention was drawn up and ſanctioned, which became the baſis of the future Swiſs Conſtitution.

The Suabian war, in which the Confederacy were engaged in conſequence of their alliance with the King of France, is the chief ſubject of the remaining part of this Chapter. Chapter V. opens with informing the reader, that the hiſtory of the Confederacy, ſoon after the termination of the war of Suabia, becomes ſo much blended with the events, projects, and intrigues of the neighbouring and even ſome diſtant ſtates, that to follow with any degree of accuracy the various and complicated incidents that henceforth compoſe their annals, would require a far wider ſcope than comes within the intended limits of our author's plan: he, therefore, ſelects with judgment the moſt important tranſactions; and ſuch are the wars of Milan, in which the Swiſs Cantons acted as auxiliaries to France. At this era, A. D. 1501, *Baſle* and *Shaffhauſen* were admitted as the *eleventh* and *twelfth* Cantons of the Confederacy.

Hiſtorians have likewiſe recorded, with ſurpriſe and marked diſapprobation, the enormous prodigality of the Ambaſſadors from Lewis XII King of France, at this time reſiding in the Cantons. They almoſt daily entertained moſt of the principal inhabitants of the towns in which they were ſtationed. One of them, the Biſhop of Riez, often at Berne and at Lucerne, ſat at table with 1000 gueſts; and, in their excurſions to different parts of the country, they artfully ſcattered abundance of money among the crowds, who, in expectation of ſuch largeſſes, did not fail to preſent themſelves on their paſſage. Conſiderable preſents were likewiſe made to the women who were thought to have moſt influence among the rulers; nor were gratuities to favourite children ſparingly diſtributed. At the ſame time, theſe Envoys repreſented in glowing colours the great advantages that would accrue to their country from a cloſe union with the powerful and magnificent Sovereign of the French Nation, and inſinuated that the treaſures he ſtill deſtined for his Helvetic friends, would ſoon raiſe their Republic to an equality with all other nations in point of wealth and conſequence. Theſe temptations had for their object, to induce the Cantons to render nugatory a treaty of alliance which they had concluded with the Emperor Maximilian, who wiſhed for their aid in his deſign to invade Milan. Though the

French Ambaſſadors did not ſucceed to the extent of their wiſhes, their artifices ſo far prevailed as to occaſion internal diviſions; and their faction, notwithſtanding the prohibitions of the Magiſtrates, encouraged the recruiting ſervice in many of the Cantons for the army of Lewis; in direct violation of the ſtrict neutrality their Government had reſolved to obſerve in the war of Milan; till at length, the Confederacy became involved in it; took an active part, together with Pope Leo the Tenth, in favour of Maximilian; came to an open rupture with the French; defeated them at the battle of Novarra; and obliged Lewis to cede the duchy of Milan, by treaty, to the Emperor. The following year, 1515, commenced with the death of the French Monarch, who was ſucceeded by Francis I. and the war in Italy was continued with freſh vigour. The Swiſs again obtained a complete victory at the battle of Marignan over a French army conſiſting of fifty thouſand of the choiceſt troops of the kingdom, with a very inferior force, ſaid not to conſiſt of more than twenty thouſand, but in a ſecond attack, the French obliged them to retreat, and to abandon Milan, which was now recovered by Francis, and the following year a general pacification was concluded at Fribuig; the antient alliance with France was renewed, and Appenzel having been incorporated in the Confederacy as the *thirteenth* Canton, the Swiſs Republic was completed, nearly in the form and manner in which it ſubſiſted till its diſſolution.

The Hiſtory of the well-known Reformation, which took place in Germany, introduced by Martin Luther, and which ſoon ſpread far and wide over Europe, and was firſt propagated in Switzerland by the eloquent preaching of Ulric Zwinglius, is amply related in Chapter VI. The cauſes which produced it, have been ſo often laid before the public by various writers in different languages, both at the epoch when it took place, and ever ſince, in all polemical and theological works and occaſional ſermons, that the reader muſt not expect to find any new light thrown upon it: but the chain of civil hiſtory could not be preſerved, without noticing its progreſs through the Cantons, and the horrid cruelties occaſioned by the reſentment of the bigots who adhered to the Papal Hierarchy, together with the domeſtic troubles which were the reſult of its firſt eſtabliſhment. Zwinglius himſelf fell a martyr to his holy zeal, being wounded in the battle of Cappel near Zuric, in defending that city from the forces of the Roman Catholic Cantons; he was baſely ſtabbed through the neck by a Captain of Underwalden, as he lay on the ground ſlowly recovering from his former wounds. From the date of this fatal event in 1531, the religious conteſt, and the horrid civil wars it occaſioned, were continued, and gave riſe to political ruptures with neighbouring ſtates; ſo that the Cantons, collectively conſidered, enjoyed only ſhort intervals of tranquillity for nearly two centuries; the general pacification at *Arau*, and the ſubſequent congreſs at *Baden*, which confirmed the county of Tockenburg in the enjoyment of many valuable privileges, bearing the modern dates of 1717 and 1718.

The moſt intereſting part of this eventful Hiſtory of a Country which has attracted ſuch general notice in our time, remains to be analyzed in our next Review; and we have only to premiſe, that it will afford a rich fund of important information, and highly gratify thoſe readers who prefer the authentic records of great national events to the ordinary productions of the preſs.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Riſe, Declenſion, and Revival of the Church of Chriſt; from the Birth of our Saviour to the preſent Time. With faithful Characters of the principal Perſonages, ancient and modern. By the Rev. J. Hawels, LL. B. M. D. 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. 1800.

[ *Concluded from Page* 302. ]

WE now advance to the third period; this commences with the 16th Century, and requires the moſt ſerious attention, as it contains the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, and Zuinglius, and a threefold diviſion of the Churches, the firſt eſtabliſhment of Proteſtantiſm, and other moſt important information.

In the pontificate of Leo X. began the Reformation by Martin Luther: the extravagance of the Pontiff had entirely exhauſted

exhausted the coffers of the See, to replenish them, the means made use of were the last consideration, provided the end was obtained, in short, every thing was made venal. Leo, in his great munificence, granted to all Christians (*who would offer to purchase*) indulgences "for all sins past, present, and to come." For this service were collected instruments the best calculated to impose upon the credulity of the vulgar. "men of popular talents, unblushing effrontery, and perfect devotedness to the See of Rome. Among these the Archbishop of Mentz found the famous Monk, John Tetzel, whose craft equalling his impudence, he undertook the task with wondrous alacrity and success, and exalted the value of the favours which he was dispensing with an eloquence, and exaggerated commendations of the efficacy of his indulgences, that could not but produce among the superstitious multitude innumerable customers. He blazoned the virtues of the Saints in colours of the most transcendant glory; vaunted the rich treasures of merit, now opening from the Church's repository, of which the keys were to *him* entrusted. He could exceed all wants, supply all deficiencies, and cancel all crimes. He boasted his ability to save even the mother of the blessed Virgin herself; and affirmed that *he, John Tetzel,* had rescued more souls from Hell and Purgatory, by these complete nostrums of indulgences, than ever St. Peter himself had converted to Christianity by his preaching. The gaping crowd heard with wonder this matchless Knight of the Golden Key, and left up their money to the stage, to purchase with avidity their precious packets of ecclesiastical pardons, which were to set their consciences at rest for ever. An inconsiderable Monk at Wittemberg heard with indignation these hyperbolical professions. He belonged to the Augustin order, and had, for his learning and talents, been raised to the Professorship of Divinity, in the academy of that city, by Frederic, Elector of Saxony. *Martin Luther*, a name for ever to be revered by every real Christian, resolved to check this impudent Mountebank in his career; and not to suffer him, in the city, where he* held the divinity chair, to propagate blasphemies so opposite to all revealed truth, without rebuke. He therefore challenged him in ninety five propositions, to defend himself and his pontifical employers, whom Luther dared to censure as accomplices, for suffering such impieties, and countenancing such abominable frauds and impositions on the people."

A summary extract of the characters of Luther and Calvin will finish our remarks upon the second Volume.

"Never was a man more formed for the contest in which he was engaged with the See of Rome, than this brave Saxon. His faculties were singularly great, his memory prodigious; his mind fraught with the richest stores of ancient wisdom and literature, to which he had addicted himself; but above all, he was deeply read in the oracles of God, and conversant with the best of the fathers and their writings, particularly St. Augustin, the patron of his order. His natural temper was strong and irascible; his courage invincible, his eloquence powerful as his voice, and darting the lightnings of his arguments on his confounded opponents. No dangers intimidated him; no difficulties, trials, or emergencies, deprived him of self-possession, in perseverance unbroken, in labours indefatigable. Rome knew not the Hercules in the cradle, that was ready to strangle her snakes, and at first deputed such impotent efforts. Nor did he himself know his own strength, or suspect or intend the consequences which would result from this small commencement."

Thus Rome, that left Roman power, fell a second time victorious to her own ambition, luxury, and pride, and the decline of the Papal power may be traced in very visible characters from the time of Luther to us present little more than name; two such personages as himself and Calvin were more than sufficient to expose the folly, absurdity, and impiety of the Popish Religion, which could produce no arguments but those of power to controvert the points of doctrine which the Reformers maintained.

"Calvin was a native of Noyen, in Picardy. His mental powers were great; his diligence indefatigable, his condition equal to the first of that age; his eloquence was manly, his style perspi-

* Surely there is a manifest contradiction in this passage. The man that filled the divinity chair at Wittemberg, and that was patronised by the Elector of Saxony, could not be an *inconsiderable* Monk.

cuous,

ous, and admirably pure; as a miniſter of the ſanctuary, as a profeſſor of divinity, his labours were immenſe. Yet in the zenith of his power, his income amounted only to twenty-five pounds a year, and he refuſed the increaſe of ſtipend which was offered him by the magiſtracy, chuſing rather to give an example of diſintereſtedneſs to his ſucceſſors. His morals were ſtrictly exemplary, his piety fervent, his zeal againſt offenders in doctrine or manners rigid. He had much oppoſition to encounter, but he ſubdued it by perſevering ardor and dignity of conduct. His influence at Geneva was vaſt, and he was looked up to by the Reformed in general as their oracle. Every where his name was mentioned with reverence. Tenacious in point of doctrine, he met an hoſt of opponents, who rejected the ſyſtem of unconditional decrees. Controverſy ſharpened his ſpirit, and he is accuſed of abuſing his power and influence in acts of oppreſſion towards his adverſaries. The ſufferings of Gruet, Boliac, Caſtalio, Ochinus, but particularly of the ever-remembered Servetus, put to death by the Genevan Magiſtrates for his Socinian and infidel opinions, have brought an odium on Calvin's name, as having inſtigated them to ſuch acts of violence; at leaſt, not having exerted the authority he was known to poſſeſs, to prevent the ſhedding of blood: and if this were a juſt charge, let the reproach reſt upon him."

We now approach the cloſe of this *prolix* and unfruitful work, and here we muſt confeſs we find much reaſon to queſtion as well the impartiality in the deſcription of thoſe characters which the third volume contains, as the unjuſt omiſſion of even the mention or ſlighteſt notice of men in the Eſtabliſhed Church, whoſe labours have been equally meritorious, and abilities far ſuperior to thoſe of Meſſrs. Weſley, Whitfield, or any other Methodiſt. Have the evidences of a Paley, the apology of a Watſon, or the unremitting aſſiduities of a Porteus in diſcharging the duties of his dioceſe, no claim to a place in the Church Hiſtory of the Eighteenth Century? If we miſtake not, we were promiſed "faithful characters of the principal perſonages, ancient and modern;" and, what do we meet with? The origin of Methodiſm in the Univerſity of Oxford, under the auſpices of Meſſrs. Weſley, Whitfield, Ingham, and Harvey; high flown panegyrics upon their inceſſant labours; their failings ſoftened, their virtues blazoned, by the daubings and varniſh of flattery; a long account of Lady Huntingdon and her call to ſalvation; to which is added, at the end of the volume, a ſimilar divine call of Captain James Wilſon to the command of the veſſel containing the firſt Paſtors from the Miſſionary Society to the South Seas. The plea of divine calls has been ſo often made uſe of as an artifice to delude the vulgar, that we muſt own we give not that implicit credit to Inſpiration, which enthuſiaſm has ſo often miſtaken for divine, and which has ſo often been the inſtrument of practices the moſt diaboliecal. In this volume is likewiſe ſeen the ſource from whence the infinite number of paſſages containing ſarcaſtic and unjuſt obſervations upon the preſent ſtate of Epiſcopacy ariſe. No Biſhop, without ſufficient cauſe, would diveſt a man of his cure, that of Oxford had no doubt good reaſon for what he did, and if the diſcoveries of Dr. Hawes (which he himſelf allows to be the caſe) were productive of diſturbance, moſt aſſuredly his removal from ſuch a place as Oxford was both wiſe, juſt, and prudent.

The door has been opened. Separation from the Eſtabliſhed Church has been made; Dr. H ſays to the advancement of religion. Of this we have the greateſt doubts. It may have been productive of ſome advantage, it certainly has of much evil. Then the moſt illiterate, the moſt improper, and the moſt turbulent, have ruſhed in; and becauſe their doctrines, from their novelty, their language, from its abſurdity, procure a numerous congregation, we are to conclude that religion is benefited, and particular ſervice rendered to the Almighty.

In the country this is particularly the caſe; ſoldiers, taylors, coblers, barbers, "et hoc genus omne," pleading forſooth *divine Inſpiration*, are capable of leading the gaping ignorant crowd to Heaven. And will Dr. H. ſay theſe are not *our* brethren, but *his* brethren have pointed out the way, and his own opinion that every man has a right to officiate, provided he meets with the approbation of his audience, all converge to the ſame point. Have their ſeminaries, ſince their inſtitution, been productive of thoſe advantages which might naturally have been expected from them? Have they benefited ſociety by their literary productions equally with the Divines of the Eſtabliſhed Church? Are they as a body better regulated, or are their regulations more appropriate to religion, decency, and good order, than thoſe of

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the Church. One great plea of the Methodists is—we work not for hire, but voluntary contributions as large as you please. Their plan of itinerancy favours much more of worldly policy than of that apostolical form and practice which they are anxious it should assume: every one knows that the most popular preacher will in a short time be heard with much less attention by his congregation than one more novel though not of equal powers: *we* therefore, the Methodists, will adopt a different plan, each of our brethren shall continue one, two, or three months in his station, and then be removed, by these means curiosity is kept alive, and novelty made a substitute for religion, and the effects are to be estimated not by internal but external evidence.

We shall sum up all our observations with these additional remarks:

A more simple Church Establishment, a more general liberty into the service of the Sanctuary, and if explicit belief in the doctrine of Predestination seem to be the objects which the reverend historian enforces and demands. Upon the two first articles we contend, that when we are assured that there is "no scriptural reason or injunction to hinder any man, with the approbation of the congregation, from speaking for their instruction," we dread that a wide field would open (and that it has we before remarked) for licentiousness, for doctrines inconsistent with morality, inimical to society, to our Sovereign, and to God, taking into consideration the great difference that exists between this and the primitive ages of the Apostles. We possess establishments wherein they who are destined for the service of the Church may perfect themselves in those attainments necessary to their office, we possess men well versed in scriptural learning and worthy of the high stations they enjoy, who are and ought to be the proper judges of each man's competency for the office he designs to take upon him; fully sensible of these assertions, and acknowledging our conviction of the propriety of the present Episcopal form, we proceed to the doctrine of predestination, to which we heartily subscribe under these three cautions: 1st. "To look upon election in such a light, as not to give occasion for desperation on the one hand, or of unclean living on the other. 2dly. To take the promises of God in the sense in which they are set forth to us in holy scripture. 3dly. To think it our duty to act always with a view of following the will of God, as it is expressly declared to us in his word."

Reflections on the Political State of Society, at the Commencement of the Year 1800. By John Bowles, Esq. 8vo. Longman and Rees, 1800. 154 pages.

THIS judicious, lively, and animated appeal to the heads and hearts of Britons, is made by an author well known to the public, and much in favour with it. The appeal is peculiarly seasonable at this crisis. And the writer's spirit throws a vivacity of colouring over the piece, that attracts the attention powerfully. Because we most cordially co-operate with the writer in his views, we shall give such extracts from the pamphlet, as will serve best to exhibit his manner and promote his views at once.

"If the allied powers should triumph," Mr Bowles observes concerning the approaching campaign, "the worst that can happen will be the downfall of a republic, which has produced only misery, carnage, and desolation; a termination of the disastrous experiments of the system of liberty, equality, and the rights of man; and a continuance of the existing establishments, and of the ancient institutions of society, under which, with all their defects, mankind have arrived at a high degree of perfection in all the improvements of cultivated life, and which, with all their abuses, have for their undoubted objects the harmony of states, the security and independence of nations the safety of persons, the protection of property, the promotion of virtue, the prevention of injury, the redress of wrong, and the quiet and good order of society. To prevent the exchange of such a state for one involved in uncertainty, should call forth all the energies of the human soul. No uncertainty, however, attends the other part of the alternative. Supposing the French Republic to triumph over her opponents, there are ample grounds to enable us to judge of the consequences which would attend such a result of the conflict. The principles of that republic are too well known, to admit of any doubt upon this subject; and principles are the natural springs of human conduct; and those of a pernicious and immoral kind, falling in with our passions, operate more powerfully and more uni-

firmly, than thoſe which have a beneficial tendency. Now it is too notorious to be diſputed, that the principles of the republic would lead her to change the whole face of civil ſociety; to ſubvert every eſtabliſhed government, and every ſubſiſting inſtitution, to ſuperſede all the laws, treaties, uſages, and habits, which regulate the intercourſe of mankind in all their various relations, to tear aſunder all the ties, political, civil, and moral, which bind together the human race in their infinitely diverſified connections; nay, to diſſolve, in regard to all influence upon the minds and actions of men, their firſt, their laſt, their moſt ſacred tie, that which ſubjects them to their Maker in a ſtate of unceaſing dependence and of awful reſponſibility, to ſpread, in ſhort, univerſally the ſyſtem of anarchy, vice, and impiety, which has been introduced into France, and to ſubject the whole world to her oppreſſive and mercileſs dominion."

The author then proceeds to prove this, by a general appeal to the declarations of the republicans themſelves, and by a particular one to their actual conduct. This he ſpecifies with force and clearneſs in the Auſtrian Netherlands, the United Provinces, Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont, Avignon, Venaiſſin, and the Roman territories, to the United States of North America to Switzerland, and to the Ottoman Porte. "Such has been the conduct of the French Republic to one half of Europe," cries Mr. Bowles with equal vigour and judgment at the cloſe of his appeal "even at the time when ſhe had the other half to conquer. What then would mankind have to expect, if in conſequence of her ſucceſſes in war, or (which is ſtill more probable) by means of her treaties of peace, the whole of Europe ſhould be brought to lie at her mercy? A ſuppoſition, which paſt occurrences forbid us to conſider as abſolutely chimerical; a ſuppoſition, which after the treaty of Campo Formio would have been realized, if Bonaparte at the head of the Army of England, aſſembled on the Gallic coaſt, could have ſhaken the firmneſs of the Britiſh Government, and have inſpired it with that conciliating, wavering, timid policy, which has brought ruin upon Switzerland. If at that moment the Britiſh Monarch (may the ſuggeſtion be pardoned), hoping to appeaſe the fury of France and to diſarm the crics of faction, had been prevailed on to part with the miniſters, whoſe energy had rendered them odious to both; the fate of Britain, of Europe, and of the world, had been ſealed. Nor is the danger paſſed. The peril, though apparently leſs imminent, is ſtill impending, and will continue to be ſo while the French Republic has any being. Whatever internal changes the republic may experience, the only queſtion at iſſue between her and the reſt of mankind will continue to be, whether or no ſhe ſhall render the face of the earth one vaſt ſcene of deſolation and anarchy. Whatever rulers her inceſſant revolutionary movements may place at her head it will not be in their power to reſtrain her fury, when ſhe ſhall have attained the undoubted object of all her exertions, the power of giving law to the whole world. It will ſcarcely be contended that thoſe rulers, whether they be Reubell and Merlin, or Bonaparte and Sieyes, would be likely to learn moderation from ſucceſs, that ſtung by remorſe, or glutted with proſperous ambition, they would exert themſelves to mitigate the ſufferings of humanity. Admitting however the conjecture, much as it outrages both reaſon and *experience*, that men who had ſet at defiance all laws divine and human, who had till then proved themſelves deaf to the voice of conſcience, and invulnerable to the ſtings of remorſe, ſhould in the moment of victory and exultation become mild, humane, juſt and merciful, it would not be in their powers to ſtop the torrent which they had let looſe. They would not be able, to "ride in the whirlwind and direct the ſtorm." They might as well hope to alter the courſe of nature, and arreſt the planets in their rapid whirl, as to preſcribe bounds to the infuriate demon Anarchy, when all the ancient bulwarks of ſocial order ſhall be laid low. Who yet has been able to control the French revolution? How many of the firſt movers and of the chief ſupporters of that revolution, have been the victims of its fury? How many of both has it not diſſolved in pieces, at the moment they thought themſelves able to give it whatever direction they choſe? How few, how very few of thoſe, who moſt contributed to ſet and to keep it in motion, have eſcaped its wanton and indiſcriminate rage? Has not this unnatural monſter devoured her friends and her enemies, her parents and her children? If therefore it were poſſible that Bonaparte, the moſt ambitious and the moſt miſchievous of all her agents, ſhould be ſo changed ſince he was the invader of

Italy

Italy and Egypt, as to be desirous of moderating her foreign system, he would [illegible] become the victim of his temerity" [illegible] is to be corroborated with the precision of a geometrical and with the perspicuity of rhetoric, united together. The appeal to facts corroborates the course of reasonings and both unite to hold up a picture to our eyes, which is peculiarly useful to be contemplated at the present moment.

"There is a large portion of mankind," adds Mr Burke, "who find themselves unable to rejoice in the manly reparation of the great Northern Potentate, the Emperor of Russia, '*not to sheath the sword till they have seen the arm of the Monarch who threatens to overthrow Authority*.' They cannot call up fortitude enough to look determined on a cool estimate of this war, until it shall have accomplished the complete destruction of the enemy. They wainingly ask, Must we then have no end to the struggle? Must we at all events continue the war, and encrease augmenting our debt, increasing our burdens, and exhausting our strength, until France shall cease to be a Republic? What are these questions but the repinings of the sick man who, grudging every painful and salutary dose, inquires, Must I then endure such doleful things? Must I be confined to my bed, and debarred from all the pleasures of society, all the enjoyments of life? Must I still take this loathed medicine? Must my blood be again drawn forth, and my strength be more and more wasted, without any prospect of relief? Yes, poor querulous patient, you must endure all this, if you would get the better of your malady; if you would again taste the comforts of life, if you would not fall a victim to your disorder. The French Republic is the most loathsome, malignant, and pestilential disease, that ever tainted the human race. Until this disease be exterminated, it will be impossible for society to regain its pristine health and vigour. But what are the symptoms of suffering, which can authorize such restlessness under a war, to which we have further been indebted for our safety? To which we owe whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social pride, and for the *free* exercise of religion?* Are our increasing commerce, our flourishing revenue, our growing luxury and dissipation, are the gaiety, levity, frivolity, and unconcern, which are displayed wherever we assemble, are these such striking proofs of the intolerable hardships of the war, as to justify our eagerness for its conclusion before it can be concluded with safety and honour? There are, indeed, scenes of the greatest misery before our eyes, but these are to be found only in those countries which have indulged their impatience for peace, or which have never been willing to exchange its blessings for the manly and conservative exertions of war." The address here is as proper as it is powerful, and must be *felt* by all those to whom it is made.

The author immediately turns to others among us, in this manner:—"Another class of persons," he says, "are unwilling to pledge themselves to irreconcileable hostility with the French Republic, not so much because of any sufferings attending or likely to attend the war, but on account of the obscurity in which the future is enveloped. They do not know what *may* happen, what reverses and disasters *may* occur, what necessity *may* at length compel them to treat with this Republic. Considering such an event as *possible*, and recollecting with what kind of enemy they have to do, a sentiment of chilling fear glides into their minds, and suggests that it may be prudent not to provoke that enemy too much, lest he remember that they had sworn eternal hatred against him. They resemble the penitent, who, when he had made his offerings to the Saints whose intercession he implored, presented a taper to a figure of the Devil, not knowing how much he might afterwards be in the power of that enemy. Thus, while in the spirit of timid caution they are careful to provide for the worst, they stifle the energy, and suppress the exertion, which are necessary to prevent *that worst* from taking place.

"And thus the native hue of *resolution*
"Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
"And enterprizes of great pith and moment,
"In this respect their currents turn away,
"And lose the name of action."

The ingeniousness of this passage is not greater than the justness, and the wittiness is not superior to the wisdom.

* "Lord Grenville's *official* Note to Talleyrand."

"Other

"Others again," he cries in his address to the only remaining class of persons, "who please their fancies with the contemplation of modifications in the Republican system, which may make it safe to treat with France. They admit that at present the idea of peace is the most absurd that can enter the human mind. That certainly France has no Government which can negociate, and that the principles on which she now acts are so repugnant to those of the rest of mankind, as to render all relations of peace and amity between her and other nations absolutely impracticable. But perhaps the Republic may undergo a material change, perhaps she may adopt the principles of civil society; and then, becoming also tolerable in her ambition, and consenting to something like a balance of power, she and other countries may jog on together, not indeed with much cordiality, but at least in sullen repose and dubious tranquillity." Instead of indulging such idle dreams, which bear not the smallest semblance to probability, how much wiser would it be to examine realities, to weigh events, and to consult experience, in order to form a sober and rational judgment of our actual situation, and of the means which are best calculated to lay the foundations of a safe and durable peace. We should then find, that the hope of peace with the French Republic is the most extravagant and dangerous reverie that ever entered the human mind; a reverie, begotten by error, nursed by indolence, pusillanimity, and self deceit, and leading in its train disgrace and ruin." Mr Bowles then goes over the character of the French Republic again, but in general terms, yet "not in apprehension but reality, not in promise but in act, not in accusation but in evidence.—What can be so ridiculous as to imagine that such a Republic can ever be admitted into the fellowship of civilized States; that so ferocious and so insidious a monster may be trusted in the fold of society; that it can be metamorphosed into a quiet, peaceable, harmless, orderly neighbour?—Things do not thus become their own opposites, they do not thus change their elementary qualities, their essential natures, and become perfect contraits to their former selves. Such transformations exist only in the brains of chimerical visionaries. The French Republic was stamped in its formation with an indelible character of hostility to the whole system of civil society; and to suppose it can ever coalesce with a system to which it is so repugnant, is not less absurd than to expect that fire and water can lose their antipathy, and mix together in friendly and harmonious intercourse." The reasoning is strong, and the illustrations are happy here.

"What then must be the credulity of those persons," Mr Bowles triumphantly asks, at the close of the last argument, "who look with confidence, or even with hope, to the revolutionary changes which are incessantly occurring in France, and who, notwithstanding the frequent disappointments they have experienced in that respect, still think that their superficial appearances can alter the original *features*, the fundamental principles, the subversive character of the Republic? Such changes are inseparable from, and indeed necessary to, that state of anarchy, which admits only an oppressive power to keep the people in chains, but which does not allow the establishment of any regular and fixed authority. They are, as it were, the convulsive efforts of nature, whereby a Republic so constituted relieves itself from time to time of those violent humours, which, suffered to accumulate, would endanger its existence. They are the eruptions of the volcano, which discharges its inflammable fires, that it may thereby generate matter for a fresh eruption. The Republic rises out of these explosions like a Phœnix, with renovated vigour and increased activity. The individuals who take the lead on such occasions, however they may seem to take into their hands the destiny of France, are in effect but the instruments of the Republic for her own preservation. Far from acquiring any power to subject her to their will, they are themselves impelled in her precipitate career, and they would be immolated to her fury were they to attempt to check her destructive course. Amidst all the smoke, hurry, and confusion of these revolutionary commotions, the *Genius* of the Republic rides triumphantly, threatening to trample under foot all who shall dare to obstruct his progress." This extract exhibits Mr. Bowles in a stronger light of justice than ever, rising into a boldness of imagery, and mounting into a sublime of oratory. Mr. Bowles reminds us here, and has often reminded us before, of that admirable antagonist to the French Revolution, the late Mr. Burke. He has at times

times his vivacity and vigour, his ingeniousness and rhetoricalness, his respect for Order, and his reverence for Religion. He thus seems to have caught the mantle of that political prophet, as it dropt from his shoulders, while he ascended from earth; and to have proved its miraculous efficacy himself in this effort of his own.

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*The Siege of Cuzco, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By William Sotheby, Esq.* 8vo. 1800. Wright. 2s 6d.

"The contest between Pizarro and Almagro, for the possession of Cuzco, forms the historical basis on which the fictitious events of this tragedy are founded," and Sir Paul Rycaut's version of the Commentaries of Peru supplied the drama with several Spanish Chiefs, either slightly noticed or wholly omitted in Robertson's History of America. From the same version some remarkable incidents have been inserted. The Peruvian personages are fictitious, but in that of their chief, it has been the author's endeavour to exemplify his conception of the peculiar character of their Incas. This drama does not appear to have been offered or intended for the Stage, nor do we think it would have appeared there with much advantage. As a literary production, however, for the closet, it has better claims to applause, and will not take from the reputation of its ingenious author.

*The Systematic or Imaginary Philosopher, a Comedy, in Five Acts.* 8vo. Hookham. 2s. 6d.

This is declared by the author to be his first and only dramatic composition. Though it does not appear to have been offered to either Theatre, he seems not to be without expectation of its yet making its way into the Green room. The plot is very inartificial, and the characters such as have been already seen on the Stage. The dialogue, however, is sprightly; and the author has shewn that he is not wanting in wit or humour. The present performance has all the appearance of a hasty one, and consequently bears many marks of imperfection. Should the author be inclined to cultivate his talents for stage composition, we recommend him to avoid the too frequent recurrence of alliteration, in which he has indulged himself beyond the example even of Mr. Foote, who practised it to a disgusting excess. On a second attempt, we think the author may be more successful than on the present occasion.

*A Poetical Review of Miss Hannah More's Strictures on Female Education, in a Series of Anapestic Epistles. By Sappho Search.* 8vo. Hurst. 1800. 2s. 6d.

This Poetical Review is in the versification of Anstey's Bath Guide, and the author, sometimes seriously and sometimes ludicrously, comments on the principles and doctrines of Miss More's celebrated performance on Female Education. The present author, whether male or female, is sprightly, observing, and animated; generally good humoured; and, "in the *sledge-hammer* measure," as it is styled, has produced a work which will be read with approbation.

*Holmes' Tract on Bodies Corporate generally, those in Exeter specially, which includes the Novel County Rules, Exeter 1799. Second Part, Holmes' Epitome of Political History, Ancient and Modern. Third Part, Hotmes on the Police of Exeter specially, Ancient and Modern, as an Accompaniment to Izacke's Memorials of the City.* 8vo. Exeter printed for Brice.

Mr Holmes styles himself a deaf independent Freeman of Exeter, and S. C. L. (Student of Civil Law, we believe,) of Oriel College, Oxford. He is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Corporation of Exeter on many accounts, and seems inclined to be more prying into the management of their affairs, than the said Corporation may probably approve of. The whole is local, and will afford little satisfaction beyond the city of Exeter.

*The Latin Scholar's Guide, or Clarke's and Turner's Latin Exercises corrected, together with the References to the Originals from which the Sentences are extracted. By Mr. Tuquet.* 8vo. Dulau, &c. 1800. 10s. 6d.

*A Supplement to the Introduction to the Making of Latin: consisting of further Rules for the Purpose: showing, in a great Measure, wherein, besides Concord and Government, the Difference betwixt the Latin and English Idioms lies. By John Clarke.* 8vo. Kirkby. 1799. 3s. 6d.

These Latin Exercises are extracts from the most approved classical writers of the Roman

Roman language, and the publiſher aſſumes no other merit, than that of having all gently employed his beſt care and attention that every ſentence ſhould be referred to the proper author with accuracy and preciſion. What he has undertaken he appears to have executed with ſucceſs; and, when we conſider the labour employed in aſcertaining the different authors of more than two thouſand paſſages, which had been given in all former editions without any references whatever, we cannot but applaud the diligence exerted, and recommend the performance as deſerving the attention as well of thoſe who are learning the Latin language, as of thoſe who may be deſirous of recovering what may have been either loſt or forgotten by neglect or diſuſe.

*Le Negociant Univerſal, ou Recueil de Lettres Originales de Commerce, ecrites par les meilleures Maiſons de Ruſſie, Hollande, Angleterre, France, &c. Par G. Keegan.* 8vo. Vernor and Hood.

The Compiler of this Volume ſays that his principal deſign was to aſſiſt youth by putting into their hands original letters of commerce, abounding in variety of inſtruction, and well calculated to form their minds not only in acquiring a knowledge of the French language, a juſt and accurate mercantile ſtyle, but alſo in imbibing real notions of buſineſs. The collection appears to us to be well calculated for the purpoſe propoſed, and therefore is intitled to our recommendation.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 28.

CHILDREN; OR, GIVE THEM THEIR WAY; a comic drama, in two acts, ſaid to be by Prince Hoare, Eſq. was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Banniſter, jun. The principal Characters by Mr. Suett, Mr. Banniſter, jun. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wewitzer, Mrs. Jordan, and Miſs De Camp. The plot briefly as follows:

Henry, the ſon of Sir Gabriel Willwoud, and Emily, Sir Gabriel's ward, having formed an early attachment to each other, Sir Gabriel ſends his ſon to travel on the Continent for a ſhort time, at the end of which he returns to marry Emily. The young couple, however, have, in the mean time, adopted new opinions, and at their firſt interview, finding a mutual coldneſs, they ſoon agree to part. Henry reſolves to go back to Italy, and Emily to mix with the gay world. Henry orders his chaiſe; but the artful interference of their ſervants, whoſe fate is connected with that of their maſter and miſtreſs, recals to obſervation their kindneſs to each other, and produces a reconciliation and a wedding.

This ſlight piece, which was well adapted to the talents of the performers, was very imperfectly repreſented. The muſic, by Mr. Kelly, however, met with deſerved applauſe, and the houſe was much crowded.

29. DE MONTFORT, a tragedy, by Miſs Baley, was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow.

| | |
|---|---|
| De Montfort, | Mr. KEMBLE. |
| Rezenvelt, | Mr. TALFOT. |
| Albert, | Mr. BARRYMORE. |
| Manuel, | Mr. POWELL. |
| Jerome, | Mr. POWTON. |
| Conrad, | Mr. CAULFIELD. |
| Jane de Montfort, | Mrs. SIDDONS. |
| Counteſs, | Miſs HEARD. |

The Scene lies in Germany.—Matthias, Count de Montfort, having conceived a violent hatred towards the Marquis Rezenvelt, who lives in the neighbourhood of his own manſion, in order to be relieved from the ſight of an object ſo irkſome to him, takes a journey to Augſburg, a place where he was well known and reſpected. He alights at the houſe of Old Jerome, a kind of Hotel, which he had often viſited.—Lady Jane de Montfort is the ſiſter of the Count, a woman of the moſt noble character, fondly attached to her brother, by whom ſhe is held in the moſt affectionate veneration. The hatred which De Montfort bears towards Rezenvelt, had changed the whole complexion of his character, injured his health, and rendered him a prey to conſtant dejection. Lady Jane, by the commanding dignity of her virtues and her endearing tenderneſs, without knowing the cauſe of her brother's dejection, or enquiring into its nature, had kept his feelings under ſome reſtraint, but as ſhe had left the family manſion on a viſit, his antipathy to Rezenvelt, embittered by the elevation

and increaſed wealth of the latter, can no longer be controlled, and therefore De Montfort leaves his houſe in order to avoid the chance of meeting the man he ſo abhorred. Soon after De Montfort arrives at Augſburg, Rezenvelt unfortunately arrives at the ſame place. When De Montfort learns that Rezenvelt is ſo near him, he breaks out into great fury, conſidering himſelf as haunted by an evil ſpirit. Count Albert, an inhabitant of Augſburg, hearing of the arrival of De Montfort, viſits him at the hotel.—Albert ſoon irritates the feelings of De Montfort by his eulogiums on the pleaſantry and worth of Rezenvelt — But though the animoſity of De Monfort burſts forth whenever the name of Rezenvelt is mentioned, he appears always uneaſy when it is noticed by others, therefore when Albert invites him to a feſtival De Montfort agrees to be preſent, notwithſtanding he is informed that Rezenvelt is to be of the party. Manuel, the faithful follower of De Montfort, conceiving that Lady Jane, on her return home, would be anxious to know the deſtination of her brother, leaves a letter for her, communicating his maſter's intended route. Lady Jane, therefore, follows him to Augſburg, and goes immediately to the houſe of Albert, the friend of her brother. Albert holds her character in the higheſt reverence, introduces her to his wife, and invites her to ſtay and join the intended Fête, as her brother is expected. Lady Jane conſents to ſtay, concealing herſelf beneath a veil. The company, among whom are De Montfort and Rezenvelt, arrive.—Rezenvelt, ſtruck with the figure of Jane, addreſſes her with peculiar homage. Some converſation takes place between her and her brother, and the latter, affected by her voice, entreats her to throw aſide her veil. Rezenvelt, with a ſpirit of gallantry, ruſhes forward to prevent De Montfort from touching her, and the latter, reſenting this interruption, Lady Jane diſcovers herſelf in order to avert all diſſention. De Montfort is at length induced to diſcloſe his feelings to his ſiſter, avowing his hatred to Rezenvelt, and alleging as the cauſe the malignant gibing ſpirit of the latter, which thwarted him while a boy, and which was ſtill vented againſt him during the progreſs of both of them to manhood. This oppoſition of temper had once involved them in a contention of arms, in which Rezenvelt was ſucceſsful. Lady Jane in vain attempts to ſooth the feelings of her brother, whoſe reſentment derives increaſing fury from the perſevering taunts of Rezenvelt, a man of ſpirit, who aſcribes the hatred of De Montfort wholly to arrogance and pride, which he is determined to mortify. A formal reconciliation is effected by the entreaties of Jane and the mediation of Albert; but De Montfort being induced to think that Jane and Rezenvelt have conceived a mutual partiality, again indulges the fury of his deteſtation, and meditates ſome deadly deſign againſt the object of it. Being informed that Rezenvelt is going to viſit a Nobleman a mile or two from Augſburg, and that he is to walk alone through a neighbouring foreſt, De Montfort, full of the moſt deſperate intentions, lies in wait for him and murders him. The dying groans of Rezenvelt reach a Convent, where a funeral ceremony is taking place.—The Friars haſten to relieve the ſufferer, find the dead body of Rezenvelt, and ſecure De Montfort, whoſe agony and horror dreadfully evince his guilt. The corpſe is conveyed to the Convent, in which De Montfort is impriſoned. Lady Jane, alarmed by the ſudden retreat of De Montfort, and apprehenſive of conſequences, follows him, and arrives at the Convent, to be a witneſs of the diſgrace and miſery of her brother. At length the remorſe and perturbation of De Montfort is too ſtrong for his frame to reſiſt, and he expires, the victim of penitential agony. The world no longer preſents any hope of conſolation to the afflicted Jane, and with her determination to paſs the remainder of her life in the Convent, the Tragedy concludes.

This Play is one of a ſeries intended to illuſtrate diſtinct paſſions. The paſſion exemplified in the preſent is hatred, and the features are certainly pourtrayed with great force. But though drawn with great ſtrength, the paſſion itſelf is of ſo hateful a caſt, that the mind revolts againſt the probability, and refuſes its aſſent to the exiſtence of ſo deteſtable a diſpoſition. De Montfort, independent of this circumſtance, is diſtinguiſhed for the nobleſt and moſt amiable qualities. He adores his ſiſter for the lofty dignity and engaging tenderneſs of her character, and yet he cheriſhes the moſt deadly hatred againſt Rezenvelt, becauſe the latter is too lively, and of too ſatirical a ſpirit. Theſe are contradictions which, however, the theatre may tolerate; few dramatic

dramatic pieces are free from objections as prominent.

The alterations introduced are said to be by Mr. Kemble, whose acting, together with that of Mrs. Siddons, was without fault. The other performers had but few opportunities of shewing their talents; but what little they had to do, they did with propriety and spirit.

A Prologue, in vindication of British genius against foreign rivals, was spoken by Mrs. Powell. A very elegant Epilogue, to confirm the sentiments inculcated by the events of the piece, was spoken by Mrs. Siddons. The Prologue was written by the Hon. Francis North; the Epilogue by the Duchess of Devonshire. The music incidental to the piece was furnished by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Kelly.

MARCH 1.—PAUL AND VIRGINIA, a musical drama, by Mr Cobb, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Don Antonio, | Mr. HILL. |
| Tropic, | Mr. TOWNSEND. |
| Paul, | Mr. INCLEDON. |
| Dominique, | Mr. MUNDEN. |
| Alambra, | Mrs. MILLS. |
| Diego, | Mr. EMERY. |
| Sebastian, | Mr. CLAREMONT. |
| Virginia, | Mrs. H. JOHNSTONE |
| Jacintha, | Mrs. ATKINS. |
| Mary, | Miss SIMS. |

This drama is founded on the popular and interesting translation from the French of Bernardin de St. Pierre. The subject of it is the triumph of love and constancy over wealth and selfishness. The music by Mazzinghi and Reeve.

2. A young Lady appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in the character of Joanna, in The Deserted Daughter, for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks. The performance was not unfavourably received, though it was not sufficiently striking to merit any very extraordinary praise.

10. INDISCRETION, a comedy, said to be by Mr. Hoare, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clermont, | Mr. BARRYMORE. |
| Old Burleigh, | Mr. BANNISTER, jun. |
| Sir Marmaduke Maxim, | Mr. KING. |
| Frederic Maxim, | Mr. PALMER. |
| Algernon Maxim, | Mr. TALBOT. |
| Captain Gayland, | Mr. HOLLAND. |
| Lounge (Servant to Clermont), | Mr. WEWITZER. |
| Thomas (Serv. to Sir Marmaduke, | Mr. WATHEN. |
| Julia Burleigh, | Mrs. JORDAN. |
| Fanny Burleigh, | Miss BIGGS. |
| Victoria Burleigh, | Miss POPE. |
| Mrs. Goodly, | Mrs. WALCOT. |
| Laura Goodly, | Miss HEARD. |

FABLE.

The Fable of this Piece is two fold. The serious part of the Story arises from the elopement of Julia, which is supposed to have happened previous to the opening of the Play. Julia quitted her father's house, in order to avoid a marriage with Captain Maxim. She went off with Clermont, who, instead of forming an honourable union with her, makes licentious proposals, which she rejects with disdain, and flies to the protection of Miss Goodly, a worthy woman, who had been greatly indebted to the Burleigh family. Penitent for her fault, on discovering the perfidy of Clermont, Julia solicits an interview with her father, who is inclined to forgive her, though of a very fiery disposition, but as she refuses to disclose the name of the man with whom she eloped, fearful of involving her father in danger, he obliges her to quit his house. It appears that Clermont is fully sensible of his misconduct towards Julia, and desirous of atoning for it, but cannot discover her retreat. In order to try the feelings of her lover, Julia, with the assistance of Mrs. Goodly, assumes male attire, and passes for one of the pert puppies who parade Bond Street, and jostle every person, man or woman, who is not "*one of us*." In this disguise she again enters her father's house, where she addresses herself in a style of fashionable flippancy to her sister Fanny, who quits the room, and who leaves Julia in company with Clermont. Julia contrives to turn the conversation upon subjects suitable to her situation, and having severely wounded the feelings of her lover, and proved his repentance, is then only solicitous to manifest her own innocence to her family. Old Burleigh, in order to hear something about Julia from the young men who were in the habit of visiting his house, induces Mrs. Goodly to invite some of them to tea with her, conceiving that under the disguise of a female he may, perhaps, discover from their conversation which of them had seduced away his daughter. Burleigh being of a passionate disposition, and much

much inclined to the practice of swearing, desires Mrs. Goodly to nod whenever he is going to indulge himself in that practice. The young men assemble at Mrs. Goodly's, and Burleigh as an old woman and friend of Julia, is introduced to them, Julia in disguise appearing among them. The discourse soon turns upon Julia and her elopement, and Burleigh, the supposed old woman, is the subject of much raillery. At length the feelings of Burleigh are so much irritated that he throws off his disguise, and wants to fight with the whole company. Finding, however, that the general suspicion of taking away his daughter falls upon Clermont, the latter is required to give him satisfaction. Clermont owns his guilt, but being appealed to by Julia, still under her disguise, whether she had not retained her innocence, he pronounces her a miracle of virtue, and avows his readiness to marry her immediately, if after such base conduct he shall be thought worthy of her hand. The proof of Julia's innocence, notwithstanding her Indiscretion, reconciles Burleigh to his daughter, who discovers herself, and is taken into favour.

Such is the outline of the serious part of this drama. The comic scenes chiefly result from a scheme of Sir Marmaduke Maxim to obtain a wife by advertising in the newspapers. The advertisement, which he contrives to get inserted in the public prints, represents him in the prime of life, though he is in reality incumbered with age and all its infirmities. The advertisement is answered by Victoria, the sister of Burleigh, an old maid, who had in her answer as much misrepresented her person as Sir Marmaduke had done his own. After a ludicrous interview between the parties, thus whimsically brought together, passed in mutual reproaches on account of their mutual disappointment, they separate in anger. The piece concludes with the consent of Burleigh to the marriage between Julia, and the penitential Clermont; Fanny and Algernon, the youngest son of Sir Marmaduke, and Captain Burleigh and Laura Goodly.

There is more merit in this comedy than in most of the productions of the day. The serious part of the drama affords a good lesson to those young ladies who are too ready to quit their paternal roof, and confide in the professions of a lover, whose passions rather tend to his own gratification than to the permanent happiness of the object whom he pretends to adore. It also affords a good lesson to fathers, not too rigorously to attempt to controul the passions of their daughters, and force them into connubial ties adverse to their inclinations. These interesting monitions are strongly impressed by the pleasantries which Burleigh and Julia bring upon themselves; and which, if the latter had not been impressed with a sense of wounded pride, might have terminated in hopeless anxiety on the one part, and infamy on the other.

12. LIBERAL OPINIONS, a comedy, by Mr. Dibdin, jun. was acted the first time at Covent Garden Theatre. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Friendly, | Mr. MURRAY. |
| Liberal, | Mr. MUNDEN. |
| Frank Liberal, | Mr. LEWIS. |
| Mildmay, | Mr. H. JOHNSTONE. |
| Chace, | Mr. FARLEY. |
| Ephraim, | Mr. FAWCETT. |
| Groule, | Mr EMERY. |
| Mrs. Howard, | Miss CHAPMAN. |
| Mariana Howard, | Miss MURRAY. |
| Fanny Liberal, | Mrs. MILLS. |
| Lucretia Liberal, | Mrs. DAVENPORT. |

FABLE.

Mr. Liberal, a very benevolent man, who has acquired a fortune in business, has retired into the country. His Cousin, Lucretia Liberal, who is supposed to be worth fifty thousand pounds, resides in the house with him, and upon the privilege of her wealth, assumes the direction of his family. She determines that his daughter Fanny shall marry their neighbour, 'Squire Chace, a rugged Sportsman. Fanny, however, had previously conceived a partiality for Mildmay, who had risqued his life in protecting her from a ruffian. Mildmay is the friend of her brother, and is in such an embarrassed state, that he is obliged to fly into the country, from the pursuit of Bailiffs. In this situation he meets unexpectedly with Fanny Liberal, to whom he is equally attached. Though Old Liberal is a very worthy man, and an affectionate father, yet he submits to all the tyrannical whims of his cousin Lucretia, in hopes his children will benefit by her fortune. Fanny is locked up by Lucretia, in order to be secured till the marriage between her and Chace shall be accomplished. By the assistance, however, of her maid Jenny, she and Jenny escape in male attire. They both happen to put on just such a coat as is worn by Mildmay, which coat serves as a sign for the

Bailiffs to know him. Theſe Bailiffs, three in number, in order to prevent their prey from eſcaping, agree to take different tracks, and a wager is laid amongſt them that each will ſucceed in ſeizing the unfortunate Creditor. The gain is to be a ſupper, to be paid by the two loſers. Mrs. Howard, a decayed gentlewoman, lives with her daughter in the ſame neighbourhood, and Frank Liberal, who admires her daughter, Mariana, goes to Ephraim, a Jew dealer in old cloaths and money, to borrow 2000l. at any rate, in order to relieve the diſtreſſes of his friend Mildmay. Mrs. Howard, reduced to great diſtreſs, diſpoſes of the wardrobe of her deceaſed uncle to Ephraim, who takes the cloaths to his houſe. Mr. Friendly, an honeſt Lawyer, arrives from London, to inform Mrs. Howard that ſhe had not, as ſhe ſuppoſed, been overlooked by her uncle. Mr. Friendly pens a letter, written by the deceaſed, in which ſhe is informed that ten thouſand pounds are concealed in the lining of a drab-coloured coat.—Ephraim had opened the lining, and diſcovered the treaſure While Frank Liberal is negotiating the loan with Ephraim, Lucretia Liberal arrives, and, to conceal himſelf, he gets among the old cloaths, and hearing her talk about her uncle and his favourite drab-coat, Frank aſſumes it, and, as no time is to be loſt in relieving Mildmay, he marches acroſs the ſtage, and is taken for the ghoſt of her uncle by the aſtoniſhed Lucretia. Unluckily Frank had left the two thouſand pounds he received from the Jew in his own coat. In this ſituation he adviſes Mildmay to wear the drab-coat, in order to elude the Sheriff's Officers. They therefore change cloaths, and hence a ludicrous miſtake ariſes, which forms the chief incident in the Piece. One Bailiff arreſts Frank, another Fanny, and the third Jenny the maid. At length Old Liberal, tired of the overbearing authority of his couſin Lucretia, throws it off. Friendly ſhews, by the laſt will of Mrs. Howard's uncle, that he had revoked the legacy of twenty thouſand pounds left to Lucretia, and bequeathed it to Mariana Howard. Old Liberal gives his daughter Fanny to Mildmay, Frank Liberal is to marry Mariana, the Jew reſigns the ten thouſand pounds found in the lining of the coat, and all the parties, except the diſcontented old maid, are happy; and thus ends the piece.

The character of this piece is more that of farce, broad farce, than of comedy; but though it turns upon old ſtories, and contains many old jokes, it is on the whole far from being deſtitute of merit, and is calculated to excite much entertainment.

15. This day will be memorable in the annals of the Theatre for the atrocious attempt on the life of our Sovereign at Drury-Lane Theatre; an account of which is given in another part of our Magazine.

19. Two performers appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at Covent Garden, in the characters of Alderman Arable and Emmeline, in Speculation, for the benefit of Miſs Waters.

# POETRY.

## RULE BRITANNIA,

Tranſlated by ROBERT LYNN, A. M. of Sydney Suſſex College, Cambridge.

ΣΥ ΒΡΙΤΑΝΝΙΑ ——

Ὅτε θεῶν ἐβίλοντες ἦν
Ἡ ἁλὸς Βρεττανίη φύλαξ,
Τόδ' ἦν Διόκλωμα τῆς Διόκλωμα γῆς
Ἔκτα ἰδυκατ Ἄγγελε.

Σὺ Βρεττανία ἀναστὰ κόμισον
Δικαίας ἐλευθερα.

Ἄρειρά τ' ἔπτα σῆς τύχης
Τιμασίου ἐδήσεται,
Ἐς οὐδὲν ταχὺς ὁ φθόνος
Σὺ δ' ἄβλαβα ἐμέλαις.

Ὑπάρτερ' ἰσχυρότερα
Ἔση δὲ ἐχθρῶν ὕβρεως
Φεύγει ὁμοίως σὸν ὄρος δρυὶ
Μεῖ' ἐκ νεφέλας κεραυνίας.

Τύχαι δ' σφαλῶσί σε,
Τὰ ἔργα σὺν δαιτίων
Παροξυνεῖ μόνα τὸ σὸν μένος,
Σφίσιν κακὸν τὰ δ' σοί.

Ἄρειρά ἐσι κλῆμά σοι·
Σὺ πόλεμα ἐκφεῖς πολλῆς·
Ἡ ἀλὶ ἔπεσθ' ἡ ἀλὶ ἔπεσί σοι
Καὶ πᾶσα θὶ μαχρᾶς ἀλός.

Ἀνδρίζου ἐλευθερᾶς
Σὺ Μῶσ' ἔχουσι θύματα·
Πενθεῖ Νῆσ' ἄπασι ἀγλαΐας
Σφίσιν φύλαξι κεδνόσιν.

LINES,

## LINES,

Written by CHRISTOPHER PITT, M. A. Translator of Virgil and Vida,

On a Great Shoe being lent to him in a Fit of the Gout by Mr Muſton the Grocer.

Copied from the Original in his hand-writing.

THOU wide machine, the cripple's ſtanding prop,
Thou thing between a ſpadderdaſh and ſlop!
For the free born and the free living toe,
Thou mere reverſe of Gallia's wooden ſhoe:
Emblem of penitence, yet eaſe of ſin,
Sable without, and ſackcloth all within,
Hail, young Gambado! Lo, I venture free
My worſt leg foremoſt while upheld by thee.
With haughty airs I meaſure every ſtride,
And throw the crutch diſdainfully aſide,
Not Aſh'rol's toy ſhop ſaw the like before,
But in thoſe boots that Cromwell's porter wore.
When thou ſhalt quit thy province of the toe,
And act no more in quality of ſhoe,
Thou and thy poor inhabitant at eaſe,
Still may'ſt thou ſerve thy lord a thouſand ways.
Thrice happy Muſton! who canſt ſtill produce
This various engine for a general uſe!
Now as a box thy aid he may require
To pour the ſea coal, and revive the fire:
Now as a tub thy lumber thou may'ſt keep,
Now as a cradle rock thy babe to ſleep;
Now as a hamper pack thy grocery ware,
Now as a huge church bucket ſwing in air:
And through more duties run than ever can
Thy dagger, HUDIBRAS! or thy houſe, Sir VANE!

## ON SEEING MRS. SIDDONS' BUSTS OF HER BROTHERS AND HERSELF.

SIDDONS! who long has ruled with ſov'reign controul
Each ſecret ſpring that moves the feeling ſoul,
From female ſoftneſs claim'd the *ready* ſigh,
And dimm'd with *ſtranger* tears the *manly* eye;
Now learns theſe daily conqueſts to deſpiſe,
And in purſuit of *other* victories flies.
"O'er *living* Nature long enough I've reign'd,
"And o'er the *heart* (ſhe cries) my power maintain'd;
"But now let *lifeleſs* Nature own my ſway,
"And let my genius ſhape the *formleſs clay*."
Then in her hand the plaſtic earth ſhe molds,
And ſoon, o'erjoy'd, the manic life beholds;
Beneath her fingers ſees, with eager eyes,
Her beauteous face in ſoft proportions riſe.
Next, at the touch affection bids her give,
See Grecian grace and Roman grandeur live!
For into life behold her *brothers* ſtart!
The fair creations of their ſiſter's art;
While each reſemblance glows with equal truth,
Majeſtic manhood *here*—*there graceful youth*.
Fair artiſt! bleſt with ſtill *increaſing* fame,
Tho' thus ſucceſsful in each daring aim,
Not to *this* praiſe, tho' *great*, thy claims confine,
For this *ſuperior* ſource of pride is *thine*:—
That tho' aſſail'd by Flattery's *countleſs* arts
(Too oft deſtructive ſound of *female* hearts);
Expoſed to ſcenes where varied pleaſure glows,
And all the lures which Vice for *Beauty* throws,
'Tis thine unhurt 'midſt danger to remain,
And tho' thou feel'ſt its influence, prove it *vain*
The aſbeſtos thus the power of fire defies,
And, 'midſt its *violence*, uninjur'd lies;
And tho' *deſtructive* flames around it roar,
Quits the fierce furnace perfect as before.—
But *ah!* ne'er can thou with feet unhurt ſtill tread
The world's dire path with burning ploughſhares ſpread?
*Whence* can thy heart Temptation's power diſdain,
While Envy's darts aſſail thy fame in vain?
O'er THEE Religion's ſhelt'ring pinions wave,
And Virtue *guards* the wreath which Juſtice gave.

AMELIA OPIE.

## STANZAS TO MARY,

On contemplating, in her abſence, the Shade where firſt I *felt* I *loved* her.

(Written by Moonlight.)

WHERE are my joys? my wonted peace, ah! where?
Where—where is fled the balm of ſoft repoſe?
Hope cheers no more! for ah! the fiend Deſpair
Now o'er my breaſt her darkling mantle throws!

Yet do I love to trace the moony beam,
Paint as it glimmers thro' yon cloudy veil:
Yet do I love, as wrapt in fancy's dream,
In murm'ring ſighs to breathe affection's tale!

Yet

Yet do I love, when midnight's stilly hour
In sullen gloom has clad the ambient scene,
Sighing to muse o'er yonder drooping flower,
And cherish thoughts—my soul can *never* wean!

Yet do I love to court the pensive shade,
Where first my bosom heav'd the tender sigh,
Where first love's blush the soften'd heart betray'd,
Whilst melting, fondness warm'd my rapture'd eye!

And as I wander by the Moon's pale light,
In sighs unheeded as I oft complain,
What blissful phantoms start upon my sight,
What fond illusions fill my glowing brain!

But ah! too soon the tender vision flies,
Too soon 'tis check'd by the obtrusive fear,
I start!—and, as the treasur'd glimm'ring dies,
Mine eye's bedew'd by the regretful tear!

Ah! from my soul ne'er shall oblivion blot
You shade! tho' now each joy has disappear'd:
Pale Memory oft shall hover o'er the spot,
And sigh to think how *once* it was endear'd!

W. F.

## STANZAS,

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

HOPE! thou flatt'ring airy vision,
Fickle power, sought by all;
Ever art thou in decision,
Gueft adus'd! when troubles fall!

At a distance we perceive thee
Dealing fancied charms away;
All with open arms receive thee,
Treasur Goddess! known to stray.

Ev'ry morn thy smiles inviting
Lull the sore afflicted breast;
All thy prospects delighting,
Golden visions prove a jest!

Thus thou lovest to deceive us,
Tho' thy gifts enchanting seem,
When we sue why angry leave us—
Sad, to contemplate the dream!

## ODE TO SENSIBILITY.

THE mind for vulgar pleasures form'd,
May Nature's better gifts despise;
The heart with finer feelings warm'd,
Will ever nobler passions prize.

For what can wealth or fame bestow,
When friendship or affection's fled;
What breast serenity can know,
By every lawless impulse led.

Not all that Hope's fond influence brings,
Nor all that length of life can lend,
Unless from purity it springs,
Can ever man's condition mend.

The soften'd heart, the soul refin'd,
Superior happiness may taste;
But those to ruder joys inclin'd,
Have every tender thought eras'd.

Still shall felicity's fair train
Deal bliss to Virtue's self alone,
But where the wilder passions reign,
Nor bliss nor virtue can be known.

Oh! that for ever may be mine
Those joys that humanize the heart;
That wake at Pity's plaintive shrine,
And sympathy's soft tear impart.

Then shall the bosom learn to glow
With fond affection's liberal flame,
The heart that feels another's woe,
Let Sensibility proclaim.

J. T. WALWORTH.

## ADDRESS TO A YOUNG LADY,

On seeing her reading GROSE'S 'DAGGER.'

BY W. HOLLOWAY.

YIELDS not enough rank weeds our native soil,
Foster'd by vice, and gay with specious flow'rs,
But we must ransack other realms, and toil
For trash exotic, read in German bow'rs?

Is not the British pen too oft employ'd
To gild ignoble deeds, and varnish crimes,
Crowd with immoral scenes life's ev'ry void,
And hurt the taste of our degenerate times?

Let Albertina tame submission own—
The *true Picture* of a faithless spouse;
Let Julia shun her guilty flame make known,
And listen to a weaker lover's vows:

But thou, FAIR MAID! in conscious virtue rich,
Superior to the artful tempter's snare;
Nor let the mists of sense delude thine eyes,
Nor forms that shine in *false refinement's* glare.

Despise the *trifle*, unworthy of that name,
To honour sacred, and to friendship dear!
Despise the *man*, that knows no virtuous shame,
The willing victim of a treach'rous tear!

And ſpurn the *lure*, that with ſeductive aim,
Sheds ſoft infection o'er the female heart,
The breath that blows corruption's dang'rous flame,
And hand that hides in flow'rs the doubly venom'd dart!

*E. India Houſe, April* 18, 1800.

## LETTER TO A CLERGYMAN,

Occaſioned by a report of his Patron's being one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal.

Written in 1758.

(NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.)

IF Fame, dear Mun! the truth reveals,
Your friend the Baron * has the ſeals,
With two competers his rev'rend brothers—
† Willes and Sir Eardley are the others.
Juſtice, who long had ſeen impreſt
Her faireſt image on his breaſt,
Plac'd him, her ſubſtitute, to awe
The nations, on her bench of Law,
And now, to make the work compleat,
Has thron'd him on her [illegible]-ſeat.

I'll hold you, Mun! an even-caſh guinea,
That pert Ambition's buſy in you;
No more you mind your little crops,
Nor ever aſk the price of hops,
Nor dream about ſuch idle things
As half the trumps, and all the kings;
But bleſt each night with objects brighter,
Behold a viſionary mitre,
And ſee the Verger near you ſtand
Majeſtic, with his ſilver wand.

Well, it—as matters now foretell it—
It is thy fate to be a Prelate,
Tho' loth to loſe the comic ſtrain,
The ſong and ever mirthful vein,
Which oft have made me full of glee,
And kept my ſpirits up till three;
Yet fond to ſee, when pray'rs begin,
Edmund! thy heteroclite chin,
With all its venerable buſh on,
Repoſing on a velvet cuſhion,
I wou'd the man of honour quit,
And think the Biſhop worth the Wit.

But hark you, Latter! as you mean
To be a Biſhop or a Dean,
And muſt of courſe look grave and big,
I'd have you get a better wig;
You know full well when chuck by joul
He waited on his Grace at Knole,
Tho' that fine artiſt, Barber Jackſon,
Spent an whole hour upon your caxon,
With iron hot, and pow'r plaiſtic,
To make it look eccleſiaſtic,
With all his pains, and combs, and care,
He ſcarce cou'd curl a ſingle hair.
It wou'd be right too, let me tell you,
To buy a gown of new Frenchia,
And let your maid, the art who well knows,
Repair your caſſock at the elbows.

Lord! what a ſudden alteration
Will wait on your exalted Station;
Cawthorn, too proud a prince to flatter,
Who calls you naught but Mun and Latter,
Will now put on a ſofter mien,
And learn to liſp out Mr Dean;
Or, if you're made a mitred Peer,
Humbly intreat your Lordſhip's ear;
Poor Adams too will ſtalk and ſtare,
And trembling ſteal behind your chair,
Or elſe, with holy zeal addreſſing,
Drop on his knees, and aſk your bleſſing.

And now, my worthy friend! can you
We read it in the next Gazette,
That Tueſday laſt a Royal writ
Was ſent by Secretary Pitt
To all and ſingular the Staffs
Prebendal in the Church of Paul's,
Commanding them to chooſe and name
A Prelate of right rev'rend fame,
And warmly recommending thee
The Biſhop of the vacant See;
It will not be amiſs to know
Beforehand, what you have to do.
Firſt, as you'll want a grave Divine
To wait upon you when you dine,
To guard your kitchen from diſorders,
And ſchool the youths who come for Orders,
Take not an academic ſapling,
But for your life make Simſon Chaplain;
He's tall and ſolemn, ſoft and meek,
Will read in Latin and in Greek,
A proper man to tell the Clerum
About Euſebius and St Jerom,
And wou'd as ſoon a friend embrace, as
Give up a jot of Athanaſius.
Then as to what a Biſhop fleeces
In Procurations, Fines, and Leaſes,
And heaping up a world of pelf,
You'll want no ſteward but yourſelf,
For faith, your Lordſhip has great ſkill in
The virtues of a ſplendid ſhilling,
And knows as well as Child or Hoare,
That two and two will make up four.

## ODE TO ELEANOR.

MY harp on which I late eſſay'd
To ſing of troops in arms array'd,
Recoiling with a quick rebound,
Return'd a hurſh, diſcordant ſound,
But when, O ELEANOR, thy charms
Inſpir'd my breaſt with ſoft alarms,

* Baron Smyth.
† Chief Juſtice Willes and Sir Eardley Wilmot.

The

The chords, reſponſive to my care,
With gentleſt murmurs fill'd the air.
What though tumultuous oceans roll,
To tear thee from my doating ſoul,
What though unheard I conſtant ſigh,
While the tear trembles in my eye;
Yet hope her conſolation gives,
And calmly whiſpers, "ELNOR lives,
"Once more to ſnatch thee to her breaſt,
"And ſweetly ſooth thy cares to reſt."

J. D.

## ODE TO LUCAS GEORGE.

STERN Winter now reſumes his reign;
The leaves deſert the waving trees,
No more the flow'ret gilds the plain,
Or flings its fragrance to the breeze;
Where'er you caſt the wand'ring eye,
The changeful ſcene exacts a ſigh.

But life has joys: the ſocial fire
Can bid defiance to the blaſt;
Now may'ſt thou ſwell the tuneful wire,
To ſome poor wretch by tempeſt caſt,
Where the loud waves, with foaming pride,
His cries amid the rocks deride!

Now, too, with wine thy ſorrows ſooth,
And laugh away revolving time;
For wine the penſive brow could ſmooth,
Of bard, in ev'ry age and clime,
Th' ambroſial bowl rejoic'd the God
That ſhook Olympus with his nod.

Say! what does now thy theme engage?
For whom do now thy numbers roll?
Doſt thou depict ſome hero's rage,
Or ſpread his fame from pole to pole?
Whatever ſtrain thy Muſe employs,
Alike imparts the pureſt joys.

J. D.

## ODE TO A MEDICAL FRIEND.

SINCE on the ocean's boundleſs deep
Once more impell'd by fate you go,
The Muſe the trembling wire would ſweep,
And ſoft invoke each gale to blow.

Long has it been our lot to roam,
With hearts by friendſhip's cement bound,
(The world at large our only home)
O'er many a wide expanſe of ground.

At PHILADELPHIA's ſad confine,
Where death ſtalk'd round with aſpect wild,
We ſaw the widow vainly pine,
And heard the mother mourn her child:
While deſolation mark'd the ſcene,
And groans of dying fill'd each gale,
Where dance no more rejoic'd the green,
Nor long re-echo'd from the dale.

May no ſuch griefs again demand
The ſigh of pity from thy breaſt,
But jocund pleaſure's mirthful band,
Sooth ev'ry baleful care to reſt.

Then feſtive let thy moments flow,
While round thee roars the briny flood,
May ev'ry breeze auſpicious blow,
And nought provoke the wat'ry God

J D.

## PLAGUE AT PHILADELPHIA.

QUÆQUE IPSE MISERRIMA VIDI.

HERE, penſive Muſe, in pity dry the tear
O'er the dead body, o'er th' untimely bier,
To parent, kindred, tune thy plaintive ſtrains,
That felt the peſtilence conſume their veins;
Their loſs deplore, and raiſe the penſive ſigh
For thoſe who mourn, with ſorrow ſtreaming eye,
A father, child, a brother, or a friend,
That healing pity once themſelves could lend.

If o'er this ſcene a retroſpect we take,
How ev'ry object ſorrow doth awake!
Here! in the ſolemn ſtillneſs of the night,
The bleeding heart wept o'er the chilling ſight,
Of victims ſeiz'd with peſtilential blaſt,
In painful anguiſh breathing out their laſt:
In each ſad ſtreet was heard the dying moan,
And ev'ry gale came loaded with a groan!

Here widows, weeping o'er their huſbands' bier,
With looks diſtracted drop the briny tear;
Or rend the air with pity moving ſtrains,
That echo from the wall, the hills, the neighbouring plains!
There tender mothers act a feeling part,
And mourn their children with a burſting heart,
While friendleſs orphans in the ſtreet are found,
Who view their parents lifeleſs on the ground.

Sad was the ſcene! dejecting was the ſight,
Of bodies carried by the moon's pale light,
Where the drear church-yard's latiated cave,
At ev'ry part diſplay'd the riſing grave!

J D.

# JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 324.]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

THE various Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages. Amongſt thoſe was the Mutiny Bill, which went through a Committee of the whole Houſe.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

Several Bills were received from the Commons, each of which went through its reſpective ſtage.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

Some private and other Bills were received from the Commons.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bill for liquidating the National Debt, the Mutiny and Starch prohibitory Bills, and to ſome private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

Received ſome private Bills from the Commons, which were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

An officer from the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms preſented an account of the ſhips entered and cleared at the Port of Hull for the laſt ſeven years, which was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the Hull Port Bill.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bank Charter Bill. The Commiſſioners were Lord Leiceſter, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

The Duke of Portland preſented a Meſſage from the King relative to the Legiſlative Union between the two kingdoms (for which ſee the Commons).

Lord Grenville then moved, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, thanking him for his gracious communication, and that the Houſe ſhould take his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration on the 21ſt of April inſt.—Agreed to *nem. diſ.*

Lord Auckland roſe, and, after expatiating upon the enormous increaſe of the vice of Adultery, and the perverſion, as well as abuſe, of many Divorce Bills which had paſſed the Legiſlature of this country, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent any perſon divorced for adultery from intermarrying with the guilty perſon.

His Lordſhip then moved that the Bill be printed, read a ſecond time on Friday, and at 5 day after the receſs proceeded on.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3.

Read a third time and agreed to the Land Tax Redemption Bill, with amendments, and the Corn Bounty Bill.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Land Tax Corporation and Corn Bounty Bills, the Hull Pilot Bill, and ſeveral private Bills.

The Bill to prevent perſons divorced for adultery from intermarrying with the perſon guilty of the adultery, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

MONDAY, APRIL 21.

The Biſhop of London preſented a Bill for the better obſervance of that day before Eaſter, commonly called Good Friday. The Rev. Prelate obſerved, that though, generally ſpeaking, the day in queſtion was very properly obſerved, yet it was conceived proper to remove certain liabilities and circumſtances of inconvenience, which Bankers, &c. under the exiſting laws were ſubject to, with reſpect to the Negotiation of Bills of Exchange on that day, which object conſtituted one of the principal proviſions of the preſent Bill.

The Bill was read a firſt time.

The Order of the Day for ſummoning their Lordſhips upon the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the Union with Ireland, being read,

Lord Grenville roſe and moved, "That his Majeſty's Meſſage on the ſubject of a Legiſlative Union with Ireland, the papers and documents accompanying the ſame, and the Reſolutions of the Parliament of Ireland on the ſame ſubject, be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The question being put on this motion, it was ordered accordingly.

His Lordship then rose and moved, That the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

On the question for this proceeding being put,

Lord Holland opposed it, in which he was supported by Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Radnor, and Lord Derby, when a division ensued—For the question, 82; against it, 1.—The House, therefore, went into a Committee, and Lord Wallingham having taken the Chair,

Lord Grenville, after a few preliminary observations, moved the three first Resolutions pursuant to his statement in the early part of the debate, and which are as follow:

Resolved, That for the purpose of establishing an Union, upon the basis stated in the Resolutions of the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, communicated by his Majesty's command in the Message sent to this House by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, it would be fit to propose, as the first Article of Union, that the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, upon the 1st day of January, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1801, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;" and that the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdom and its dependencies, and also the Ensigns Armorial, Flags, and Banners thereof, shall be such as his Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, shall be pleased to appoint.

Resolved, That for the same purpose it would be fit to propose, as the second Article of Union, that the succession to the Imperial Crown of the said United Kingdom, and of the dominions thereto belonging, shall continue limited and settled in the same manner as the succession to the Imperial Crown of the said Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now stands limited and settled, according to the existing Laws, and to the Terms of Union between England and Scotland.

Resolved, That for the same purpose it would be fit to propose, as the third Article of Union, that the said United Kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be styled "The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The Resolutions were then read by the Chairman, and agreed to without observation or amendment by the Committee, who were ordered to sit again on Friday, and the Lords to be summoned for that day.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages. Among these was the Good Friday Bill, which was read a second time.

Six private Bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

On the motion of Lord Grenville, the Bill for granting to his Majesty a duty on Pensions, Places, and Tobacco, was read a third time and passed as were several private Bills, which were transmitted to the Commons.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Land Tax Commissioners' Name Bill; the Bill to indemnify persons serving in certain Volunteer Corps, &c. omitting to take out Licences for wearing Hair Powder; and to six Bills of a private and local description.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Secretary of State, the motion which the House had agreed to, to go into a Committee to-morrow on the Fourth Resolution of the Irish Parliament, was postponed.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

The Seventh Article of the Union was taken into consideration, on the motion of Lord Grenville, which in substance is to the following effect:

"That for the space of twenty years after the Union shall take place, the contributions of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, towards the common expenditure in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of fifteen parts for Great Britain and two for Ireland, and that at the end of the said twenty years, the future expenditure of the United Kingdoms, other than the interest and charges of the debt incurred before the Union, shall be defrayed in such proportions as the Imperial Parliaments shall deem just and reasonable, upon a comparison of the real value of the exports and imports of the respective countries."

After a long and desultory conversation, the Resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

Mr. Buxton presented a Petition against the Bill for enclosing lands, &c. to extend the cultivation of Potatoes.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

An Account of the Funded Debt, as it stood on the 28 of January, 1800, was presented from the Exchequer.

An Account of the quantity and price of Copper now used in his Majesty's Navy was also presented.

Sir Charles Bunbury's Bill for the better relief of the Poor was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to enlarge the time for the Redemption of the Land Tax was ordered to be committed to morrow.

The Bill for granting a Bounty on the Importation of Wheat, Rice, &c. was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Volunteers Indemnity Bill was read a third time, and committed for to-morrow.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Copper Mines and Trade; and the House being in a Committee accordingly, his Lordship said his intention was merely on this occasion to submit certain Resolutions to the House for their mature consideration and opinion.

His Lordship then moved the following Resolutions, which were severally put and agreed to.

1st, That the exportation of Copper in bars, rods or ingots, plates, sheets, nails, or bolts, when the price should exceed a certain sum, be prohibited.

2d, That the importation of Copper unwrought or in bars, rods or ingots, when the price should exceed a certain sum, be permitted duty free.

3d, That when the standard price of Copper Ore at the Frikelings, in Cornwall, shall exceed 100l. per ton, foreign Copper, unwrought or in bars, bars or ingots, shall be imported duty free.

4th, That when the standard price of Ore at the Frikelings shall exceed 100l. as above, a duty of 5l. per ton be laid on all British Copper exported.

5th, That when the standard price as above shall exceed 105l. per ton, a duty of 10l. per ton be charged on importation.

6th. That when the price as above shall exceed 110l. per ton, the exportation be prohibited.

7th, That the importation of Copper Ore from Ireland be permitted duty free.

On the recommitment of the Bill for cultivating Potatoes in Waste Lands, and the question being put that the Speaker do now leave the Chair,

Sir John Wrottesley opposed it, upon the principle that it would be impolitic to carry it into effect, from the multiplicity of jarring interests, and the incompetency of magistrates to decide in cases submitted to their judgment, and moved, instead of the word "now," the words "this day six months" be inserted.

Mr. Wilberforce observed, that all he heard against the measure went merely to the specifications, not to the principle of the Bill, and that the objections urged stated that the measure was by no means unworthy the attention of the Legislature. He added, that he was one who had accounts from various quarters of the country, that it was useful and highly necessary to cultivate this article, which held a place so near the staff of life in the nourishment of the poor. And so strongly was he convinced of the propriety of promoting a more extensive cultivation thereof, that he was not very doubtful whether he would not submit a proposition on that subject to the House without delay.

The question on the amendment was then put and carried, and the Bill thus virtually lost.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

The Corn Importation Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

On the motion of Mr. Dundas, the House went into a Committee on the State of the Affairs of India, and the several accounts were referred to the Committee. Mr. Smith to the Chair.

Mr. Dundas then rose and entered into explanations and comparisons relative to the Affairs of the East India Company; and having given a detail, laborious and accurate, of the state of the Finances of the East India Company at home and abroad, proceeded to shew the flourishing and increasing prosperity of the Company to the present period, and in which that

in the article of tea alone, their sales have increased progressively from 15 millions to 23 millions annually, within the last 8 years, increasing the revenue on that only from 3[illegible]l. to 4,510,278l. annually.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

The Bill for indemnifying Volunteers from the Hair-Powder Duty went through a Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

The Hair-Powder Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the Order of the Day being read to consider the Bill for improving the Highways,

Mr. Burdon, after a few observations, wherein he enlarged upon the necessity thereof, moved that the consideration thereof be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that the failure of the Bill recently before the House, for the cultivation of Potatoes, rendered it necessary for him to say, that some other measure of a tendency similar, in a graduate nature, was required to avert the sorrows that must arise to the poorer part of the community by the discomfiture of that Bill. That which he intended to introduce would be of a partial nature, calculated to meet partial exigencies, since that of a more general tendency was rejected. His object was merely to alleviate, and if possible soften, some of the calamities. In many parts, Potatoes might be cultivated without any breach of right or private property, and several places in the kingdom furnished example. To cultivate these quarters was his wish, and in Yorkshire he had documents sufficient. Therefore, after some observations on the present high price of Potatoes, he gave notice of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Overseers and other Parish Officers to appropriate certain Lands for the cultivation of Potatoes for the benefit of the Poor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

The Land Tax Regulation Bill went through a Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time when engrossed.

The Bills to regulate Mills and the Assize of Bread were brought in, severally read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

The Bills for regulating Mills and Assize of Bread were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Bills for enlarging the term in certain cases of redeeming the Land Tax, and that of appointing Commissioners of the same, were read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to increase the rate of subsistence of Soldiers billetted.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

The Bill for increasing the rate of subsistence for Soldiers billetted, was read a first time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Pitt moved a series of Resolutions, of which the following are the principal:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that [illegible] not exceeding 2,506,250l. be granted to his Majesty for the purpose of paying off the Exchequer Bills raised upon the credit of the Act of last Session, relative to certain Duties on Income;

"That a sum not exceeding 1,079,740l. be granted to his Majesty to pay off the Exchequer Bills raised upon the credit of the Bill for Assessed Taxes, and the Export and Import Duty Bill;

"That a further sum of 3,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to pay off the Exchequer Bills issued in 1799, upon the credit of the aid to be granted next Session of Parliament."

These and several other Resolutions were agreed to.

The Bill for preventing the Removal of the Casual Poor was read a second time.

Mr. Wilberforce then brought up his Bill for supplying the Poor more effectually with Potatoes, which, after a few words from Mr. Burton in approbation thereof, was read a first time.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland took the oaths and his seat.

A Message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Aberdeen Paving Bill, and several other private Bills.

A Writ was issued for the election of a citizen to serve in Parliament for the city of Lincoln, in the room of the Hon. George Rawdon, deceased.

Lord Hawkesbury moved, that the House do to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the expediency of permitting the Importation from

from America of goods and commodities belonging to Foreign States in neutral bottoms.—Agreed to.

The House went into a Committee on the 39th of the King respecting the Salt Duties,

In which leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend so much of the said Bill as relates to the duty on Saltpetre.—The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Rose moved, that the House do to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee on the 39th of the King, as far as it relates to Duties on Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.—Ordered.

The Reports of the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means were received, and the Resolutions agreed to.

The Bill for Widening and Improving the Entrance into the City by Temple Bar was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. Baker brought up a Bill for building a Workhouse in the Parish of St. John, Hampstead, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Land Tax Commissioners Name Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Rose, deferred till Thursday next.

The Committee appointed to examine the Index, &c. for the year to the Journals of the House, reported that the same had been correctly compiled.

The Volunteers' Gun Powder Indemnity Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for increasing the Rates to be paid to Innkeepers upon Soldiers being quartered on them, was read a second time.

Mr Baker having moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the Casual Poor Bill,

Mr. Joliffe said he had several objections to the Bill, but he still wished it might go through a Committee, in order that he might see how far it could be amended.

The Master of the Rolls wished that the Bill, with the Amendments, might be printed, and undergo a full consideration upon the Report.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, in which several amendments were made to it; but on the last Clause a division was called for, and there not being 40 Members present, the House was of course adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

Sir William Pulteney, after some previous remarks on the cruelty and impropriety of Bull-baiting, which, he observed, seemed daily to be gaining ground, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the practice of Bull-baiting.

Sir Richard Hill seconded the motion.

Mr. Baker wished the Bill to extend to other diversions, equally cruel, and particularly to cock-fighting.

Sir John Wrottesley said, an Hon. Friend of his intended shortly to bring forward some propositions on that head.—Leave granted.

Mr. Pitt brought down the following Message from the King:

*GEORGE R.*

It is with the most sincere satisfaction that his Majesty finds himself enabled to communicate to this House, the joint Address of his Lords and Commons of Ireland, laying before his Majesty certain Resolutions which contain the terms proposed by them for an entire Union between the two Kingdoms.

His Majesty is persuaded that this House will participate in the pleasure with which his Majesty observed the conformity of sentiment manifested in the proceedings of his two Parliaments after long and careful deliberation on this most important subject; and he earnestly recommends to this House to take all such further steps as may best tend to the speedy and complete execution of a work so happily begun, and so interesting to the security and happiness of his Majesty's subjects, and to the general strength and prosperity of the British Empire. G. R.

Mr. Pitt moved, that it be taken into consideration on Thursday fortnight.—Agreed to.

He then moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious communication, which being also agreed to, it was read, and was, as usual, an echo of the Message, signifying the intention of that House to consider the measure with all convenient speed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3.

The Bill for prohibiting the practice of Bull-baiting was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

In the Committee Sir W. Pulteney moved, that a penalty should be inflicted upon all those concerned in Bull-baiting, not exceeding 5*l.* nor more than 5*l.* He thought it proper that the offender

derable diſcretionary power ſhould be entruſted to the Magiſtrate, ſo that he might be lenient to thoſe who erred through inattention, and ſeverely puniſh all obdurate offenders.

The Reſolution was agreed to, the Houſe reſumed, the Report received, and ordered to be taken into farther conſideration on Friday fortnight.

Mr. Long brought up a Bill to enable the Lords of the Treaſury to iſſue Exchequer Bills to a limited amount on ſuch Aids and Supplies as have been, or ſhall be granted for the year 1800.—Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland brought up the Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the conſideration of the moſt effectual means to encourage the importation of Oats and Oatmeal. The Report was read and agreed to, and a Bill ordered.

The farther conſideration of the Report of the Committee on the Bill for the better regulation of Mills was put off till the 21ſt of April.

The Bill for better regulating the Price and Aſſize of Bread was ordered to be recommitted to a Committee.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland gave notice, that immediately after the Eaſter recels, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the more eaſy Recovery of Small Debts in North Britain.

Mr. W. Dundas ſaid, that he would at the ſame time move for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify ſuch perſons in the Eaſt Indies as had drawn Bills upon this country to greater amount than is allowed by Act of Parliament.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up, and Bills ordered.

Mr. Bragge moved for leave to bring in a Bill to permit the importation of Goods from America in neutral Veſſels.—Leave granted.

Mr. Rose brought in a Bill to repeal ſo much of an Act paſſed laſt Seſſion, as granted permiſſion for the warehouſing of Eaſt India Goods, and for altering the duties to be paid by the ſame.—Read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Bill for appointing Commiſſioners to carry into execution an Act impoſing a duty on Sugar, Malt, and Tobacco, was read a third time and paſſed.

On the Order being read, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for preventing the Removal of the Caſual Poor,

Mr. Baker moved, that the Speaker ſhould leave the Chair. On a diviſion, the numbers were, Ayes 23; Noes 30. It was therefore completely loſt by a majority of ſeven.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

The Houſe having been ſummoned to attend the Lords Commiſſioners in the Houſe of Peers, the Speaker on his return informed them that the Royal Aſſent had been given by Commiſſion to the Land Tax Redemption, the Corn Bounty, and ſeveral private Bills.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a ſecond time.

Columbine's Divorce Bill was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Thurſday ſe'nnight; as were alſo the Oat Importation Bill, the Militia Cloathing, the Bill for allowing the Importation of Foreign Goods from America in neutral bottoms, and ſeveral others.

The Coal and Fiſhery Committee had leave to ſit, notwithſtanding any adjournment of the Houſe.

Mr. Joddrell, after ſome prefatory remarks, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and explain the Vagrant Act. The Bill was preſented, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Thurſday ſe'nnight.

Mr. Jones gave notice, that at an early period after the adjournment, he ſhould ſubmit a Motion reſpecting a Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Stanley moved, that the Petition of the Weavers of Lancaſhire, York, Cheſter, &c. be referred to a Committee to conſider of, and report on the ſame, which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnes gave notice of making a motion relative to the War the firſt opportunity that ſhould be afforded after the recess.

Mr. Pitt after ſhortly expatiating on the abuſes in the returns and conſequent collection of the Income Act, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to remedy the ſame: it was intituled "A Bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual two Acts of the 38th and 39th of George III. for granting to his Majeſty certain Duties upon Income," which, being read a firſt time, he moved that it ſhould be printed for the convenience of Members, and lie on the table till a day ſhould be appointed for a ſecond reading.—Ordered.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Several petitions from Inhabitants concerning the Bill now pending for billetting Soldiers on their houſes, were preſented.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage on the ſubject of the Iriſh Union,

Mr. Roſe ſaid, that in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was under the neceſſity of poſtponing it till Monday next.

Mr. Roſe then moved, that the Order of the Day for the ſecond reading of the Income Bill, which ſtood for to-morrow, ſhould be diſcharged, and that the ſame be poſtponed to Friday ſe'nnight, in order that opportunity might be afforded to conſider ſeveral objections made thereto, and to adopt alterations or additions accordingly.

Mr. Tierney with ſome warmth roſe, and desired to know through what quarter had thoſe objections been ſtarted.—He knew of no quarter but that of the Houſe of Commons, from which objections could legally or honeſtly be ſubmitted. It abounded with many objections, not only the Bill then in queſtion, but the whole meaſure; and for that reaſon he took the opportunity now of giving notice, that on Thurſday next he would move the Houſe for a repeal of it altogether.

Mr. Roſe differed with the Hon. Gentleman, and was of opinion, that without any degradation of parliamentary dignity, objections might very fairly be made and heard, and alterations adopted accordingly, when grounds for ſuch alterations were ſubmitted.

Mr. Tierney contended that the Bill in its preſent ſhape was unprecedented, as inſtead of amending an old law, it was forming a new one, which, if that had been fairly ſtated, the Houſe would not have had the diſgrace of being duped into the adoption of an act which reflected reproach on them. This Bill took the tenth of every man's income, together with the addition of the aſſeſſed taxes which were particularly exempted from that of laſt year. This therefore was a new tax, and conſequently a trick played on the condeſcending temper of the Houſe.

The Speaker obſerved, that if the Bill were as the laſt Hon. Member deſcribed, it certainly was invalidated by ſeveral ſtanding orders of the Houſe, and could not proceed a ſtep further; therefore he ſubmitted to Gentlemen the propriety of bearing that circumſtance in their minds in the interim between this and Friday ſe'nnight, to which day he ſuggeſted the propriety of poſtponing further diſcuſſion.

The Solicitor General entered into a long diſcuſſion on the principle and propriety of the Bill, and the haſty manner in which Gentlemen were then prematurely reflecting on it. He ſpoke to the propriety of reading it a ſecond time on Friday.

The Speaker then put the queſtion, that the Bill be read a ſecond time on Friday next, which Mr. Grey and Mr. Sheridan both oppoſed, and the Houſe divided—for the motion, 85; againſt it, 20.—Majority for the ſecond reading next Friday, 65.

The Houſe then went into a Committee on the Exchequer Bills Bill.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

The Speaker roſe in his place, and ſignified to the Houſe, that having applied his beſt attention to the Bill for amending the Income Act, and having applied himſelf more eſpecially to the ſubject which laſt night occupied the conſideration of the Houſe, he felt it his duty to ſtate, that it is a Bill, which by the introduction of ſome clauſes therein, that ought previouſly to have been voted in a Committee of the whole Houſe, is ſo vitiated, that it muſt be withdrawn. He then obſerved, that the form now to be purſued ſhould be, if the Houſe agreed with him on the propriety of withdrawing it, to ſignify the cauſe thereof, for the reaſons before ſtated.

Mr. Long ſaid, that in conformity with the advice and opinion of the Chair, he would move to have the Order for reading the Bill a ſecond time on Friday next diſcharged; which being moved accordingly and agreed to, he then aſked permiſſion of the Houſe to withdraw it, aſſigning on record the reaſons ſtated from the Chair, and leave being given, it was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. Long ſaid, that in the abſence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it was committed to him to ſtate, that the Right Hon. Gentleman he had juſt mentioned intended on Friday next to move, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to take into conſideration the laws relating to the Duty on Income, for the purpoſe of framing, on the Report of the ſaid Committee, ſuch a Bill as may beſt meet the intent of rendering more effectual the ſaid laws.

Mr. Tierney, in adverting to the notice of Mr. Pitt's intended motion on

Friday

Friday next, and in conſequence of the abſence of ſeveral Gentlemen attending the Seſſions through the country, ſaid he ſhould poſtpone the motion which he propoſed for Thurſday, until Thurſday fe'nnight, which, after an obſervation from the Maſter of the Rolls, was put down for that day.

The Order of the Day for taking into conſideration the Report of the Bill for preventing Bull-baiting, being read,

The Secretary at War oppoſed it, and moved, "That inſtead of now, the Report be taken into conſideration this day ſix months," when the Houſe divided—for the Bill, 41; againſt it, 43. It was therefore loſt by a majority of 2.

MONDAY, APRIL 21.

Mr. Johnes poſtponed his motion relative to the War with France until Thurſday fortnight.

The Order of the Day being read for conſidering the King's Meſſage on the Union,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the reſolutions of the Houſes of Parliament of both kingdoms be referred to a Committee; and the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee,

Mr. Pitt roſe and ſaid, as the ſentiments of this and the other Houſe of Parliament already expreſſed their ſenſe of the adoption of the meaſure on its general principle, it was now his duty to lay before the Houſe, without further recapitulation, and within one comprehenſive ſcope, the complete views of the Governments of both countries, which, in compliance with his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage, had been conſidered as fit to ſubmit to Parliament, and here contented to already.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to ſtate the ſeveral reſolutions, which were ſimilar to thoſe moved by Lord Grenville in the Houſe of Lords.

Mr. Grey roſe and ſaid, that without venturing into the tedious conſideration of the detail of the ſubject then before the Houſe, he had no heſitation at once in declaring that he abhorred even its principle, and ſhould oppoſe it accordingly. He would aſſure the Houſe that the Union was held in deteſtation by the almoſt unanimous opinion of the people of Ireland. The landed intereſt was againſt it, and the whole trading part of the community. Of the 300 Iriſh members, 100 were decidedly hoſtile to it; and the 162 that voted for it, he knew that 116 were placemen or Engliſh Generals in command there, who had not a foot of land in the country. He ſhould therefore move for ſuſpending all further proceedings till the people of Ireland are ſatisfied.

Mr. Dundas entered into a very long argument in favour of the meaſure; aſſerting that Scotland was benefited by the Union, and uſing a variety of arguments to that effect.

Mr. Tierney, againſt the meaſure, and in ſupport of Mr. Grey's motion, took a comprehenſive view of the ſubject, and concluded with ſaying, that, conſidering it in whatever way he might, he deemed it equally diſgraceful to Ireland, and detrimental to this country.

The Houſe then divided on Mr. Grey's motion—for it, 30; againſt it, 236,—Majority, 206.

The further conſideration of the Report was ordered for to morrow.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

Mr. Pitt moved for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee, further to conſider the Union.

The Houſe being in a Committee, he then ſaid, that he would poſtpone till Thurſday the conſideration of thoſe Articles that relate to the admiſſion of the 100 Members into that Houſe, and thoſe relative to the Church and to Commerce, confining himſelf ſimply to the ſeventh Article, as it adverted to the contribution Ireland ſhould hereafter pay, which he did by merely moving that Reſolution of the Iriſh Parliament, which, after ſome debate, was agreed to, and the further diſcuſſion on the Union ordered for Thurſday next.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

Sir Charles Bunbury moved, that the proper officers do lay before the Houſe accounts of the number of perſons confined for civil debts in the various priſons within the Bills of Mortality.

The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Buxton, and immediately granted, and the requiſite orders iſſued forthwith accordingly. [This is underſtood to be preparatory to an Inſolvent Act, in conſequence of the very crowded ſtate of the gaols of the metropolis with diſtreſſed debtors.]

The Bill for authorizing the iſſue of Exchequer Bills was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 12.

THE Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, having by his Proclamation, dated in Leghorn Roads on the twelfth of March last, declared the Cities of Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice, and the whole coast of the Riviera de Ponente, to be in a state of blockade; and the Commanders, as well of his Majesty's ships of war, as of the ships of war belonging to his Majesty's Allies, and serving under his Lordship's orders, having been directed to enforce the said blockade, by detaining and proceeding according to law against all such vessels as may be found attempting to infringe the same; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all Masters and Owners of neutral vessels may govern themselves accordingly.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Torbay the 7th inst.*

SIR—Herewith you will receive a copy of a letter from Captain Cooke, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, stating the capture of the Mars French privateer, mounting 20 twelve-pounders, and two thirty-six pound carronades, which is transmitted for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

*Amethyst, at Sea, April 1.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured last night the Mars French ship privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 20 twelve-pounders and two thirty-six pound carronades, and manned with 180 men. She had been out on a cruize, had made several captures, and was returning into port. I feel peculiar pleasure in having made this capture, as she was esteemed one of the finest privateers fitted out of Bourdeaux.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN COOKE.

*Letter from Capt. Towry, of the Uranie, to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport.*

*Uranie, at Sea, March 25.*

MY LORD,

I beg leave to inform your Lordship of my having, in his Majesty's ship under my command, this morning captured Le Cerberre French schooner privateer, of six guns and 20 men, three days from Bayonnee, and had taken nothing; she is coppered and sails fast.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. H. TOWRY.

*Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Temple, of the Jalouse, to Vice-Admiral Dickson.*

*Jalouse, at Sea, April 5.*

SIR,

It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that I this morning captured a small French cutter privateer L'Inattendu, with 25 men, armed with two guns and small arms; she left Ostend on Wednesday last—has not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. TEMPLE.

*Vice Admiral Dickson.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Sotheron to Vice-Admiral Dickson.*

*His Majesty's Ship Latona, at Sea, April 6.*

MY LORD—I beg leave to acquaint you his Majesty's ship Latona, under my command, captured on the 5th inst. about 13 leagues to the eastward of Flamborough Head, La Virginie French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 53 men, belonging to Dunkirk, commanded by Aubin Sevry; had been five days from Calais, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. SOTHERON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 19.

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. Middleton, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Flora, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Cape Finisterre, the 28th ult.*

SIR,

Enclosed I send for their Lordships' information a copy of my Letter to Capt.



of

Capt. Cockburn, of La Minerve, relative to the capture of one of the enemy's privateers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
R. G. MIDDLETON.

*His Majesty's Ship Thora, off Cape Finisterre, March 20*

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you, that after a chace of eight hours this day, at a quarter past twelve at noon, captured a Spanish ship privateer, of sixteen guns (six of which she have overboard during the chace) and ninety men; proves to be the Coruneta, out and from Corunna fifteen days, commanded by Robert Teitou; has captured during his cruize the brigs named at the bottom hereof.

I am, Sir, &c.
R. G. MIDDLETON.

*George Cockburn, Esq Captain of his Majesty's Ship Minerve.*

William Brig, of Jersey, loaded with salt.

A Swedish Brig loaded with talk, fish, and butter.

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ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 22.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 20th inst.*

Enclosed is a letter from the Commander of the Spitfire, stating his having captured the French privateer brig therein mentioned.

*Spitfire, Plymouth Sound, April 20.*

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, that at four A. M. on the 17th inst. the Bolt-Head bearing N. distant nine leagues, chace was given to a brig to the Eastward, in which at seven a Guernsey brig privateer joined, and at nine (for an hour) his Majesty's ship Diamond, the former being left hull down astern, at eleven gave over the pursuit, and both were out of sight at noon, when the Telegraph from under Alderney crossed on her, and having exchanged a broadside with her, dropped astern and joined us, but the Spitfire having distanced her also, at two P. M. Cape Levy bearing S. S. W. distant four leagues, brought to the chace, which proved to be L'Heureuse Societe of Pleinpont, carrying 14 guns and 64 men, a new vessel, out three days, but had not made any capture.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
M. SEYMOUR.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 26.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. James Le Bair, Commander of the Manflower private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq dated at Guernsey the 17th Inst.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that on the 8th inst. Cape Penas, at ten A. M. bearing S W distance about five leagues, saw a schooner on our lee beam standing to the Northward; at noon perceived said schooner to tack and standing for us, shortly after which she tacked again and stood off, we continuing to chase her; at five P. M. came within a league of her, and shewed her our colours, which she answered by hoisting the National Flag; at eight it fell calm, in consequence of which we got out sweeps and stood for her till midnight: on the 9th at two A. M. lost sight of her, at five discovered her about four miles ahead, the weather continuing to be calm; at nine a breeze sprung up, when we set sail after her; at three P. M. came within gun-shot of her, she always attempting to get off; at half past three she took in sail and hove to, at four came a-breast of her with musket-shot, when we attacked and continued to engage her for the space of five hours, without altering our position, when she struck, and proved to be Le Trois me Perrel an privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux, commanded by Francois Lugeat, mounting two 12 pound carronades and twelve long 4 pounders, six of which are brass, and manned with 68 men, three of whom were killed and five wounded during the action. Our loss consisted in one man killed and four wounded.

This schooner is about 190 tons measurement, quite new and coppered, had been 40 days from Bourdeaux, during which time she had captured the American schooner Active, Jonathan Holbrook, Master, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and a brig from Teignmouth to Newfoundland, which she burnt. Besides this I captured several vessels during my cruise, a list of which I have the honour to subjoin, and remain, Sir, &c.

JAMES LE BAIR.

The St. Incarnacao Portuguese brig, bound from St. Ubes to Cork, recaptured.

The St. Francisco de Asis Spanish ship letter of marque, in ballast, mounting 6 six pounders, and 24 men

The

The Republican ſchooner Neptune, mounting 4 four-pounders and 27 men, bound from Guadaloupe to the firſt French port, having General Des Fourneaux and his ſuite on board.

The French Latine-rigged privateer, called The Tarn, mounting two long nine and four 4 pounders (all braſs), and 55 men.

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DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 28.

A Diſpatch of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Right Hon. Lord Minto, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD, *Vienna, April 17.*

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip that the campaign has opened in Italy by an important ſucceſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians. On the 6th inſt. Gen. Melas attacked the ſeveral poſts occupied by the French to the northward and weſtward of Savona and Vado, and drove them from the poſitions of Torre la de Bunna, Monte Notte, and ſeveral others. Some of theſe poſts were ſtrongly entrenched, and one of them defended by three thouſand men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Auſtrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honour on this day.

The enemy retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about three hundred priſoners, among whom is a Chief de Brigade and ſeveral Officers of diſtinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th the troops evacuated Vado, having deſtroyed the ſtores and ſpiked the cannon, and retired by ſea towards Nice. Their number is ſuppoſed to have been between ſeven and eight hundred.

The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the Fort of Vado in the morning, and found ſeventeen pieces of heavy artillery.—General Melas immediately inveſted Savona.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 29

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Dickſon, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in Yarmouth Roads, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 27th April.*

SIR,

Be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's Hired Armed Lugger Lark, commanded by Lieutenant Wilſon, arrived yeſterday in theſe Roads, and brought with him the Impregnable French cutter privateer of 14 guns, which he boarded and took after an hour's action: while the cutter was on ſhore, ſhe was ſupported by the fire of about 100 of the enemy's troops from behind ſand banks.

I encloſe, for their Lordſhips' information, Lieut. Wilſon's Letter to me on the ſubject. The activity and zeal of this Officer has deſtroyed one of the greateſt peſts that infeſted this coaſt; the Impregnable had been particularly ſucceſsful during her former cruizes.

ARCHIBALD DICKSON.

*His Majeſty's Hired Armed Lugger Lark, Yarmouth Roads, April 26.*

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that I anchored in theſe Roads this day with his Majeſty's Armed Lugger Lark under my command, with a French cutter privateer, her prize.

In purſuance to your order, I ſailed on the 20th inſt. and took my ſtation off the Vlie Paſſage on the 21ſt, at half paſt ſix, A. M. At the entrance of that paſſage I diſcovered a French cutter privateer in ſhore of me, which I chaſed and came up with, and who, after exchanging a few ſhot, ran on ſhore. I am ſorry to add I was not able to get near enough to him, as totally to deſtroy him: a neutral veſſel that came out of the Vlie Paſſage on the 23d inſt. informed me ſhe mounted ten guns, and had 36 men on board; and that he had, after getting off, proceeded to the Texel Road by the inner navigation.

On the 25th, at two P. M. I chaſed and came up with a French cutter privateer, who, after engaging me a little while, ran on ſhore on the Vlie Iſland, where he defended himſelf pretty well for an hour, when I perceived his men were eſcaping to the ſhore under the cover and protection of troops, to the amount of about an hundred. I immediately hoiſted out my ſmall boat, and directed my larger one to follow, and, under the fire of the muſketry from the troops on ſhore, boarded her, but not until the crew had eſcaped. In our endeavours to get the cutter off we were conſiderably annoyed by the fire from the troops; but having detached the large boat further in ſhore, I ſucceeded in diſlodging them from the ſand

bank, behind which they had taken shelter, and I was fortunate enough to get the privateer off. She is called the Impregnable, mounts 14 guns, 12 of which are three pounders, and two are nine-pounders. She had on board during the engagement about 60 men, as appears by her log; and it also appears she had been particularly successful during her former cruizes. The Lark has suffered in her hull and rigging, but fortunately had no men killed or wounded. The enemy, we have reason to suppose, from the state of the vessel, suffered considerably; and several men were killed on the beach. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Thomas Gethins, the Master, as also the good conduct and bravery of the crew of the Lark.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. WILSON.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 9.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Port Royal Harbour, the 20th February.*

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit you herewith an account of armed vessels and merchant ships, captured and destroyed since my last return, by his Majesty's squadron under my command, which I desire you will be pleased to communicate to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. PARKER.

[To this Letter is added the List of these vessels, consisting of twenty three armed vessels, including the Hermione frigate, and one hundred and thirty-five merchant and other vessels.]

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, K. B Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Leghorn, 24th March.*

SIR—I include, for the information of their Lordships, a Copy of a Letter from Capt. Halsted, of his Majesty's ship the Phœnix, acquainting me with the capture of a French privateer, and have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

*His Majesty's Ship Phœnix, off Cape Spartel, Feb. 12.*

My Lord—I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command, (in company with the Incendiary,) captured on the 11th inst. off Cape Spartel, a French privateer brig named L'Eole, of ten guns, and eighty-nine men; she had been eight days from Guelon, in Spain, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTED.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c.*

*Extract of a Letter from John Thomas Duckworth, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Leviathan, at Gibraltar, the 11th ultimo.*

On the 5th inst. in the afternoon, I discovered twelve sail from the mast head, but as the chuse of the day could ascertain no more than that three or four were ships of war; I therefore attempted to anticipate their manœuvres, that I might fall in with them the next morning, and at three o'clock we crossed on one, which the Emerald boarded; from her I learnt that she had sailed on the 3d inst. with thirteen sail under convoy of three frigates. At day break we could only see a brig, which was so nigh, and the weather inclined to be calm, that I sent the boats of the Leviathan and Emerald under my Second Lieutenant, Gregory, to capture her, and after a smart skirmish of forty minutes they succeeded; she mounted fourteen guns, with forty-six men, and bound to Lima; by this time we saw three sail, East, West, and South, in consequence the Swiftsure being much to leeward, I made her signal to chase to South, the Emerald East, and stood Westward in the Leviathan, with a very light air, when, at noon, the Emerald made the signal for six sail in the North East; this induced me to stand directly to the Eastward, and at the close of the day we saw nine sail from the mast head, it was then nearly calm, and continued so till eleven o'clock P M. when a fresh breeze sprung up from the South West, and I steered North in hopes of crossing them, at midnight we observed three sail, and as we approached them fast, at two o'clock I plainly saw two of them were frigates, standing to the N N. W. and close together, I therefore kept on a parallel

with

with them, and proportioned my sail to theirs, that I might commence the attack just before day-break; because I feared the vessels under their convoy, (which I judged must be near) would, on our commencing a fire, separate, and we might lose them all; at this time the Emerald being near, I hailed and acquainted Capt. Waller with my intentions. At dawn of day I bore down upon the two frigates, which evidently had taken us for part of their convoy, and upon hailing one of them, she directly endeavoured to make all possible sail, as did the other close upon her bow, on which I directed a volley of musquetry to be fired, concluding they would strike; but this not having the desired effect, I gave a yaw, and discharged all the guns before the gangway at her yards and masts, but it was not successful in bringing any of them down; at this time Capt. Waller very judiciously shot up to the leeward one, and in a few minutes we so disabled their sails and rigging, that on my being in a position to have fired a broadside into them both, they struck their colours: during this the Spaniards kept up a straggling fire, and I should not do justice to their Captains were I to omit saying that from the moment they discovered us to be enemies, they used the greatest exertions to get off, and displayed a gallantry in commencing an action with such a superior force, as might be truly termed temerity, for I evidently could have destroyed them. You will find by their return of killed and wounded they sacrificed many lives. It was near half past five when they struck, and I directly made the Emerald's signal to chase the third sail, which appeared to be the other frigate; but soon after discovering seven more, and it being doubtful whether the Emerald (whose copper is very bad) would come up with the frigate, I made her signal to attack the convoy, which Capt. Waller in a very officer-like manner executed, and before night had possession of four of the largest. As soon as I had secured the frigates, and put them in a state to make sail, which took near two hours, I gave chace to the other frigate, but after four hours the wind being away, and not appearing to gain on her so as to expect success, I hauled towards the Emerald, and in the afternoon took a prize, it then becoming quite calm, and continuing so till after dark, I saw no more of the enemy; and the next day joining the Emerald, I made for this port with the prizes, and arrived safe with them all the 10th in the morning, when I found the Incendiary had arrived the previous day with two of the stragglers that she had fortunately picked up in looking for me. In this transaction I trust their Lordships will believe, that nothing in my power was left undone to secure the whole of a convoy so important to the Spaniards. The two captured frigates which were bound to Lima with quick-silver, are completely stored for such a voyage, and recently coppered. On board of the Carmen the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres was a passenger. I herewith send you a list of the prizes, with their force and destination.

*Return of two Spanish Frigates captured by the Leviathan and Emerald on the 7th April, 1800.*

Carmen, Don Fraquin Porcel, Commander, (commanding the Expedition), of 36 guns, 340 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz bound to Lima, laden with 1,500 quintals of quick-silver, sundries of cards, and four twenty-four pound guns; stored for foreign service, and victualled for four months; newly coppered; weight of metal twelve-pounders; passengers on board, El Senor Yllustr-ssimo Don Pedro Ynscencio Bejarano, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres.

Florentia, Don Manuel Norates, Commander, of 36 guns, 314 men, and 950 tons, from Cadiz, bound to Lima, laden with 1,500 quintals of quick-silver, sundries of cards, with five twenty-four pound guns; newly coppered and copper-fastened; passenger, Don Josef Balcarino, Official Real.

*Return of Killed and Wounded on board the two Spanish Frigates.*

Carmen, 1 Officer and 10 men, killed; 16 men wounded.

Florentia, 1 Officer and 11 men, killed; 1st and 2d Captain, with 10 men, wounded.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

[Here follows a list, containing the particulars of the 11 merchantmen taken, one of which mounted 14 guns and six swivels, and carried 46 men; another had four guns, and 35 men; a third had eight guns, and 70 men; another, 14 guns, and 70 men; and one had 32 guns, and 182 men—all of which safely arrived at Gibraltar.]

DOWNING-

DOWNING STREET, MAY 6.

The following intelligence, which had been received at Vienna, has been tranſmitted from Lord Minto to Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a letter dated April 20.

Accounts have been received from Gen. Melas, dated the 10th inſt. It had been the General's intention to move forward againſt Varagio on the 9th, but having learnt that the enemy having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, intended to make a vigorous defence in this advantageous poſition, Gen. Melas halted in conſequence, and deferred the attack until the following day; the battle was bloody, a great number of men being killed on both ſides; at length the perſeverance of his Imperial Majeſty's troops was ſucceſsful; ſeveral Officers and about 200 men were made priſoners; among the former were ſome belonging to the ſuite of General Maſſena, who had haſtened in perſon to the ſcene of action, in the hope that his preſence would inſpire his troops with additional courage; he led them repeatedly to the charge: the enemy flying in diſorder was purſued as far as Ivrea. That part of them which took the road leading along the ſea coaſt ſuffered conſiderably by the fire of the ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty. On another ſide M. Le Comte de Hohenzollern attacked and carried the Bocchetta on the 9th, making 200 priſoners, with ſix pieces of cannon.

In the 9th between the 7th and 8th, General Kaim ſurpriſed the enemy's poſts at Mount Cenis, taking 200 priſoners and 18 pieces of cannon, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in that poſition.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 9.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in Leghorn Roads, the 1ſt of April.*

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of their Lordſhips, a Liſt of Merchant Veſſels captured by the ſhips of the ſquadron under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

[Then follows the Liſt of Veſſels, conſiſting of a Spaniſh brig, of 14 guns and 44 men, and 22 other Spaniſh, French, and Genoeſe veſſels captured, beſides one deſtroyed, together with five Engliſh, and ſix veſſels of our Allies, re-captured.]

*Copy of another Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Audacious, Leghorn Roads, the 3d of April.*

SIR—I enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Cockburne, of his Majeſty's ſhip La Minerve, reporting the capture of the Furet French privateer, and the recapture of an Engliſh veſſel her prize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

*La Minerve, at Sea, March 2.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured this morning Le Furet French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men, belonging to Nantes, out 17 days, has only taken the Alert, of North Yarmouth, which we have retaken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE COCKBURNE.

*The Right Hon. Lord Keith, K.B. &c.*

*Copy of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in Leghorn Roads, 3d of April.*

SIR—I requeſt that you will lay before their Lordſhips the enclosed letters from Capt. Auſten, of his Majeſty's ſloop the Petterell, to Captain Oliver, of his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, and from Capt. Oliver to me, reporting the capture of one French veſſel of war, and the driving on ſhore of two others.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

*Mermaid, Mahon, 25th March.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to enclose your Lordſhip a letter from Capt. Auſten of the Petterell, who, in company with his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, on the evening of the 22d inſtant, captured La Ligurienne, French brig of war, of 14 ſix pounders, and two thirty-ſix pounder howitzers, and drove away the Curt ſhip corvette of the ſame force, as well as the Joliet xebecque, of ſix ſix-pounders, and 30 men, in the

North-east part of the bay of Marseilles, and not more than six miles from that town, after a well contested action of more than an hour and a half, within point-blank shot of two batteries, and at one time the Pettorell's stern touched the rocks, where she stopped for a few minutes. It is impossible for me to express in terms strong enough, the gallant conduct of Captain Austen, his Officers and ship's company on this occasion, in a contest against so superior a force; for, having desired Capt. Austen the evening before to keep close in shore by way of deception, (and by which means the two vessels laden with corn, mentioned in Captain Austen's letter, were taken the morning) the Mermaid was so far to leeward as to be able to afford but little assistance, until the brig was completely beaten.

I think La Ligurienne will be found well adapted for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. D. OLIVER.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c.*

*Pettorell at Sea, March 22.*

SIR,

I have to inform you, that the vessels with which you saw me engaged yesterday afternoon, near Cape Couronne, were a ship, brig, and xebecque, belonging to the French Republic; two of which, the ship and xebecque, I drove on shore, and after a running action of about one hour and a half, during which we were not more than a cable's length from the shore, and frequently not half that distance, the third struck her colours. On taking possession found her to be La Ligurienne, French brig of war, mounting 14 six-pounders, one thirty-six pounder howitzer, all brass, commanded by Citizen Francis Auguste Pelabon, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and had on board at the commencement of the action 104 men. Though from the spirited conduct and alacrity of Lieutenant Packer, Mr. Thompson, the Master, and Mr Hill, the Purser, (who very handsomely volunteered his services on the main deck) joined to the gallantry and determined courage of the rest of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of his Majesty's sloop under my command, I was happily enabled to bring the contest to a favourable issue; yet I could not but feel the want, and regret the absence of my First Lieutenant Mr. Glover, the Gunner, and 30 men, who were at the time away in prizes. I have a lively pleasure in adding, that this service has been performed without a man hurt on our part, and with no other damage to the ship than four of our carronades dismounted, and a few shots through the sails.

La Ligurienne is a very fine vessel of the kind, well equipped with stores of all sorts, in excellent repair, and not two years old; is built on a peculiar plan, being fastened throughout with screw bolts, so as to be taken to pieces and set up again with ease, and is said to have been intended to follow Bonaparte to Egypt. I learn from the prisoners, that the ship is called Le Cerf, mounting 14 six-pounders, and the xebecque Le Joliet, mounting six six-pounders, that they had sailed in company with a convoy, (two of which, as per margin,* I captured in the forenoon) that morning from Cette for Marseilles. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to ascertain it. And am &c.

F. W. AUSTEN.

*R. D. Oliver, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Mermaid.*

*Return of Killed and Wounded in an action between his Britannic Majesty's Sloop Pettorell, Francis William Austen, Esq. Commander, and the French National Brig La Ligurienne, commanded by Citizen Francis Auguste Pelabon, Lieut. de Vaisseau.*

Pettorell—None killed or wounded.

La Ligurienne—The Captain and 1 Seaman killed; 1 Garde Marine and 1 Seaman wounded.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Dickson, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 7th May*

SIR—Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's hired armed lugger, Lady Ann, commanded by Lieutenant Wright, arrived yesterday from off

* French bark (name unknown), laden with wheat, about 350 tons: abandoned by the crew.

A French Bombarde (name unknown), laden with wheat, about 150 tons: left by the crew.

Flushing, and brought in with her Les Huit Freres, French privateer, mounting fourteen guns, which she captured on the 4th inst.

I enclose for their Lordships' information, Lieut. Wright's letter to me on the subject, and I beg leave to recommend his zeal to their Lordships' notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ARCHIBALD DICKSON.

*His Majesty's Hired Armed Lugger, Lady Ann, Yarmouth Roads, May 6,*

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, that in pursuance of the orders I received from A. Dickson, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Veteran, I proceeded off Flushing, and explored that anchorage in the lugger under my command, and having done so, and seeing nothing in the road, on returning to join the squadron yesterday off Goree, I fell in with Les Huit Freres, French lugger privateer, mounting 14 long carriage guns, (nine of which he hove overboard,) when after a close action of one hour and thirty-five minutes, she struck, close to the batteries along shore, West Capel S. S. W. two miles. I attribute the long continuance of the action to the unfitness of the guns of the lugger; however, during that period, I was very ably seconded by the professional skill of Mr. David Banks, Master, and by the bravery of the crew of the Lady Ann. It gave me very great pleasure in making this capture, and particularly as it was the means of liberating from captivity, fifteen subjects of his Majesty, who had been captured by that vessel. Upon taking possession of Les Huit Freres, I found her so much shattered, that I was obliged to see her into port, and to get rid of so many prisoners, as well as to repair our own damages.

I am, Sir, &c.
J. WRIGHT.

*To Archibald Dickson, Vice Admiral of the Red.*

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. Wolley, of his Majesty's Ship Arethusa, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, April 30.*

SIR—I have to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that on the 1st of this month, having been driven from off the Bar of Oporto by bad weather, we fell in with and captured the French cutter privateer Gen. Bernadotte, of 14 guns and 57 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, but from Vigo.

I am, Sir, &c.
T. WOLLEY.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, April 28.*

I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of their Lordships, that the Guillaume Tell having attempted to escape from Malta, on the evening of the 29th ult. was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majesty's ships Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope; but as I have not yet received Capt. Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, or of the loss which has been sustained, I must take another opportunity of communicating them. I understand, however, that the enemy was completely dismasted before she struck, and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed and wounded about forty men each.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 15.

Letters received this morning from Lord Keith, dated the 21st of April, mention several important advantages gained by the Austrians in the vicinity of Genoa, under the walls of which place the French have been obliged to concentrate their force. In many attacks the fire of the English ships was employed with considerable effect.

The Messenger reports that he saw an English ship towing a captured French ship of the line (with a frigate or sloop) into Yarmouth Roads.

DOWNING STREET, MAY 15.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received this morning from the Hon. William Wyndham, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at [illegible], by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

FLORENCE, April [illegible].

The latest news arrived here from the vicinity of Genoa states, that Massena having been beat a second time at Voltri, on the 18th inst. was obliged to take refuge, with the remains of his army, within the walls of Genoa; and that all the strong posts and forts without

out the city were in the hands of the Combined Powers, under the command of General Melas, and Admiral Lord Keith.

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[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

## BATTLE OF VOLTRI.

VIENNA, APRIL 30.

This day's Court Gazette, in a ſupplement, contains the following accounts of the further operations of our Army in Italy.

"By Captain Count Scherfenberg, who arrived here laſt night, General Melas has ſent further accounts of the ſucceſsful military operations in the Riviera. In a report previouſly received from that General, dated Head quarters, Voltri, April 19, he had already ſtated, that after the operations mentioned in his laſt, the enemy who had fled to the Arnetta the regiment Stuart having entirely cut off their communication with Voltri, and finding it equally impoſſible to encounter the three brigades which had arrived under Count Bellegarde on the firſt-mentioned mountain) had withdrawn from both theſe heights, from the former by way of Logaretto, to Deterto, and from the latter alle Cabane di Voltri, while General Melas, with the column under General Count Nicholas Palffy, aſcended Monte Fajale on the 17th, ordering General Count Bellegarde to the heights of the Arnetta againſt Deterto, General Count St. Julien to the poſition alle Moglie, and General Lattermann to remain on the heights of Arbarola.

"On the 18th in the morning, Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Ott, with ſix battalion of his diviſion, had arrived at Monte Fajale, and Lieutenant-Colonel Richter, with three battalions of infantry, a company of the light battalion [illegible], had re eſtabliſhed the communication with the regiment Stuart on Monte Fajale.

"General Melas gave orders for attacking in three columns, the enemy, who had aſſembled near Cabano di Voltri, while General Bellegarde deſcended from the Arnetto towards Deterto and Arenzano, and effected a junction with General Lattermann.

"The three columns directed againſt Cabano (of which that of Monte Fajale was led by General Melas, along one of the ſteepeſt mountain roads, againſt Voltri) ſucceeded entirely to our wiſhes; the enemy were not only driven from all their poſitions, by the wonted bravery of the Auſtrian troops, but forced to flee to Genoa in confuſion, and to leave the very advantageous poſition from Monte Fajale along Deterto to St. Nicola, as well as the village of Voltri. Thus, General Melas, ſays, are all the troops under General Maſſena blockaded the cloſer in the city of Genoa, as Field-Marſhal Count Hohenzollern had likewiſe puſhed his advanced poſts as far as St. Pietro d'Arena.

"Major-General Gottesheim was ſtationed on Mount Facio, his advanced poſts extending to Biſagno: F. M. Lieut. Elſnitz alſo remained quietly in his poſition on St. Giacomo; and Captain Le Brux, with a diviſion of Terzy, defended the caſtle on that mountain, againſt the repeated attacks of the enemy, with great ſkill and perſeverance

"Farther accounts brought by the above courier, dated Seſtri di Ponente, April 21 and 22, ſtate that that poſition had likewiſe been evacuated by the enemy after the battle of Voltri, and that they alſo had fled to Genoa.

"The General of Cavalry has ſince arranged the poſition of the army around Genoa in ſuch a manner, that General Gottesheim, as before mentioned, occupies Monte Faicio; F. M. Lieutenant Hohenzollern, Mount Durazzo; F. M. Lieutenant Ott, the ridge of mountains of Madonna della Guardia; and the three brigades of Slicher, Wiber, and Buſly, the heights cloſe to the ſea-coaſt, in front of Seſtri. The advanced poſts on one ſide extend to Cornegliano, and on the other to the Biſango.

"The General of Cavalry ordered the brigade of General Count St. Julien to reinforce the corps blockading Savona: and the two brigades Brentano and Bellegarde to reinforce F.M. Lieut. Elſnitz, on Monte St Giacomo. But before the latter reinforcements could arrive the enemy attacked F. M Lieut. Elſnitz, on the 19th, with 7000 men in three columns. The fury and deſpair of the enemy, who by this attempt hazarded every thing to give vent, if poſſible to their comrades hemmed in at Genoa, was beyond deſcription, according to the F. M. Lieutenant's report: but the glorious perſeverance, ſo frequently evinced by our troops, bade defiance to all the enemy's exertions, the poſition was maintained, the enemy defeated, and purſued beyond la Coſta; many priſoners were made on this occaſion, whoſe number could not be ſtated poſitively when the accounts were ſent off.

"By the reinforcements which have since joined the F. M. Lieutenant, he will be enabled still better vigorously to oppose all further attempts which the enemy might make.

"The circumstantial details of the decisive battle of Voltri, and the enemy's loss as well as our own (the latter, according to General Melas's statement, is not very considerable) the trophies, artillery, and prisoners taken from the enemy, and the names of such as have particularly distinguished themselves, will soon be published."

Authentic private accounts state, that the number of killed in the battle of Voltri, on both sides, amounted to 21,000 men. For some time neither party would give way to the other, but at length the victorious Austrians maintained the field, and entirely defeated the enemy. The Austrians meeting with entrenchments in every direction, lost a great number of brave men: the regiment Deutschmiester was partly killed, partly made prisoners; of the regiments Spleny, Joseph Colloredo, and Terzy, one half remained on the field killed or wounded.

(From another letter same date.)

Private accounts from Italy state, that Massena is determined to defend himself to the last, in the city of Genoa, still expecting relief on account of the great importance of that place to France. He has thrown himself into the citadel with the flower of his army, threatening the destruction of the city, if the inhabitants should give the least encouragement to the Austrians. It is said that General Melas, on being informed of his menaces, had sent an officer to Massena, to ask him whether he was seriously inclined to carry those threats into execution. He ordered that officer to inform him, that in a public proclamation he has assured the Genoese of the protection of his Sovereign, which they should enjoy under any circumstances. He solemnly declared to Massena, that he and his staff should be answerable for every calamity that the defenceless Genoese should suffer from the French troops.

Previous to the battle of Voltri, Gen. Massena strained every nerve to effect a junction with the troops under General Suchet, near Finale and Nice, but in vain. General Ott is at the gates of Genoa, in which city the French have deposited great treasures.

On the 13th, all strangers had been sent away from Genoa, and even the Austrian prisoners set at liberty, on account of the scarcity of provisions prevailing there.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 24.

SARAH Lloyd, convicted at the last Bury Assizes, of robbing her mistress, Mrs. Syer, of Hadleigh, the respite of fourteen days having expired, was executed. At the place of execution, Capel Lofft, Esq. ascended the cart, and spoke to the multitude for about fifteen minutes in a very impressive strain; in which he justified the sheriff for granting the suspension; commended the petitioners for interceding in her behalf; and considered the unfortunate culprit as only the instrument made use of by a designing villain to perpetrate the crime for which she suffered. He said, he rejoiced in the belief, that she had that time for repentance given her which was a happy prelude to future bliss; after which he recommended her as an example to all around him. He received great attention during his address, at the conclusion of which the unfortunate young woman was launched into eternity.

MAY 24. This night, about nine o'clock, —— Meadows, Esq. of Kippis Hall, near Pontefract, suddenly called Mrs. Meadows's maid into the drawing-room, and threatened to stab her with his sword. By the earnest entreaty of his lady, however, he was diverted from the purpose, and the servant was permitted to leave the room. But she had scarcely withdrawn, when he attacked Mrs. Meadows with the most savage ferocity, gave her three stabs in the body, and cut her throat in so dreadful a manner as nearly to sever her head from her body. The servants were first alarmed by one of their children, who ran down stairs exclaiming that her pappa had killed her mamma. As the murderer was armed with two or three brace of pistols, besides his sword, they were obliged to send for a party of the Pontefract Volunteers, who immediately secured him, and carried him off to York Castle. His lady was a dutiful wife and tender mother; and the conduct of Mr. Meadows can be attributed only to insanity.

25. A circumstance occurred this morning in Hyde Park, which caused a con-

a conſiderable ſenſation through the town, in the courſe of the forenoon. His Majeſty was attending the field exerciſes of the grenadier battalion of the guards, when, during one of the rallies, a ball cartridge was fired from the muſquet of one of the ſoldiers, which ſtruck Mr. Ongley, a Clerk in the Allotment Department of the Navy Office, who was ſtanding only *twenty ſhort feet* diſtance from the King. The ball entered the fleſhy part of his thigh in front, and paſſed ſtraight through. Mr. Ongley was dreſſed on the ground, and we have the ſatisfaction to ſtate that there is no danger. Had the wound been an inch higher, it muſt have proved fatal.

An examination took place of the cartouch boxes of the ſoldiers, but no individual could be fixed upon as the perpetrator of this act.

The following *Bulletin* on this ſubject was iſſued from the Horſe Guards, in the courſe of the afternoon:

"*Horſe Guards, May* 15, 1800.

"This morning, during the field-day of the Grenadier Battalion of the Foot Guards, in Hyde Park, a ſhot was accidentally diſcharged from the ranks, which unfortunately wounded a Gentleman of the name of Ongley, who was amongſt the ſpectators. The ſhot perforated Mr. Ongley's thigh, but did not injure the bone or arteries. His Majeſty directed the Military Surgeon preſent to examine and dreſs Mr. Ongley's wounds, and was much gratified by the favourable report made by Mr. Nixon, the Surgeon of the Grenadiers. His Majeſty, on coming from the field, ſent his commands to Mr. Keate, the Surgeon General, and Mr. Ruſh, the Inſpector of Hoſpitals, to wait on Mr. Ongley, and to offer their aſſiſtance during the progreſs of his cure."

In the evening a moſt alarming, and extraordinary circumſtance occurred at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; and which, coupled with the *accident*, if ſuch it is to be conſidered, which occurred in the morning, gives riſe to very ſerious alarms and apprehenſions in the minds of all loyal ſubjects. At the moment when his Majeſty entered the box, a man in the pit, near the Orcheſtra on the right hand ſide, ſuddenly ſtood up and diſcharged a piſtol at the Royal Perſon. His Majeſty had advanced about four ſteps from the door. On the report of a piſtol his Majeſty ſtopped, and ſtood firmly. The houſe was immediately in an uproar, and the cry of "*Seize him*" burſt from every part of the Theatre. The King, apparently not the leaſt diſconcerted, came nearly to the front of the box. The man who committed the crime was ſeized and conveyed from the pit. The audience vehemently called out "*Shew him!*" In conſequence of which loyal Gaoler, Kelly, who, with a multitude of perſons belonging to the Theatre, had rushed upon the ſtage, came forward and aſſured them that the culprit was in his cuſtody. The indignation of the audience was ſoothed by this intelligence, and their feelings gave way to loyal rapture, at the happy eſcape of their revered Monarch. "*God Save the King*" was univerſally demanded. It was ſung by all the Vocal Performers, and encored. The curtain drew up for the commencement of the play; but Bannifter, junr. was not ſuffered to proceed till ſomething more could be learned reſpecting the wretch who had made this diabolical attempt.—Bannifter and Mrs. Jordan both again aſſured the audience that the culprit was perfectly ſecured, and the play was then ſuffered to proceed without further interruption.

Mr. Hallcroft, of Scotland-yard, plumber to his Majeſty, providentially had time to raiſe the arm of the aſſaſſin, ſo as to direct the contents of the piſtol towards the roof of the box. Mr. Major Wright, a Solicitor in Wellcloſe-ſquare, who ſat immediately behind the traitor, aſſiſted in ſecuring him. He dropped the piſtol; but Mr. Wright found it under the ſeat.

Mr. Sheridan, [illegible] by Mr. Wigſtead, the Magiſtrate, proceeded immediately to examine the man in the room into which he had been conducted, and where he had been ſearched to ſee if he had any other fire-arms, or papers. He had none. Mr. Tamplin, a trumpeter in the band, who aſſiſted in taking him over the orcheſtra, recognized the man to be a ſoldier, and pulling open his coat, found that he had on a military waiſtcoat, with the button of the 15th light dragoons. It was an Officer's old waiſtcoat.—On being queſtioned by Mr. Sheridan, he ſaid, "He had no objection to tell who he was. It was not over yet—there was a great deal more and worſe to be done: his name was James Hadfield; he had ſerved his time to a ſtocking ſilverſmith, but had enliſted into the 15th light dragoons, and had fought for his King and Country." At this time the Prince of Wales and Duke of York entered the room, to be preſent at the examination. He immediately turned to the Duke, and ſaid

ſaid—"I know your Royal Highneſs—God bleſs you. You are a good fellow. I have ſerved with your Highneſs, and (pointing to a deep cut over his eye, and another long ſcar on his cheek) ſaid, I got theſe, and more than theſe, in fighting by your ſide. At Lincelles, I was left three hours among the dead in a ditch, and was taken priſoner by the French. I had my arm broken by a ſhot, and eight ſabre wounds in my head; but I recovered, and here I am." He then gave the following account of himſelf, and of his conduct:—

He ſaid, that having been diſcharged from the army on account of his wounds, he had returned to London, and now lived by working at his own trade. He made a good deal of money; he worked for Mr. Solomon Hougham. Being weary of life, he laſt week bought a pair of piſtols from one William Wakelin, a hair dreſſer and broker, in St. John ſtreet. (Perſons were immediately ſent to bring Wakelin and his maſter to the Theatre.) He told him they were for his young maſter, who would give him a blunderbuſs in exchange. That he had borrowed a crown of his maſter that morning, with which he had bought ſome powder, and had gone to the houſe of Mrs. Maſon, in Red Lion-ſtreet, to have ſome beer; that he went backwards to the yard, and there he tried his piſtols. He found one of them good for nothing, and left it behind him. In his own trade he uſed lead, and he caſt himſelf two balls, with which he loaded his piſtol, and came to the Theatre.

At this part of his narrative Sir William Addington, the Magiſtrate, arrived, and took the chair: he went over the examination of the perſons who had ſecured him, and who had ſeen the piſtol levelled at his Majeſty. He aſked Hadfield what had induced him to attempt the life of the beſt of Sovereigns? He anſwered, that he "had not attempted to kill the King. He had fired his piſtol over the royal box. *He was as good a ſhot as any in England*; but he was himſelf weary of life—he wiſhed for death, but not to die by his own hands. He was deſirous to raiſe an alarm; and wiſhed that the ſpectators might fall upon him—he hoped that his life was forfeited." He was aſked if he belonged to the Correſponding Society. He ſaid, "No; he belonged to no political Society; he belonged to a club of *Odd Fellows*, and he was a member of a Benefit Society." And being aſked if he had any accomplices, he ſolemnly declared that he had none; and with great energy took God to witneſs, and laid his hand on his heart.

From this time he appeared to exhibit ſymptoms of derangement. When aſked who his father was? He ſaid he had been poſtillion to ſome Duke; but he could not ſay what Duke. He talked in a myſterious way of dreams, and of a great commiſſion he had received in his ſleep; that he knew he was to be a martyr, and was to be perſecuted like his great maſter. He had been perſecuted in France; but he had not yet been ſufficiently tried. He knew what he was to endure. He uttered many other incoherent things in the ſame ſtyle.

William Wakelin, the perſon from whom he had bought the piſtols, being brought to the bar, was examined. He ſaid, it was true that he had bought a pair of piſtols of him, and that he had ſaid that they were for his young maſter, who would give him a blunderbuſs for them; but he had not yet got the blunderbuſs. He knew very little of Hadfield, but knew where he worked, and had heard a good character of him; but that the leaſt drink affected his head.

Several perſons from the houſe of Mrs. Maſon, his acquaintance, confirmed this fact: and they ſaid they aſcribed this to the very ſevere wounds he had received in the head. The leaſt drink quite deranged him.

Upon this evidence he was committed to Cold Bath Fields for re-examination; and their Royal Highneſſes the Duke of Clarence, Duke of Cumberland, and Mr. Sheridan, conducted him thither. His Majeſty's Privy Council, however, deſiring to examine him forthwith, to diſcover if he had any accomplices, he was taken to the Duke of Portland's Office, where he underwent another examination. Mr. Major Wright, Mr. Tamplin, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Calkin, Mr. Parkinſon, Mr. Francis Wood, Mr. Lion, and Mr. Dietz, the perſons who were inſtrumental in ſecuring him, and whoſe evidence is the moſt material as to directing the piſtol towards his Majeſty's box, if not towards his ſacred perſon, alſo attended, and were directed to attend again next day at one o'clock; when a Council was to be held.

During the performance of "God Save the King," every paſſage that referred to the ſafety of his Majeſty was received with a thunder of applauſe, and ſhouting of *Huzza!* At the end of the farce, which was *The Humbariſt*, "God Save the King" was again demanded, and Kelly ſung the following additional verſe, ſaid

to

to be written *impromptu* by Mr. Sheridan *:—

"From ev'ry latent foe,
"From the assassin's blow,
"God save the King!
"O'er him thine arm extend,
"For Britain's sake defend,
"Our Father, Prince, and Friend,
"God save the King."

This stanza gave the audience peculiar pleasure, and was *encored* by the unanimous desire of the whole house.

The Prince of Wales was at dinner at Lord Melbourne's, and was almost immediately informed of the event at the Theatre that night, by Mr. Jeffery, M. P. for Coventry, who left the play to acquaint his Royal Highness of his Majesty's safety. The Prince immediately left his company, and went to the Theatre.

On Friday the Privy Council sat on the further examination of this affair. Several of the prisoner's relations were examined, the tendency of whose evidence shewed that he was insane. He told his wife and others that on Tuesday last he met a man who assured him that he had had Jesus Christ in keeping five years in Mount Sion, and that he was soon to visit this world. This man was one Truelock, a cobler, at Islington. He was taken before the Privy Council that day, and is much possessed with an opinion of the speedy return of our Saviour. With this idea he had possessed the prisoner also. Both seem to be religiously mad.

At the Privy Council also appeared, and were examined, the Adjutant, and one of the Sergeants of the 15th Light Dragoons, to which the prisoner had been considered as private, otherwise he was a brave gallant man, and much beloved by the regiment. About three months ago he came down to Croydon to see the regiment, and while there was taken so ill, it was necessary to put him in a straight waistcoat. They report that he had not since been taken care of as a madman.

The second slug was found on Friday morning by the Duke of Clarence in Lady Mayoress's box. It appears that Hadfield did not fire very wide of his Majesty; only about a yard too far to the left. The King stood erect after he fired. The Queen came in, and the King waved his hand for her to keep back. Her Majesty asked what's the matter? The King said, "Only a squib, a squib; they are firing squibs." After the assassin had been taken away, the Queen came forward, and in great agitation enquired. She looked at the King, and asked if they should stay? The King answered, We will not stir, but pray the entertainment out. All the Princesses, but Elizabeth, fainted as soon as they sat down. Elizabeth exerted herself greatly in recovering them.

# MARRIAGES.

IN November last, at Madras, Henry Brown, esq. commercial resident, to Miss Sewell, niece of Henry Sewell, esq. of that presidency.

Gervase Wood[illegible], esq. of Owston-place, Lincolnshire, to Miss Harvey, daughter of the Rev Edmund Harvey.

The Rev. Thos. Lane Freer, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Sarah Wetherell, third daughter of the Dean of Hereford.

William Brummell, of Donnington Grove, Berks, esq. to Miss Daniel of Upper Wimpole street.

Captain Cumberland, of the royal navy, to Miss Burt, of Athenaeum-street.

Robert Scott, esq. of Upper Harley-street, M. P. to Miss Jervis.

Thos. Grimston Estcourt, of Estcourt, Gloucestershire, esq. to Miss Jenner, of New Park, Wilts.

George Sullivan Martin, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Newman.

Major-General Edward Morrison, to Lady Caroline King, daughter of the late Earl of Kingston.

The Rev. Henry Hobart to Miss Beauchamp.

Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, bart. to Miss Duncan, daughter of Lord Viscount Duncan.

The Rev. R. Nares to Miss Smith, daughter of Dr. Smith, Prebendary of Westminster.

Henry Slaughter, esq. to the Lady Viscountess Montague, widow of the late Viscount.

# MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 3.

MR. Samuel Walker, of Hunslet Moor, near Leeds, gardener, commonly known by the name of Dr. Walker, in his 85th year. He has left children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 339.

* It has however been ascribed to another person [illegible]

APRIL 14. At Ripley, in Surrey, Mr. Paul Adams, aged 48.

18. Dady Dormer, wife of Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer.

At Edinburgh, John Woodford, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the late North fencible Highlanders.

19. At Haverford West, Hugh Savage, esq of the county of Down, Ireland.

20. Mr. Davis, master of St. Luke's workhouse, Old-street, London. He was murdered by a lunatic who was under his care.

21. William Strutt, esq. of Derby, aged 66.

Duncan Campbell, esq. of Whitley, in Northumberland, captain in his Majesty's navy.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Lamprey, vicar of Stalisfield and Hollow, in Kent.

22. Mr William Tudor, of the Middle Temple.

At Wandsworth, Mr. Henton Brown.

23 At Upton, near Slough, Mr. John Hall, in his 74th year.

Mr. Charles Biggs, in Rolomond-street, aged 83.

24 At Blackheath, William Larkins, esq. late accountant-general to the East India Company at Bengal.

In South Audley street, in his 79th year, Matthew Robert Arnott, esq. gentleman usher of the green rod to the knights of the thistle, and reading clerk and clerk to the private committees of the house of lords, which office he had filled 10r 38 years.

At Liverpool, by bursting of a blood vessel while playing at tennis, Jonathan Blundell, jun. esq.

Mrs. Sarah Way, widow of Lewis Way, esq, at Richmond.

25. At East Dereham, in Norfolk, William Cowper, esq. translator of Homer, and author of several poems. (See p. 365)

The Rev Henry Jephcott, rector of Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire.

26. At Mile end, Mr. John Le Souef, aged 90 years.

John Staples, esq. one of the police magistrates for the district of Shadwell.

27. Thomas Dea, esq. of Perry-street.

Lieut. Charles William Parker, aged 25, nephew of Dr. Parker, rector of St. James, Westminster.

William Scurr, esq. of Broad-street-buildings.

The Rev. John Yate, B. D. rector of Lawford in Essex, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1767, M. A. 1770, and B. D. 1777.

28. At Chiswick, T. King, esq.

Mary Eleanor Bowes, Countess Dowager of Strathmore, at Christ Church, Hampshire. She was daughter of George Bowes, esq. of Gibside, in the county of Durham, and married, Feb. 14, 1767, the late Lord Strathmore, after whose death she married, 16th January 1777, Andrew Robinson Stoney, esq. from whom she was separated in 1782. She wrote a tragedy, called "The Siege of Jerusalem," of which a few copies were printed in 8vo. 1774, but none sold.

29 Mr. Fischer, the celebrated performer on the oboe. While performing a solo at the Queen's House, he was seized with an apoplectic fit. Prince William of Gloucester observing his situation, supported him out of the apartment, from whence he was conveyed to his residence in Compton-street, Soho, where he expired in about an hour afterwards.

At Ravenstone Dale, Westmorland, Mr. Arthur Bousfield, in the 80th year of his age.

MAY 1. In Leicester-square, Lieutenant-General Anthony George Martin, late colonel of the 51st regiment of foot.

2. At Eartham, Mr. Thos. Hayley, a young artist of very promising abilities, a pupil of Mr. Flaxman.

3. Captain Palmer, of the Scilly sloop of war, at the Nore. In a fit of insanity he shot himself.

Mr. John Beatrow, of Cateaton-street, formerly of Botolph-lane, merchant.

Mr. Richard Heywood, banker, at Liverpool.

4. At Barking, in Essex, Mr Robert Cook, surgeon, aged 50 years, and on the 14th he was interred with masonic honours; the grand master and upwards of 300 of his brethren attending from the town-hall, accompanied by the Barking and Ilford volunteers. After the funeral service, an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. James Aspeane, master of the St. Peter's lodge, Walworth, which was followed by an exhortation from the grand master.

At Honiton, in his 67th year, John Guard, esq.

5 At Bath, Mr. Basil Wake, formerly an eminent apothecary there.

Joseph Nicholas Smith, esq. of Guildford-street, in his 65th year.

Lady Darell, wife of Sir Lionel Darell, bart.

7. At his house, George-square, Edinburgh, Admiral Lockhart.

In St. Pancras workhouse, Mary Bird, aged 104 years.

At Clapham, in her 74th year, Mrs. Dent, wife of Robert Dent, esq. of Temple-bar.

Lately,

Lately, at Robin Hood's town, near Whitby, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, many years minister of Fyling dales.

Lately, Mr. James Hartley, son of Mr. Alderman Hartley, of York.

8 William Vassal, esq. of Battersea Rise, Surrey.

At Minterfworth, near Glouceſter, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Parker, M. A. rector of Taynton in that county, and of Welch Bicknor, Monmouthſhire.

Lately, Mr Allatt, one of the aldermen of Stamford. He ſerved the office of mayor in the years 1774 and 1790.

Lately, in his 33d year, Edward Robinſon, eſq of Thorp green, in the county of York.

9. At Windſor Caſtle, in his 91ſt year, William Dick, eſq. governor of the poor knights, near 40 years king's clerk and clerk of the papers at the mint, and the oldeſt meſſenger in his Majeſty's ſervice.

At Holyrood houſe, Charles Hamilton, eſq.

10 At Poplar, in his 70th year, John Powſey, eſq

At Richmond, M. Mallet Du Pan, the celebrated political writer, of a diſorder on his lungs

Mr. Thomas Francis Martin, deputy of the cuſtos brevium office, in the court of common pleas, aged 54.

11. At Homerton, Thomas Davies, eſq. aged 77.

Mrs. Onſlow, wife of Arthur Onſlow, eſq. barriſter at law.

At Llanbryomair, in the county of Montgomery, Catherine Morris, widow, in the 101th year of her age. She left behind her 40 children, 20 grand children, 66 great grand-children, and one great great grand-child; ſo that, previous to her death, ſhe and 91 of her deſcendants were living at the ſame time.

Richard Dighton, eſq of the Wilderneſs, near Mitcheldean, in the county of Glouceſter.

16 Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Dr Ayrton.

Mr George Garthorne, partner in the houſe of Hankey and Co.

At Bath, Joſeph Fowke, eſq. aged 84.

17 Charles Edward Lewis, eſq F. A. S. of Powis-place

Thomas Roberts, eſq of Powis place, aged 74 years.

Hugo Meynell, eſq of Quorn, near Loughborough, Leiceſterſhire.

Lately, George Laughton, D D. vicar of Chippenham, near Newmarket, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace.

Lately, James Moneypenny, of Maytham hall, in the county of Kent, eſq one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace.

18. Thomas Elliſon, eſq. of Brentford Butts, in his 72d year. His death was occaſioned by his being overturned near Hammerſmith turnpike, as he was coming to town in one of the Brentford ſtages.

19. William Hodgkinſon, eſq. at Cheſea.

20. Morgan Thomas, eſq. of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand.

21. At Dudleſton, William Challoner, eſq. high ſheriff for the county of Salop.

At Watford, Lieut. A. J. Nichols, of the royal navy, lately returned from the Mediterranean.

22. In Scotland yard, Whitehall, Samuel Pegge, eſq. ſon of the late Dr Samuel Pegge, of Whittington, one of the grooms of his Majeſty's privy chamber, and F. A. S. He was the author of "Curialia," 4to. in three parts.

23. William Cabell, eſq. many years under ſecretary to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas for the board of controul for India affairs.

Thomas Blackett, eſq. of Wylam, in Yorkſhire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Mayo, rector of Wotton Rivers, in Wiltſhire.

Lately, in Ireland, Mr. Spellard, the peſtrian traveller, who traverſed ſo great a part of the continent of America.

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### DEATHS ABROAD.

AUGUST 2, 1799. At Chittagong, in the Eaſt Indies, Captain Hiram Cox.

SEPT. At Madras, Cornish Gambier, eſq. in the Company's civil ſervice.

FEB. 2 1800. Major Hamilton, of the Royal Artillery, commanding officer of that corps at Quebec.

MARCH 17. At Liege, the Hon. and Rev. William Aſton, prebend of the collegiate church of St John the Evangeliſt in that town, and brother to Lord Aſton of Forfar. He died in diſtreſs from the revolutionary government of that unhappy country.

MARCH 5. At Penſans, in France George Barnwell Viſcount Kingſland, nephew to Earl Faulconberg.

OCT. 11, 1799. At Allahabad, the Rev. John Hunley.

OCT. 27, 1799. At Calcutta, Sir John Meredith, bart.

MAY 21, 1800. At Hamburgh, the Duke D'Aiguillon, in the 34th year of his age He fell a martyr to the gout.

At Lingen, Vander Spiegel, the former grand penſionary of Holland.

BENNET & GOLD,
Printers, Fleet Street, London.

# EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1800

| D. | Bank Stock | 3 per Cts Reduc | 3 per Cts Consols | 3 per Cts Scrip. | 3 per Cts 1777. | 3 per Cts Ann | Long Ann | Ditto, 1778. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | 3 per Cts 1751. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | New Navy. | Exche. Bills | English Lott. Tick. | Irish Ditto. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | —— | 63⅛ | 63¼ a 64 | —— | 80⅞ | 97⅝ | 18⅝ | 5⅝ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | —— | 63⅛ | 63⅝ a 64 | —— | 80 ¼ | 97⅞ | 18⅝ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 161½ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ a 64 | —— | 80¼ | 98¼ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 161½ | 63⅛ | 63¼ a 64 | —— | 80¼ | 97⅞ | 18⅝ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 161½ | 63 | 63⅛ a ¼ | —— | 80⅛ | 97⅞ | 18⅛ | 5⅝ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 161½ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ a ¼ | —— | 80⅛ | 97¼ | 18⅛ | 5⅝ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | —— | 63 | 63⅛ a ⅞ | —— | 80¼ | 97⅛ | 18⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | —— | 63¼ | 63⅞ a 64⅛ | —— | 81 | 97⅝ | 18⅜ | 5⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | —— | 63⅛ | 64 a ⅛ | —— | 80⅞ | 97⅜ | 18⅜ | 5⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | —— | 63⅛ | 63⅞ a 64 | —— | 80½ | 97⅛ | 1811 16 | 511-16 | | | | | 210¼ | | | | | | |
| 8 | 162 | 63⅛ | 64⅛ a ⅛ | —— | 81 | 98 | 1811-16 | | | | | | 210 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 162¼ | 63⅛ | 64 a ⅛ | —— | 80 | 58 | 18¼ | 511-16 | | | | | 210 | | | | | | |
| 10 | —— | 63 | 63⅛ a ⅜ | —— | 80¼ | 97⅛ | 1811-16 | 511-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 162 | 63⅛ | 63⅞ a 64 | —— | 80⅝ | 98 | —— | 511 16 | | | | | 210½ | | | | | | |
| 13 | 162 | 63⅛ | 63⅜ a 64 | —— | 81 | 98⅛ | 1811-16 | 5⅝ | | | | | 210¼ | | | | | | |
| 14 | —— | 63⅛ | 63⅝ a 64 | —— | 80⅞ | 98⅛ | 1811-16 | 511 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | —— | 63⅛ | 63¾ a ⅞ | —— | 80⅝ | 98 | 1811-16 | 5⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | —— | 63 | 63⅝ a ⅞ | —— | 80⅝ | 98⅛ | 1811-16 | 5⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | —— | 63 | 63⅝ a ⅞ | —— | 80⅝ | 98⅛ | 1811-16 | 5⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | —— | 63⅛ | 64 a ⅛ | —— | 81 | 98⅝ | 1811-16 | 5⅛ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 161¼ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ a ⅜ | —— | 80⅞ | 98⅛ | 1811-16 | | | | | | 209¼ | | | | | | |
| 21 | —— | 63 | 63⅛ a ¼ | —— | 80⅛ | 98⅛ | 1811-16 | 511-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | —— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 161½ | 63⅛ | 63¼ a ⅜ | —— | 80⅝ | 98⅛ | 1811 16 | 5⅛ | | | | | 209½ | | | | | | |
| 24 | —— | 63⅛ | 63⅜ a 64 | —— | 80⅜ | 98⅛ | 1811-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | —— | 63¼ | 63⅛ a 64 | —— | 80⅞ | 98⅝ | 18¼ | 5⅝ | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE

# European Magazine,

## For JUNE, 1800,

[ Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of TIPPOO SULTAUN. And, 2. A VIEW of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.]

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VOL. XXXVII. JUNE 1800. Hhh

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces by Philo are received, and some of them will soon be inserted.

The Biography mentioned by G. H. will be acceptable.

We have received a poetical packet from the East Indies.

## AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 17. to June 14.

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barl. | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| London | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |

### INLAND COUNTIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 133 | 5 | 56 | 3 | 54 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 66 | 9 |
| Surry | 131 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 60 | 8 | 49 | 0 | 70 | 6 |
| Hertford | 124 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 59 | 9 | 45 | 7 | 65 | 10 |
| Bedford | 125 | 2 | 92 | 8 | 53 | 3 | 44 | 8 | 72 | 9 |
| Hunting. | 121 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 57 | 4 | 43 | 0 | 62 | 10 |
| Northam. | 105 | 4 | 77 | 0 | 53 | 10 | 42 | 4 | 76 | 6 |
| Rutland | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 67 | 6 | 47 | 6 | 86 | 0 |
| Leiceſter | 114 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 61 | 7 | 50 | 8 | 93 | 7 |
| Nottingh. | 118 | 0 | 87 | 0 | 54 | 3 | 54 | 2 | 85 | 0 |
| Derby | 123 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 9 | 55 | 8 | 103 | 0 |
| Stafford | 120 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 64 | 3 | 56 | 7 | 87 | 1 |
| Salop | 128 | 1 | 87 | 4 | 63 | 11 | 48 | 8 | 00 | 0 |
| Hereford | 122 | 7 | 83 | 2 | 63 | 11 | 50 | 1 | 74 | 11 |
| Worceſt. | 125 | 9 | 00 | 0 | 68 | 1 | 58 | 4 | 87 | 0 |
| Warwick | 135 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 59 | 2 | 92 | 2 |
| Wilts | 138 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 88 | 4 |
| Berks | 126 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 45 | 4 | 49 | 6 | 74 | 0 |
| Oxford | 127 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 4 | 50 | 8 | 78 | 7 |
| Bucks | 124 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 51 | 3 | 47 | 2 | 71 | 0 |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST

| | Wheat | | Rye | | Barley | | Oats | | Beans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eſſex | 131 | 8 | 65 | 6 | 59 | 4 | 44 | 9 | 59 | 3 |
| Kent | 123 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 52 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 63 | 3 |
| Suſſex | 128 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Suffolk | 127 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 50 | 11 | 43 | 4 | 59 | 8 |
| Cambrid. | 116 | 8 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 57 | 2 |
| Norfolk | 112 | 4 | 84 | 0 | 47 | 9 | 39 | 11 | 68 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 106 | 5 | 78 | 0 | 54 | 2 | 41 | 0 | 68 | 10 |
| York | 103 | 0 | 73 | 9 | 53 | 5 | 48 | 2 | 82 | 4 |
| Durham | 111 | 1 | 79 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 54 | 7 | 00 | 0 |
| Northum. | 93 | 8 | 74 | 7 | 61 | 10 | 55 | 10 | 80 | 0 |
| Cumberl. | 115 | 4 | 89 | 3 | 83 | 8 | 63 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Weſtmor | 140 | 5 | 92 | 6 | 82 | 4 | 59 | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Lancaſh. | 124 | 1 | 00 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 62 | 8 | 92 | 8 |
| Cheſhire | 109 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Glouceſt. | 121 | 11 | 00 | 0 | 58 | 7 | 59 | 6 | 77 | 6 |
| Somerſet | 135 | 2 | 00 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 41 | 4 | 89 | 0 |
| Monmou. | 147 | 3 | 00 | 0 | 77 | 4 | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Devon | 129 | 7 | 00 | 0 | 71 | 10 | 38 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 119 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 67 | 11 | 35 | | 00 | 0 |
| Dorſet | 123 | 6 | 00 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 70 | 1 |
| Hants | 133 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 55 | 11 | 43 | 0 | 65 | 9 |
| | | | | | WALES. | | | | | |
| N. Wales | 116 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 35 | 4 | 00 | 0 |
| S. Wales | 117 | 10 | 00 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 31 | 8 | 00 | 0 |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| DAY. | BAROM. | THERMOM. | WIND. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | MAY. | | |
| 30 | 30.20 | 59 | N.E. |
| 31 | 30.12 | 54 | N. |
| | JUNE. | | |
| 1 | 30.15 | 56 | S.E. |
| 2 | 30.02 | 57 | S. |
| 3 | 30.07 | 56 | N.W. |
| 4 | 29.95 | 57 | E. |
| 5 | 29.97 | 55 | N.E. |
| 6 | 29.91 | 56 | N. |
| 7 | 29.89 | 58 | E. |
| 8 | 29.90 | 59 | S.W. |
| 9 | 29.80 | 58 | N.W |
| 10 | 30.07 | 57 | N. |
| 11 | 30.18 | 59 | W. |
| 12 | 30.10 | 57 | N.W. |
| 13 | 30.12 | 58 | W. |
| 14 | 30.05 | 55 | N.W. |
| 15 | 30.12 | 54 | N. |
| 16 | 30.27 | 56 | N.W. |
| 17 | 30.30 | 57 | N.W. |
| 18 | 30.29 | 62 | N.W. |
| 19 | 30.15 | 66 | W. |
| 20 | 29.95 | 67 | S.W. |
| 21 | 29.00 | 65 | W. |
| 22 | 29.99 | 64 | N.W. |
| 23 | 30.12 | 64 | W. |
| 24 | 30.27 | 65 | S.W. |
| 25 | 30.24 | 66 | S.W. |

THE

# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

# LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JUNE 1800.

## MEMOIRS

OF

## TIPPOO SULTAUN, LATE SOVEREIGN OF MYSORE.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Memoirs of a character ſo diſtinguiſhed for magnanimity and intrigue as Tippoo Sultaun has been, we take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating to the public; not only as an object of curioſity, but of much moral impreſſion; as they afford another awful example to the records of ambition, of the inſtability of human power, unſupported by juſtice or moderation.

Tippoo Sultaun was the ſon of *Hyder Alli*, or *Hyder Naig*—a mere adventurer, who, through one of the ſurpriſing revolutions of fortune that ſo often take place in the world, had riſen from being a common ſeapoy to become maſter of a conſiderable part of the Malabar Coaſt; and to be one of the moſt conſiderable and formidable Princes in the empire of India.

This bold adventurer being ſenſible that the power of the Eaſt India Company was an inſurmountable bar to his ambition, worked upon the jealouſy of the Nizam of the Decan, and partly by threats, and partly by promiſes, induced him to renounce the alliance which was between the Company and him, and to join in a war againſt it. This war continued with various ſucceſs for near two years. At one period of which Hyder, by giving our army in the Carnatic the ſlip, marched at the head of a choſen body of horſe within a few miles of Madras, and threw that ſettlement into the greateſt conſternation. He was however repelled; but the Company dreading the further power of his arms, and his forming freſh alliances with the Mahratta Princes, entered into a negociation of peace with him in 1769, which was ſoon after concluded upon ſimple and equitable conditions—the forts and places taken on either ſide were reſtored, and both parties were to ſit down at the expences which they had incurred. It was alſo acknowledged at that time, in juſtice to the character of Hyder, that the war was not attended with any of thoſe acts of treachery, or inhuman maſſacres, which were ſo frequent in the contells we have had with other powers of the country—but that humanity and good faith were preſerved upon all occaſions.

TIPPOO SULTAUN his ſon appears to have been born in the year 1749, and ſucceeded his father when he was about thirty years of age. It is related by *Hubbub Oollah* and *Rorab Caun* (the former his principal Secretary—the latter his favourite ſervant, and both well acquainted with the Sultaun's character), that in the life time of his father, he was univerſally eſteemed by the Miniſters and favourites of Hyder's Court, who had formed the moſt ſanguine expectations of his reign; but from the moment he aſcended the *Maſnud*, theſe fair appearances began to decline, and his conduct from that period ſeemed to be directed wholly by the principles of ambition, pride, caprice, and cruelty.

It was in conſequence of theſe principles, that he provoked the late war againſt the Eaſt India Company during the go

H h h 2 vern

vernment of Lord Cornwallis in 1792; and though the Sultaun's power and resources were much weakened by the treaty of Seringapatam, his resentments were far from being extinguished. Had he contented himself with the quiet possession of his remaining territory, and had been sensible of the danger of forming a connection with the French, the justice and moderation of the British Government would never have disturbed his tranquillity; but unfortunately for him, the British Government was always the object of his hatred, and since the treaty of Seringapatam, he perhaps never once lost sight of that revenge which is the continual spectre of ambitious minds.

On one occasion, in his Durbar, he declared,

"That a nice sense of honour should be the predominant feature in the character of a King, and that one who had suffered misfortunes from the superiority of his enemies should never be appeased until he had obtained ample revenge." "That for his part, he should every day seek the most likely means for effecting the ruin of his enemies; and that his mind was principally occupied in the contemplation of this object—"the means I have taken (he added) to keep in remembrance the misfortunes I suffered six years ago (alluding to the conquests of Marquis Cornwallis) from the malice of my enemies, are to discontinue sleeping on a cotton bed, and to make use of a cloth one. When I am victorious, I shall resume the bed of cotton."

Full of this resentment, he began intriguing with the French Government about the year 1796; and it required the most prudent management on the side of the Company, to prevent him then from commencing hostilities. The arrival of Bonaparte, however, in Egypt, and the promises he obtained from that enterprising despot, of assistance and support, decided him on a war the moment it was in his power to begin it with effect.

When the Marquis of Wellesley arrived in India, he had strong suspicions of the French correspondence with Tippoo; which being further confirmed by *authentic documents* transmitted to him from the Cape by Lord Macartney, he immediately remonstrated with Tippoo on the circumstances, to which he not only received evasive answers, but the most positive assurances of good faith. In one of these letters he particularly declares, "that his *friendly* heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord between the two nations."

The further progress of this correspondence, and the final result of it in the capture of Seringapatam, we have already detailed in a former number, under the head of "Memoirs of General Sir George Harris;" to which we refer. We shall now present our readers with some particulars of that siege not hitherto known, accompanied with anecdotes of the Sultaun, and the manner of his death; which will be found not only curious, but highly expressive of that restless, ambitious, and enterprising character.

When Tippoo found himself hard pressed in the siege of his capital, he communicated to General Harris a desire to open a negociation for peace. To this overture the General answered by transmitting a draft of preliminaries (founded on previous instructions furnished him by the Governor-General, but subject to be modified by him according to existing circumstances) requiring, in lieu of forts, which it was then too late in the season to receive, additional hostages—namely, four sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be selected by General Harris. These, with two crores of rupees, were to be sent in forty-eight hours to the camp—otherwise the General reserved to himself the power of extending his demand, even to the possession of Seringapatam."

To this there was no answer; and from this time Tippoo seemed to be determined on defending his capital to the last. He appears too to have been prepossessed with an idea that Seringapatam was impregnable; and this idea was confirmed by the constant reports of his courtiers, who persuaded him, till within an hour of the general assault, "*That the English should be obliged to raise the siege from want of provisions, and that their fire had produced little effect on the walls.*"—In the morning of the 4th, however, on examining the works himself, his natural perception soon discovered to him the danger of his situation, but he was determined to abide all consequences.

When the breach was sufficiently made for the English army to enter, and the Sultaun observed that such of his own men who were in front had either fled or were killed, and that the storming party was advancing towards him in greater force than he at first apprehended, he mounted one of his favourite Horses, and

proceeded eaſtward on the rampart, till he came to a ſlope at the new ſally port, which was ſo much crowded he could not make his way into the town.

Whilſt in this ſituation, the advance of the forming party, which had followed his track along the rampart, came up to the bridge; and upon the firſt fire into the gate the Sultaun was wounded. Upon receiving this wound, he advanced through the crowd three or four paces into the gateway, when he received a ſecond ſhot through the left breaſt, and his horſe wounded in one of his legs. The Sultaun having told *Rajah Carun* that he was wounded, this faithful ſervant, who remained with his maſter (and who was himſelf ſhot through the leg), propoſed to him to diſcover himſelf; but the Sultaun cried out, "Are you mad—be ſilent." *Rajah Carun* then endeavoured to diſengage him from the ſaddle, in which attempt they both fell, together with the horſe, amongſt the dead and wounded men.

The firing had now nearly ceaſed below the arch of the gateway, when an Engliſh grenadier came up to Tippoo (not knowing him to be the Sultaun), and ſeized his ſword belt, with a view to ſtrip it of the gold buckle by which it was faſtened. The Sultaun inſtantly ſtretched out his right hand (the lower part of his body being entangled amongſt the dead bodies), and ſnatching a drawn ſword, which happened to lie within his reach, made a ſtroke at the grenadier. The blow falling upon his muſquet, he made a ſecond ſtroke at another ſoldier with more effect—when he was immediately killed by a muſquet ball which penetrated his right temple.

Some time before the Sultaun fell, he advanced towards the attack; and when within about two hundred yards of the breach, he ſtood behind one of the traverſes of the rampart, and fired ſeven or eight times with his own hand at ſuch of the aſſailants as had advanced within ſhot. *Rajah Carun* was of opinion, that three or four Europeans fell by the Sultaun's fire.

On the ſurrender of the place, the Sultaun's body was found, after a diligent ſearch, amongſt heaps of ſlain, when it appeared he had been ſhot a little above the right ear by a muſquet ball, which lodged near the mouth in his left cheek, and that he had alſo received three wounds, apparently with the bayonet, in his right ſide.

*Perſon of the Sultaun.*

Tippoo Sultaun was in his perſon about five feet eight inches high, a ſhort neck, ſquare ſhoulders, and rather corpulent; his limbs were ſmall in the proportion to his body, particularly his feet and hands; he had large full eyes, ſmall arched eye-brows, and an aquiline noſe; his complexion was brown, and the general expreſſion of his countenance not void of dignity.

*His familiar day was as follows:*

He roſe at break of day, when after being *champoe'd* * and rubbed, he waſhed himſelf, and read the Koran for an hour. He then gave audience to ſuch of his officers, civil or military, as it was neceſſary for him to ſee on public buſineſs, and afterwards ſpent about half an hour in inſpecting the *Jamdar Khana* (a place where the jewellery, plate, fruit, and other articles, were kept). Upon his return, his breakfaſt was prepared for him, and at this repaſt a *Moonſhy* and the three youngeſt children were preſent. On occaſions of particular buſineſs, he ſhut himſelf up with his Counſellors, and the children were not ſent for. His favourites, and thoſe with whom he was in the habit of conſulting, were Meer Sidick, the Binky Nabob, Sied Mahommed Aſook, Purneah, Golam Alli, Almud Khan (the late Ambaſſador to Poonah), and his principal Moonſhy, or Secretary, Hubbub Oollah.

During breakfaſt, the converſation, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, turned chiefly on his paſt wars and exploits, and on his future projects, and this was the time that he dictated the heads of ſuch letters as he wiſhed to be written. His diet at breakfaſt chiefly conſiſted of nuts, almonds, fruit, jelly, and milk.

After breakfaſt, he dreſſed himſelf in rich clothes, and proceeded to the Durbar, where he diſpatched the ordinary affairs of his government. Upon other occaſions his dreſs was plain and coarſe. It was his cuſtom to review every morning the new levies and recruits, and to enquire into their caſt, country, and the extent of their religious knowledge. If he was ſatisfied with their examination, they were in conſequence entertained at a higher rate of pay; but if deficient in the knowledge of the faith, they were

* The operation of preſſing, or kneading the fleſh or muſcles, for the purpoſe of promoting the circulation of the fluids.

delivered over to the Cauzy of the Cutchery, to which they were attached, to be inſtructed in the principles of religion. In the evening, when the Sultaun had leiſure, he commonly went out on horſe-back to ſuperintend the diſcipline of the troops. He generally ſtood upon the outwork before the Bangolore, or Eaſtern Gate, and from thence directed their exerciſe and manœuvres. On other days he inſpected the repairs of the fortifications and buildings.

Returning to the Palace, he received reports of work done in the arſenals, manufactories, &c. &c. the news of the day, and the communications from his ſpies and intelligencers. At this time likewiſe he delivered his orders, as well as his anſwers to petitions and letters from the different provinces.

He generally paſſed the evening with his three eldeſt ſons, and one or two of the principal Officers of each of the departments of State. All theſe uſually ſat down to ſupper with him; and *Hubbub Oollah* aſſerts, that his converſation was remarkably lively, entertaining, and inſtructive. During this meal he was fond of reciting paſſages from the moſt admired hiſtorians and poets. Sometimes he amuſed himſelf with ſarcaſms upon the *Caufers*, or Infidels, and enemies of the Creed, and often diſcourſed upon learned and religious ſubjects with the Cauzy and Moonſhy. Having diſmiſſed his company, which he always did after the repaſt, he was accuſtomed to walk about by himſelf for exerciſe, and when tired to lie down on his couch and read a book, either upon the ſubject of religion or hiſtory, until he fell aſleep. Theſe were his uſual occupations, except on days of important buſineſs or religious ceremonies.

*The Library of Tippoo Sultaun.*

This library conſiſted of about two thouſand volumes in the various branches of Aſiatic Literature, and an extenſive collection of original State Papers, of a nature the moſt intereſting and important. Theſe valuable documents conſtitute a ſufficient ſtock of materials for a complete hiſtory of the reigns of Hyder Alli Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, and the proofs which they afford of the ſyſtematic and unremitting ardour with which the late Sultaun laboured at the ſubverſion of the Britiſh power in India, are numerous, and of the moſt unequivocal kind. In this collection are likewiſe a regiſter of his *dreams*, which was diſcovered by Colonel Kirkpatrick among ſeveral papers of a ſecret nature. Hubbub Oollah knew there was ſuch a book of the Sultaun's compoſition, but had never ſeen it, as the Sultaun always manifeſted a peculiar anxiety to conceal it from the view of any one, who happened to approach him whilſt he was either reading or writing in it. Of theſe extraordinary productions, *ſix* only have been as yet tranſlated. By ſome of theſe it appears, that war and conqueſt, and the deſtruction of the Kaufers (Infidels), were not leſs ſubjects of his ſleeping than his waking thoughts.

All the records which were found in the palace are now in the poſſeſſion of the Marquis Wellеſley; and as his Lordſhip intends to have the whole tranſlated as ſoon as poſſible, the public may expect, in a ſhort time, to be preſented with a work not leſs curious than intereſting.

*General Character of the Sultaun, inferred from his Habits, Maxims, Diſcourſes, &c.*

His thoughts were conſtantly bent on war and military preparations. He has been frequently heard to ſay, "He would rather live two days like a *tiger*, than two hundred years like a *ſheep*," and in confirmation to this opinion, he adopted as the emblem of his ſtate, and as a ſpecies of armorial bearing, the figure of a royal tiger, whoſe head and ſtripes conſtituted the chief ornament of his throne, and of almoſt every article which belonged to him.

During the ſiege, *Hubbub Oollah* was preſent at a Durbar, when Tippoo obſerved to Budr ul Zeman Khan (who defended Darwar ſo gallantly in the laſt war), "In the courſe of my life I have been preſent at many battles, but never at the defence of a fort. I have no idea of the proper method of defending this fort; but after the preſent ſiege, by God's favour, I will make myſelf maſter of this part of the art of war."

When the Sultaun had any buſineſs of importance to tranſact, or any letters to diſpatch which required uncommon deliberation, he always devoted one day to his own reflections before he took the opinion of one of his Counſellors. After having ſufficiently conſidered the ſubject in queſtion, he aſſembled the principal Officers of the Departments of State, and writing, in his own hand, the nature of the ſubject to be referred to their conſideration, he required from each perſon an anſwer in writing. He derived little benefit, however, from theſe deliberations,

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as moſt of thoſe who were acquainted with the Sultaun's diſpoſition accommodated their diſpoſition to his wiſhes. Some, who had his welfare at heart, ſtated freely what they thought moſt beneficial, without paying any regard to his prejudices; but on thoſe occaſions the Sultaun never failed to manifeſt great reſentment, which he expreſſed to others, whoſe ſentiments were ſimilar to his own, by ſaying contemptuouſly, "What are theſe fellows about? Are they in their ſenſes? Do give them a little common underſtanding?" In conſequence of this, his moſt friends, finding their advice had no other effect but to be injurious to themſelves or families, were compelled at length to regulate their opinions by his whims and prejudices.

The Sultaun was extremely averſe to ſpirituous liquors, and to all kinds of exhilirating drugs, the ſale of which he prohibited throughout his dominions. When Meer Sadduc, his Miniſter, repreſented to him the extent of the loſs which he had ſuſtained in the courſe of a few years, by his edicts againſt the ſale of theſe articles, the Sultaun replied, "That Kings ſhould be inflexible in their orders—that God had forbidden the uſe of wines—and that he ſhould perſiſt in exacting a ſtrict obedience to his edicts on that ſubject."

Though careful of the morals of his people in this and ſome other particulars, his general nature was deciſive and ſanguinary, and particularly to his priſoners. Beſide the cruelty which he committed during the ſiege, of putting to death, in cold blood, ſeveral European ſoldiers, who were his priſoners, there was the following paper found in the Sultaun's own hand-writing, and faithfully tranſlated from the original by Colonel Kirkpatrick; where amongſt other things he ſays, "There are 500 Coorg priſoners, who muſt be thrown, in parties of fifty, into ten forts, where they muſt be dealt with in ſuch a manner, as ſhall procure their death in the courſe of a month or twenty days—ſuch of the women as are young muſt be given to Muſſelmauns; and the reſt, together with their children, muſt be removed to, and kept in confinement at Seringapatam on a ſmall allowance.

He was paſſionately fond of new inventions, on which he laviſhed immenſe ſums, without reaping any adequate advantage. In his palace was found a great variety of various ſwords, daggers, [illegible], and blunderbuſſes, ſome were of exquiſite workmanſhip, mounted with gold or ſilver, and beautifully inlaid, and ornamented with tigers heads and ſtripes, or with Perſian and Arabic verſes.

After the peace of 1792, ſome of his Counſellors ſtrongly urged him to diſcharge the ſuperfluous perſons attached to the different departments of his government. To which he replied, "Theſe people are fed by God, not me; therefore I muſt not diſcharge them."

He was fond of riding, and particularly excelled in horſemanſhip. He diſapproved of palanquins, hackeries, and all ſuch conveyances, as proper only for women. In his ordinary dreſs he was very plain, wearing uſually a ſword ſlung across his body, with a dagger in his girdle. Whenever he went abroad, either on horſeback or otherwiſe, he was accompanied by a numerous body of attendants, carrying muſquets and fowling pieces, and with this retinue he appeared ſometimes on the ramparts during the ſiege.

During the laſt fourteen days of the ſiege, the Sultaun took up his reſidence in the Cuſtly Dudy, which was formerly a water-gate, through the outer rampart of the north face of the fort, which he cloſed up about the year 1793. Here he occupied a ſmall ſtone choultry within the gate, incloſed by curtains, forming an apartment, wherein he eat and ſlept. He had now leſs the appearance of ſtate than ever; his time was taken up in ordering the detail and diſtribution of his troops, or in giving directions for the defence of the fort.

He appeared from ſome of his expreſſions, as well as the whole of his conduct, to be reſolved on defending the fort to the laſt extremity. He had been often heard to ſay, "As a man could only die once, it was of little conſequence when the period of his exiſtence might terminate," and whilſt buckling on his ſword (on the morning of the very day in which he himſelf fell), a meſſenger having announced to him that his friend and Counſellor Syed Goffar was killed, he replied, with great compoſure, "Syed Goffar was never afraid of death; let Mahommed Caſſim take charge of Syed Goffar's diviſion."

Such was the character of Tippoo Sultaun, a Prince of magnanimity in the field, ſome regularity in the arrangement of his affairs and abſtemiouſneſs in reſpect to his mode of living, but theſe qualities were more than counterbalanced by an overbearing temper, dictated by revenge, which could

could not accommodate itſelf to the unavoidable events of life. Owing to this (ever ſince his treaty with Lord Cornwallis in the year 1792), his whole conduct has been a continued ſcene of raſhneſs, caprice, and weakneſs. The extermination of the Engliſh from India was the continual object of his meditations and actions: and in the folly of undertaking this, and the raſhneſs of conducting it, he loſt his own life and dominions. May this terrible example (though its effects upon an unoffending family cannot be contemplated without ſtrong emotions of compaſſion) prove the more ſalutary to the Princes of India, by impreſſing on their minds a deeper ſenſe of the danger of violating public engagements, and of inviting foreign invaders to aſſiſt them in ſchemes for the deſtruction of Britiſh power in that quarter!

[The tranſlation of ſix of the dreams of Tippoo Sultaun (alluded to in theſe Memoirs) with memorandums found in his pocket book after his death, in our next.]

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS important place, which connects two quarters of the Globe, is ſituated on the extremity of Africa, in 81. 23. Eaſt long. and 34. 29 South lat. and was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1493. It is a neat well-built town, which has all the regularity and neatneſs uſual amongſt the Dutch, to whom it formerly belonged. The ſtreets are all paralleſ to each other; and there is one large ſquare with trees planted round, and a canal of water from ſprings running down: the houſes are very good, and have a neat appearance on the outſide, which altogether make it a very pretty town, and, ſome few circumſtances excepted, equal in neatneſs and convenience to any of our ſea-ports in England. The town ſtands under the ſhelter of three ſteep lofty hills, which extend a conſiderable way into the country: theſe hills, from their ſhape, are called the Table Land, the Sugar Loaf, and the Lion's Rump; the firſt of which, before a gale of wind, is always covered with a thick cloud, which the people call the Devil's Table Cloth; it is an infallible ſign that within twelve hours, at moſt, the wind will blow ſtrong off the land, the wind laſts perhaps for two or three days, when it ceaſes for a day or two, and then after the ſame ſign begins to blow again: it is almoſt a continual high wind, not however ſo turbulent but that ſhips ride very ſafe at anchor nine months in the year in the bay; which is ſecured by a little iſland oppoſite, called Penguin Iſland.

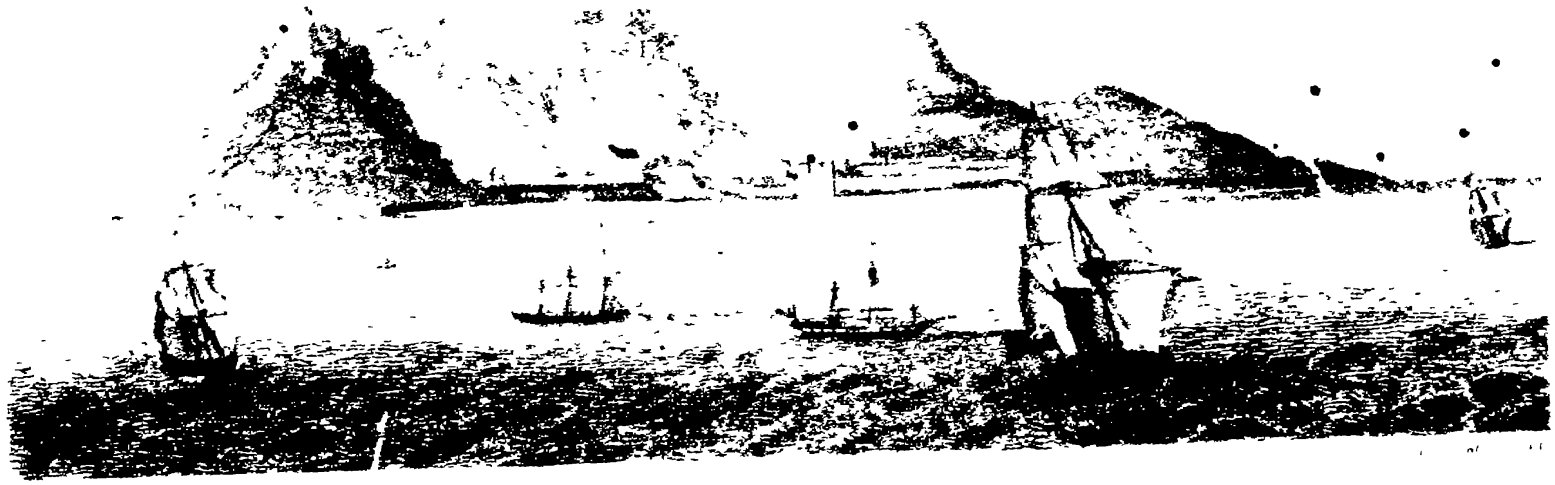
In the winter months, which are June, July, and Auguſt, any ſhip which arrives is obliged to put into another bay about eight miles to the eaſtward of the Cape, called Cape Falſe, or Falſe Bay.

The inhabitants are of opinion, that the high winds are a great bleſſing, for ſay they, the climate is hot, and we ſtand ſo very low, that a common breeze could not reach us, and the place would be very unhealthy. As it is they enjoy a competent ſhare of health, having but few ſickly people amongſt them; and yet, as a voyager aſſerts, what is very extraordinary, their lives in general do not exceed fifty years, and vaſt numbers die between forty and fifty; ſo that a very old man or woman is really a wonder.

Conſtantia, a place viſited by all ſtrangers, is a neat farm about eight miles from the Cape, remarkable for making very rich wines, both red and white, which are much eſteemed every where, both on account of their richneſs and fragrancy. The grapes, it ſeems, of this vineyard, owing to ſome particular in the ſoil, are ſuperior to any other in the country.

On the breaking out of the war with the Dutch, Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinſtone, with Generals Clarke and Craig, attacked the Cape; and on the 16th of September 1795, the colony and caſtle ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops: a full account of which may be ſeen in our Magazine for December 1795, p. 418.

WILLIAM



CAPE of GOOD HOPE

*In Indian an Trader* *Danish Trader* *Emigrants Boat* *Ernsten East Indiaman* *Rattle Snake Sloop*

# WILLIAM SOMNER THE ANTIQUARY.

Amongſt the Manuſcripts in the Library of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, is a Volume marked C. 5—8 containing twelve pieces written by this eminent Antiquary. Some of theſe have been publiſhed, but the following we are informed has not yet appeared in print. See *Battely's Preface to his Antiquities of Canterbury*.

*Littus Saxonicum per Britanniam.*

By this, Mr. *Selden* (*Mare clauſum*, lib. 2. c. 7.) underſtands the oppoſite tranſmarine ſhore or coaſt to that of the South and Eaſt parts of *Britaine*: and writes that whole chapter in confutation of the contrary opinion, delivered by *Ortelius*, *Camden*, *Merula*, *Cluverius*, and the whole Colledge of learned Geographers. *Manifeſtis nihil eſt* (ſaith he there) *quàm tranſmarinum Britanniæ Auſtrali & Orientali adverſum latus, ut ſuperius deſignatum eſt*, Saxonicum *in ea dignitate dictum*.

If we may examine his reaſons, (from which the renowned gentleman's great parts of learning and judgment, hereby ſomewhat called in queſtion, much diſſwade me, whileſt my love to truth ſeeming to me to ſuffer by my ſilence more pretailes with me.) we ſhall find his aſſertion and opinion chiefly ſupported by theſe 2 arguments. the former drawne from the dominion and charge of the wardens or keepers of the adverſe Saxon ſhore, as not extended nor exerciſed ſo much on the ſea, or ſhore, as on the continent and inland parts. *Ceterum id maximè hoc obſervandum eſt, Duces hoſce tranſmarinos non tàm litus aut mare, quàm continentem ea ipſa dignitatis natura curaſſe; atque inde tantum nomina, ut vides, ſortitos.* So he, adding by and by, that there was not in thoſe parts (as in *Britaine*) one diſtinct Count or Duke ſet over the midland or inland parts, and another over the ſhore or ſea coaſt. *Neque alium fuiſſe Mediterraneorum, alium litoris aut maritimi tractus in Gallia ſive Comitem ſive Ducem.* Thus he, and to have we his former argument.

His 2d or latter reſults and may be drawne from the confoundings of *Litus* and *Limes*; he being willing, and indeed endeavouring to make them here, or in this caſe, *ſynonyma*: *Non alio certè modo* (ſaith he) *Comes littoris Saxonici per Britanniam, littoris ſeu limitis tranſmarini atque totius interfluentis maris, ut Magiſtratus in Britannicarum adminiſtratione habitus, Comes habendus eſt.* On theſe two pillars ſtands his argument, which (being as the premiſſes), if taken away, his concluſion muſt neceſſarily fall and vaniſh.

Now as to the former, what is or can be more notorious, than that (firſt) there was on the oppoſite or tranſmarine ſide, coaſt, or tract, a *Litus Saxonicum*, extending and ſtretching out (by his owne confeſſion) from the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſus* as farre as the Weſterne Gaul? *à Cimbrica Cherſoneſo* (ſaith he) *in Galliam Occidentalem*. Secondly, not is it leſſe certaine and notorious, that there were *Præſidia*, Forts, or Garriſons, to the number of 13, fill'd and mann'd with ſoldiers, on purpoſe to ſecure and guard that coaſt againſt the inroads, incurſions, and depredations of the Saxons, as on the tranſmarine adverſe coaſt, 9. For which ſee the *Notitia*, fol. 174. a. 175. b. and 184 a. Thirdly, it is as cleare and evident, that as on the Britiſh ſide there was a *Count*; ſo on the oppoſite there was a double *Duke*, ſet over thoſe 13 *Præſidia*: the one intitled *Dux tractus Armoricani*, having under him ten *Præſidia*, the other, *Dux Belgicæ ſecundæ*, having 3 (whereof in the *Notitia*, fol. 174, 175.) whoſe ſeverall charges reſpected onely thoſe *Præſidia*, (ſaving that the latter had to do at ſea alſo, having the charge of a *Claſſis*, or Navy:) not extending to the *Mediterranea*, the midland or inland parts, which the whileſt were under the *Vicarius Galliarum*, or 17 *Provinciarum*, (as he, with the *Vicarius Britanniarum*, under the *Præfectus Prætorio Galliarum*.) who had the very ſame offices (both for number and quality) vnder him, as the *Vicarius Britanniarum*. See for this the *Notitia*, fol. 156. b. and 158. b. So much for the firſt argument.

Now as to the 2d or latter, nothing can with more warrantable confidence be denied, than that there ever was any *Limes Saxonicus*, eſpecially in the Romans time, during whoſe empire here the *Saxons* had no footing at all as inhabitants in *Britaine*, nor occupied any part of it, as Mr *Selden* himſelfe, in confutation of *Pancirollus*, otherwiſe it ſeems perſwaded, rightly obſerves.

And (ſecondly) though *Pancirollus*, in his Commentarie on the *Notitia*, cap. 72. makes expreſſe mention of ſuch a *Limit*, intit'ling there his Comment: *De Comite Limitis Saxonici per Britanniam*; and giving his reaſon for it: *Inſulæ partem Saxones occuparunt, unde deinceps contra eos à Comite creato erectus Saxonicus eſt dictus*: yet neither hath that title (as Mr. *Selden* himſelfe obſerves) any warrant from the *Notitia* itſelfe, nor hath that ætrology of his any grounds in ſtory: the *Saxons* (as was ſaid) having gott no footing in *Britaine*, untill after it was deſerted by the *Romans*, nor then, untill invited by the native *Britanns*, to help them to repell and repreſſe the invadiſng *Scotts* and *Picts*.

What meaneth then that exception taken, or fault found, by Mr. *Selden* at the word *Militum*, in the *Notitia*, fol. 176 b? who, what both in *Notitia* and *Pancirollus* edition of it, is there expreſſed, *Comes Militum infrascriptorum*, would have it read, *Comes Limitum infrascriptorum, Italiæ, Africæ, Tingitaniæ, Tractus Argentoratensis, Britannicum, Limitis Saxonici per Britannias* by which laſt (the other inland Præſidents in *Britaine* commanding, as he ſaith, even to the very ſkirts of the ſalmarine ſhore,) he will have to be meant the tranſmarine; as the (by conſequence) an Earle or Count without any limit or territory from whence to take his name.

To which (firſt) it may be further anſwered, that probably there was no more mention there than elſewhere, in another part of the *Notitia* but there very 6 places, being before in the ſame booke, fol. 114. b. recited and reckoned up, have in effect the ſame title or ſuperſcription thus: *Comites vel militaris ſex, Italiæ*, and the reſt. And (ſecondly) enough probable it is it ſhould be *Militum*, becauſe who ſo ignorant in theſe matters as not to know that thoſe *Præfecta*, on either ſide or ſhore, were intended onely (beſides their uſe as *Speculæ*, whereof in *Cæſar*, *Bede*, and others,) for the manſions and quarters of ſoldiers, as ſo many ſtanding garriſons, to be preſt and ready upon any inrode or invaſion of the enemy (the *Saxons*) to oppoſe and repell them? Nor (which is obſervable) are there any *Claſſiarii* liſted among thoſe *Milites* or *Numeri* under the *Britiſh* Count (although Mr. *Selden*, li. c. 6. will have them underſtood, and conſequently employed at ſea:) as being, it ſeems, meerly land ſoldiers, diſtinct from ſuch as ſerv'd by ſea, and of no relation higher, much leſſe appointed or intended to ply and ſcoure vp and downe for ſecuring the narrow ſeas from the one ſhore to the other. Which is hence the much more probable, that in the places where there was a *Claſſis* vnder the command or charge of ſuch a governour, the *Notitia* taketh notice and maketh mention of it: as (for inſtance) vnder the *Dux Pannoniæ primæ* (fol. 170. b.), and *ſecundæ* (fol. 167. b.), vnder the *Dux Valeriæ ripenſis* (fol. 169 a.), under the *Dux Belgicæ ſecundæ* (fol. 175. b.), &c. Add hereunto, that *Pancirollus*, in the cloſe of his Commentary vpon the *Dux Britanniarum*, hath theſe words: *Hic nulla claſſis Britannica nominatur, cujus Juvenal. & Tacitus meminerunt.* As if the *Claſſis Britannica* were under his (the Dukes), and not vnder the charge of the *Comes Littoris Saxonici per Britannias*: and therefore, contrary to expectation, miſſing of it there, he thought the omiſſion of it not to be in ſilence paſſed over. Yet might not *Pancirollus* alſo be miſtaken in expecting a mention of the *Claſſis Britannica* in that place, ſince in likelihood it was vnder the charge of the *Dux Belgicæ ſecundæ*? Plaine and cleare enough it is by the *Notitia*, that this Duke had vnder him a *Præfectus Claſſis*, and that the ſame *Claſſis* was to guard the narrow ſeas, is probable enough from hence that *C. Carauſius* (as *Eutropius* informes vs) was of purpoſe placed at *Boien* (which lies within that dukedome, as being eaſtward bounded with the River *Piſuerga*, and weſtward with the *Seine*) to take charge of the ſeas and ſea coaſt there, for their defence againſt the infeſting, invading, barbarous *Francks* and *Saxons*. *ad obſervanda Oceani littora* (*quæ tunc Franci & Saxones infeſtabant*) poſitus. So venerable *Bede*, li. c. 6. But then, will ſome reply, how could that *Claſſis*, the Navy lying there, be called or accounted *Britannica*? I anſwer, as well, no queſtion, as *Carauſius* ſeated there payſ'd (as with Mr. *Selden* he doth) for the *Count of the Saxon ſhore along Britaine*. Beſides, as the Sea, dividing *Gaule* and *Britaine*, though ſometimes it be termed *Gallicum*, is more often and commonly called *Britannicum*, (as fitter to receive denomination from the *Britiſh* Iſland, which it wholly incloſeth, than from *Gaule*, to which it onely was and is a ſidelong bound or border) ſo that Navy being intended for the guard of that Ocean, might properly enough be called and accounted *Britiſh* becauſe, though principally deſigned to the ſervice

of that part of the Ocean, yet, as not confined to it, at leaſt not to the *Belgick* and *Armorick* coaſt, was it, no doubt, ſometimes alſo, in whole or part, as need required, employed in ſcouting, ſcouring, and plying vp and downe alongſt the reſt of the Britiſh coaſts on all parts of the Iland. All hold then of *Limitum* (under favour) thus failing, the inſtance which Mr. *Selden* gives and inſiſteth on, of *Limes Tranſiberianus* is beſides the buſines.

Indeed admitting *Limes* for *Litus*, *Britannicus* alone had beene enough, nay it had been proper, and onely proper without any further *periphraſis*, ſuch as that of *per Britannias*. But admitting once *Limes*, and that the *Litus tranſmarinum* was the limit or frontier of the *Britiſh* maritime Counts dominion, and then (of neceſſary conſequence) the ports, havens, creeks, harbours, &c. on the oppoſite coaſt, one and all, were appertaining to the *Britanns*; not might the Dutch, French, or thoſe of *Britaine Armoric*, then or at any time ſince juſtly challenge or vſe them as their owne, nor of right ſtirre or put to ſea by them, much leſſe claime or have any toll, tallage, tax, tribute, impoſt, wrecke, or any other cuſtome or rights in any part of the maritime coaſt there: nor yet might they or any other nation, without a treſpaſſe, or as invaders of the Britiſh empire and dominions, paſſe and repaſſe by the Chanell, though never ſo neer the tranſmarine ſhore, nor but by courteſy of the Britains make any other vſe of it, which, from all that I have ſeen or read, I cannot beleeve to have been practiſed or obſerved in thoſe times.

'Tis plaine enough then, as I conceive, according to the common and received opinion of all writers on this argument before Mr *Selden*, that there was in the *Romans* time, on either ſide the Britiſh Chanell, *Litus Saxonicum*, a *cismarinum* and a *tranſmarinum*, the former of which, for diſtinction ſake from the latter, is in the book of Notices called *Litus Saxonicum per Britannias*, and by that the cismarine ſhore or coaſt of *Britaine* was onely intended, and is to be vnderſtood.

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## COPY OF A LETTER
FROM
## JOHN BOOTH LACEY, ESQ. TO HENRY LAYING, ESQ.

CLARE, SUFFOLK, JAN. 4, 1800.

SIR,

IT is too notorious, and much to be lamented, that the various means which have been uſed hitherto, for relieving and bettering the condition of the poor and lower claſſes of the people, have proved, generally, ineffectual: *the axe has not been laid to the root*, or elſe the object would have been obtained.

The beſt relief that can be procured for the Poor muſt come from themſelves, viz. *the practice of Economy*. Neither *conſtant work* nor *good wages* will better the condition of them, without Economy (ſo far as relates to diet eſpecially) be enjoined and purſued. It is in vain, and a *miſapplied uſe of money*, to attempt to effect it otherwiſe. We ſee men earning from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day, and yet they and their families appear in rags and other emblems of poverty; and this poverty, in nine caſes out of ten, originates from *ignorance in cookery* and wilful waſtery. Food and its modes of preparation are very important matters to the poor, becauſe *two thirds* of their incomes are expended in this way—and hence, any plan that would tend to *leſſen* this demand on their incomes, *is ſtriking at the very root of the evil*.

All thoſe plans and projects that have been uſed hitherto, are very tedious and *round about* ones—vaſt ſums of money expended to little purpoſe. To animadvert on them would extend this addreſs to great length, but I cannot omit noticing one of them in particular—I mean the abſurd cuſtom of diſtributing *Beef and Beer* at Chriſtmas to perhaps 2 or 300 people, amounting in the whole to the coſt of the donor, 10, 20, or 40l.; and all for what? For *one* meal, or two at the moſt. After this act of generoſity, theſe benefactors then *falſely* ſuppoſe they have done wonders, and the newſpapers as falſely proclaim them. The Poor are then left to *look out reſurrexi*, for the remaining 364 days in the year. What *good* can *one* meal or two do a man, ſuppoſing the beſt in Chriſtendom? Would it not be a much more wholeſome plan to employ this 10, 20, or 40l. in

ſome way that would bid fair to procure *a decent meal every day in the year?* That this may be effected, I firmly believe from my own experience at Norwich, where ſome manufacturing people were the objects.—Firſt, *Encreaſe of Wages* was tried, which failed in bettering their condition apparently.—Next, *a Reward for Induſtry*, and the prize fell to a man who had done the *moſt work* in a given period, but who had no *economical knowledge*, or much inclination to attain it—*he worked like a horſe, and ſpent his earnings like an aſs*, and his family became equally troubleſome to a pariſh, as thoſe who had earned leſs.—Next, *Soup was cooked for them three days in the week*—This they were very fond of almoſt to a man—It was then cooked *every day*, Sundays excepted, when in a ſhort time they became tired of it, and ſaid they could not *live daily on ſoup*. It was found *at home*, there was *no economy purſued*, ſo ſtill they occaſionally became troubleſome to pariſhes. I am therefore well convinced, that the Soup Shops eſtabliſhing in all parts of the kingdom won't *remove poverty and wretchedneſs*. The relief will be but *temporary*, and the moment they ceaſe, for the reaſon above aſſigned, then begins *want and wretchedneſs again, unleſs all the victuals the poor ea are provided for by their employer inſtead of wages*.

"During the hard froſt in 1795, 1709, application was made to the pariſh, and to the benevolent reſiding in it, for a ſubſcription to the poor. Experience having told "*that Economy is better than Riches*," *Receipts for making good Soups and other diſhes* were diſtributed to the objects of charity, with as much money as would purchaſe the materials cooking utenſils, &c. with a premium of *Ten Guineas* and *a Barrel of Ale*, who ſhould prove the *moſt frugal* in one month. The conſequence was, there became a great ſtruggle for the prizes, that made it rather difficult to judge who was moſt entitled, but at laſt were adjudged to two who had employed the *ſaving from income*, which was nearly 40l. per cent. *in the purchaſe of ſome good and cheap clothing*. Suffice it to ſay, theſe people have now become *habituated* to this frugal cookery, and of courſe *are not ſo much, or ſcarce at all*, troubleſome to any one for relief. The receipts were copied from *Melroe's Economical Cookery Book*, and *Buchan's Obſervations on Diet*.

"I have had ſuch thorough proof of the excellence of the above ſcheme, that I have made purchaſes of all the good books and receipts I can find, ſuch as from *Colquhoun, Rumford Buchan, Melroe*, &c.; had the diſhes prepared, taſted, and approved of by others, the books and receipts diſtributed, with premiums offered for ſuch and ſuch diſhes, that have influenced many to purſue the inſtructions contained, and muſt in time enforce a better mode of domeſtic economy.

The expence attending the diffuſion of this knowledge has not been more than 2s. 6d. to each object; and ſhould others who wiſh to befriend the poor, find this mode *ſlighted by them*, 2s. 6d *in money or food* with ſuch deſcription of people can be but of little uſe, and are *not worthy* of ſuch gratuity. With me, thoſe who deſpiſe or appear to deſpiſe my plan, *I mark them* (i. e.) *if they were ſtarving for a bit of bread, I would not relieve them*; and I hold it as a principle, that thoſe who relieve ſuch, *encourage them in their extravagance*.

From the above, I am induced to offer for your conſideration a rough ſketch of a *Plan of a Society*, proper to be eſtabliſhed, for *promoting the Practice*, and *diffuſing the Knowledge* of good Economy, grounded on precedent ſimilar, as may be found in the Agricultural Societies in this kingdom and elſewhere, viz. "To the Cottager who maintains the largeſt family of legitimate children, without being troubleſome to a pariſh" —TEN GUINEAS.

Purſuing the above to a further extent, the following will appear eligible as

PREMIUMS:

To any perſon whoſe income exceeds not 70l. per year, who can invent the cheapeſt, moſt wholeſome, and nutritious diſh, not yet mentioned or deſcribed in any cookery book or pamphlet conſidered ſerviceable to the poor by the Society—TWENTY GUINEAS.

To the labourer, labouring Mechanic, &c. *with a wife and three children*, or upwards, who can invent the moſt wholeſome and nutritious ſoup, coſting not more than 5d. a gallon, and which ſoup he ſhall uſe the oftener in his family, between June the 1ſt, 1800, and October the 1ſt—THIRTY GUINEAS.

To any perſon whoſe income exceeds not 70l. per year, with a wife and three children or upwards, who can maintain himſelf and family on the cheapeſt, moſt wholeſome, and nutritious food, for the time above mentioned—FIFTY GUINEAS.

To

To the family as above described, who shall use rice the oftenest and upon the best principle, when vegetables and other articles of diet are scarce and dear—FIFTY GUINEAS.

To the family as above described, who shall use certain cooking utensils hereafter to be mentioned, and gifted to them—A GRATUITY.

To the family as above described, who shall use a certain composition as fuel, hereafter to be mentioned, in lieu of coal and wood—A GRATUITY.

To the family as above described, who shall use to the greatest extent the instructions laid down in the writings of Colquhoun, Buchan, Rumford, and Melroe—AN HUNDRED GUINEAS.

N. B. The above Sketch of Premiums may be regulated so as to be adapted to a *National*, *Provincial*, or *Parochial Economical Society*.

OBSERVATION.

There may be other books that are meritorious; but I know these above mentioned to be highly so, and ought to have an extensive circulation; a matter essentially necessary previous to the practice of economy. Enquiries have been made respecting the authors and their views, and the following is the result:—Mr. Colquhoun says, "*he has no views under Heaven but to serve the Public*," so his pamphlet may be had at prime cost, perhaps at *twopence*. It contains some excellent receipts for making soups, and sensible observations thereon.

Dr. Buchan *publishes for money*; but, in consideration of an extensive sale, would reduce his price, and it would be ungenerous to quote from him without leave being first asked and granted. His book contains excellent receipts for making different kinds of bread, and sensible observations on diet in general.

Count Rumford *has been known to signify* "*he wants no remuneration for his labours.*" The extra profit at present goes to his printer and publisher—a gentleman the public have nothing to do with. His volumes contain a very extensive detail on fuel, fire places, cooking kitchens, and cooking utensils.

Mrs. Melroe, a widow, in narrow circumstances, contracted a debt in her husband's time—would be glad to compound with the Society on their own terms—would cut and carve her book into pennyworths, or sell the copy-right, to enable her to establish a cook shop for a livelihood. Her book contains more economical knowledge, so far as relates to diet, than all the others put together, and her reasonings are conclusive and just.

*Jan.* 4, 1800.

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# MACKLINIANA;

OR,

## ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN:

TOGETHER WITH

MANY OF HIS OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRAMA; AND GENERAL MANNERS OF HIS TIME.

(As principally related by Himself, and never before published.)

[*Continued from Page* 355.]

THE connection between Miss Woffington and Garrick soon after this became more united—they kept house together, and, by agreement, each bore the monthly expences alternately. Macklin frequently made one at their social board, which was occasionally attended by some of the first wits at that time, particularly during Miss Woffington's month, which was always distinguished by a better table and a greater run of good company. When Macklin was asked—"How did this happen?" he would reply, in his rough cynical manner—"*Happen*, Sir! it did not happen at all—it was by *design*, by a *studied economy* on the part of Garrick, which more or less attended him all through life."—'Why I thought Mr. Garrick was rather esteemed a generous man!'—"Yes, Sir, in *talk* he was a very generous man, a humane man, and all that; and by G—d, Sir, I believe he was no hypocrite in his immediate feelings: but,

but, Sir, he would tell you all this very plausibly at his house in Southampton-street, till turning the corner, the very first *ghost of a farthing* he met with would melt all his fine resolutions 'into air, into thin air,' and he was then a mere *Manager*."

The dispositions so different as Garrick's and Woffington were not likely to produce a good matrimonial duet—the latter was rather sanguine in the contrary opinion—Garrick certainly had great attractions—his person was neat and elegant; his manners agreeable and sprightly, with talents that without a rival not only placed him at the head of his profession, but must inform him a very considerable fortune. There were strong inducements on the side of the lady, who, though young and rather handsome, with fine accomplishments and rising talents, yet was not *immaculate* in her private character. What encouragement Garrick gave her for this hope, we don't know, but that she reckoned on it as a strong probability, Macklin believed from many conversations which he had with her on the subject. The following little circumstance, however, soon threw this hope for ever to the ground.

After one of those *tête à têtes*, when we suppose, like Lucy in The Beggar's Opera, she was soliciting him "to be made an honest woman of," the prospect of such a marriage haunted him so in his dreams, that he had a very restless night of it: she enquired the cause—he demurred and hesitated for some time, but as the lady would take no excuse, he confusedly told her, "that he was thinking of this marriage—that it was a very foolish thing for both parties, who might do better in separate lines, and that for his part, though he loved and respected his dear Peggy, and ever should do so as an admirer, yet he could not answer for himself in the part of *Benedick*."—'And pray, was it this,' said the lady very coolly, 'which has given you this restless night?'—"Why to tell you the truth, my dear Peg, as you love frankness, it was; and, in consequence, I have worn the shirt of Dejanira for these last eight hours past."—'Then, Sir,' said she, raising her voice, 'get up and throw it off, for from this hour I separate myself from you, except in the course of professional business, or in the presence of a third person.'—Garrick attempted to sooth her, but in vain: they parted that moment, and the lady kept her word with the greatest punctuality.

This story soon got abroad, and was as usual exaggerated with all those ridiculous circumstances which Gossip Report is so dextrous at. A caricature of the transaction, no way honourable to the actor, appeared in the print shops, to the great amusement of the public.

Next morning Miss Woffington packed up all the little presents which Garrick had given her, and sent them to him with a farewell letter: Garrick did the same to her, except a pair of diamond shoe buckles, which cost her a considerable sum, and of which he took no notice. She waited a month longer to see whether he would return them: she then wrote him a letter, delicately touching on the circumstance. To this Garrick replied, saying, "as they were the only *little* memorials he had of the many happy hours which passed between them, he hoped she would permit him to keep them for her sake." Woffington saw through this, but had too much spirit to reply, and Garrick retained the buckles to the last hour of his life.

Of this celebrated woman, no less celebrated for her talents and fine accomplishments than for her generosity and appropriate feelings, the following sketch of her character, as taken from Macklin and other co-temporary performers, cannot be unacceptable; especially as the public will find in it some particulars which were either unknown to, or have escaped, the rest of her biographers.

The origin of Miss Woffington, as it is well known, was very humble. Her mother, on the death of her father, kept a small grocer's shop (commonly called in Ireland a huckster's shop) upon Ormond-quay, and under this inauspicious circumstance did a woman who afterwards delighted nations, and attracted the highest private regards, begin her career in life. What first gave rise to the accomplishments of so great a change, the following circumstance will explain.

There was a French woman of the name of Madame Violette, who took up an occasional residence in Dublin about the year 1728. This woman was celebrated for exhibiting great feats of grace and agility on the slack rope, &c. &c. and, as she supported a good private character, her exhibitions were much resorted to at that time by people of the first fashion. Violette owed her amusements to the fearful caprices of taste, and as The Beggar's Opera was then the rage all over the three kingdoms, she undertook to get up a representation of this

this celebrated piece with a company of children, or, as they were called in the bills of that day, "Lilliputian Actors." Woffington, who was then only in the tenth year of her age, fhe fixed upon as her *Macbeath*, and fuch was the power of her infant talents, not a little perhaps aided by the particularities in favour of the opera, that the Lilliputian Theatre was crowded every night, and the part and addrefs of the little hero the theme of every theatrical converfation.

Here was not only an early and accidental decifion of her genius for the ſtage, but for her future excellence in *breeches parts*; as had not the character of Macheath been aſſigned her, it is more than probable ſhe would have gone on in the uſual line of acting, without ever being celebrated as the beſt male take of her day.

A commencement ſo favourable got her an engagement a few years afterwards at Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, where ſhe ſoon fulfilled every expectation that was formed of her: and ſo little did her humble birth and early education bow down her mind to her ſituation, that her talents were found evidently to lie in the repreſentation of females of high rank and dignified deportment: her perſon was ſuitable to ſuch an exhibition, being of ſize above the middle ſtature, elegantly formed, and, though not an abſolute beauty, had a face full of expreſſion and vivacity—ſhe was beſide highly accompliſhed for the ſtage, being a perfect maſtreſs of dancing and of the French language, both of which ſhe acquired under the tuition of Madame Violante.

Her reputation on the Irish ſtage drew an offer from Mr. Rich, the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, for an engagement at a very handſome ſalary, which Miſs Woffington accepted, and in the winter of 1740 (when our heroine was exactly twenty-two years of age), ſhe made her firſt appearance on the London boards in the character of Sylvia, in The Recruiting Officer, and in the ſame month ſhe performed Sir Harry Wildair. The publication of this part to be undertaken by a woman, excited the curioſity of the public, and more particularly as the character had for the moſt part lain dormant ſince the death of Wilks (ſeven years before that time), who was univerſally eſteemed the firſt Sir Harry on the ſtage. However this curioſity was fully ſatisfied in favour of Miſs Woffington, it was admitted by the beſt critics, that ſhe repreſented the gay, good humoured, diſſipated rake of faſhion with an eaſe, elegance, and deportment, which ſeemed almoſt out of the reach of female accompliſhments, and her fame flew about the town with ſuch rapidity, that the comedy had a run, and proved a conſiderable addition to the treaſury for many ſeaſons afterwards.

And here a ſlight diſcuſſion on the merits of this character, as well as of *breeches parts* in general, may not be unacceptable to the amateurs of the drama; particularly as the opinion we are about to give has been ſanctioned by thoſe of Garrick, Macklin, and others.

The reputation which Miſs Woffington had for many years in the character of Sir Harry Wildair was ſuch, that it was conſidered as a *chef d'œuvre* of acting, which wanted nothing of the *male accompliſhment*, and which perhaps was never equalled by Wilks himſelf "in the meridian of his reputation." This certainly was not critically true, nor will it apply to any woman, no matter how celebrated ſhe may be in male characters (*queſt* male characters) where a woman, *no doubt*, perſonates a man *pro tempore*, as is the caſe in ſeveral of our ſtock comedies (particularly in Hypolita in She Would or She Would Not), the cloſer the imitation is made, the more we applaud the performer, but always in the knowledge that the object before us is *a woman aſſuming the character of a man*, but when this ſame woman totally ſtrips the male character, and we are left to try her merits merely as a man, without making the leaſt allowance for the imbecilities of the other ſex (as may falſely pronounce there are no women, for ever was a woman, who can truly ſuppoſe this character. There is ſuch a *reverſe* in all the habits and modes of the two ſexes, acquired from the very cradle upwards, that it is next to an impoſſibility for the one to reſemble the other to as totally eſcape detection: Garrick, who was a great judge of his art, always thought ſo*, and ſo did Macklin, and when the caſe of Miſs Woffington's Sir Harry was offered as an exception to this general rule, Garrick would not admit it, he ſaid—"it no doubt was a *great attempt* for *a woman*, but ſtill it was not Sir Harry Wildair."

* On the authority of Dr. Paul Hiffernan, who was very intimate with Garrick, and who had ſeveral converſations with him on the ſubject.

Miſs

Miſs Woffington, however great her reputation in this part, did not reſt it wholly in Sir Harry. In characters of eaſy, high bred deportment, ſuch as Millimont, Lady Townly, Lady Betty Modiſh, &c. ſhe poſſeſſed a firſt rate merit, ſhe likewiſe excelled in many of the humourous parts of comedy—ſuch as Lady Pliant in Congreve's Double Dealer, Mrs. Day in The Committee, and others; not in the leaſt ſcrupling, on theſe occaſions, to convert the natural beauty of her face to the wrinkles of old age, and put on the tawdry habiliments and vulgar manners of the old hypocritical city vixen.

During the tender connection between Garrick and Woffington, they often performed together in the ſame ſcene both here and in Dublin, but when the former became Manager of Drury Lane in the year 1747, he was not a little embarraſſed in finding her one of the articled comedians of his partner Mr. Lacy. Woffington felt equally awkward on it, and what made her ſituation ſtill more critical was the profeſſional interference of Mrs. Cibber, Pritchard, and Clive—particularly the latter, who, being naturally quick as well as acute in her paſſion, frequently drew upon her the ſarcaſtic replies of Woffington, who made battle with a better grace and the utmoſt compoſure of temper.

To live in a ſtate of warfare, however, was not Woffington's *penchant*—ſhe ſoon after quitted this theatre for Covent Garden, where ſhe had more ſcope for her talents, and where, for near four years, ſhe ſhone unrivalled in the walks of elegant and humourous comedy.—'Tis true, ſhe now and then (particularly after her trip from Paris, where ſhe had ſtudied a good deal the grace and grandeur of the French Theatre under the celebrated actreſs Mademoiſelle Dumeſnil) ambitioned the higher walks of tragedy, but this line of acting was evidently not her *forte*. Her Andromache and Hermione brought her ſome kind of approbation, but her *tones* were in general too *Cap rico* for tragedy; and, however they might diſplay the propriety of mere recitation, they had not the power of touching the tender or tempeſtuous paſſions.

In 1751 Mrs. Woffington quitted the London Theatres for a very profitable engagement under Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who was at that time Manager of Smock Alley Houſe, and who, being an excellent judge himſelf of theatrical merit, was always liberal in cultivating the growth of diſtinguiſhed talents. It was at this æra that Woffington might have been ſaid to have reached the acme of her fame—ſhe was then in the bloom of her perſon, accompliſhments, and profeſſion; highly diſtinguiſhed for her wit and vivacity, with a charm of converſation that at once attracted the admiration of the men and the envy of the women.

How ſhe was conſidered as an actreſs may be eſtimated from the following theatrical record—where Victor tells us, that although her article with the Manager was but for *four hundred pounds*, yet by four of her characters, performed ten nights each that ſeaſon, viz.—Lady Townly, Maria in The Nonjuror, Sir Harry Wildair, and Hermione, ſhe brought *four thouſand pounds*; an inſtance, he adds, never known in any theatre from four old ſtock plays, and in two of which the Manager bore no part.

The next year Sheridan liberally enlarged her ſalary to *eight hundred pounds*, and though it was to be imagined that her force to draw audiences muſt be weakened, yet the profits at cloſing the theatre did not fall ſhort of more than three hundred pounds of the firſt ſeaſon.

Her company off was equally ſought for as on the ſtage; and though ſhe did not much admire the frivolity of her own ſex, and conſequently did not mix much with them, ſhe was the delight of ſome of the graveſt and moſt ſcientific characters in Church and State: ſhe was well known to be at the head of the celebrated Beef Steak Club (a club inſtituted every Saturday at the Manager's expence, and principally compoſed of Lords and Members of Parliament) for many years; where no woman was admitted but herſelf, and where wit and ſpirit, in taking their moſt excurſive flights, never once broke through the laws of decorum.

This celebrated Club, however, which made ſo great a noiſe at that time in the theatrical world, and at which Mrs. Woffington gave and received ſuch infinite ſatisfaction, after a few years, *dwindled* into what was called "a Party-meeting," where *Oppoſition* thought the *Court* was too predominant, and, in conſequence of this opinion, wreaked their vengeance, in the end, on the unoffending Manager. Mrs. Woffington ſaw theſe troubles brewing, and actually afloat, whilſt ſhe remained in Dublin—ſhe therefore thought proper to relinquiſh this ſcene of warfare once more for the regions of London, and in the winter of

1756

1756 returned to her old quarters under Rich, the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre.

Though Mrs. Woffington was now only in her *thirty-eighth* year; a time of life, generally ſpeaking, which may be called *meridional* in point of conſtitution and profeſſional talents; her health began viſibly to decline: ſhe, however, purſued her public buſineſs till the year before her death, when her diſorder increaſing, ſhe retired from the ſtage in 1759, and died on the 28th of March 1760.

Many years before her death, perhaps in the *gaiety of her heart*, ſhe made a kind of verbal engagement with Colonel C—— (a quondam inamorato of her's), that the longeſt liver was to have all: ſhe, however, thought better of this raſh reſolution, and bequeathed her fortune, which was above five thouſand pounds, to her ſiſter; a legacy which, though it is ſaid greatly diſappointed the Colonel (who perhaps might have diſappointed her had it been his turn to go firſt), was more ſuitable to the duties ſhe owed to ſo near and valuable a relation.

Her death was conſidered at that time as a general loſs to the ſtage; and Mr. Hoole (the ingenious Tranſlator of Arioſto, &c.), who knew her perfectly well, has in the following lines (which we have extracted from his Monody to her Memory) drawn her public and private character ſo faithfully, that we cannot better conclude this ſketch than by giving them a repetition in this place.

"Bleſt in each art, by Nature form'd to pleaſe,
With beauty, ſenſe, with elegance and eaſe,
Whoſe piercing genius ſtudy'd all mankind,
All Shakſpeare opening to thy vigorous mind.
In every ſcene of comic humour known,
In ſprightly ſallies wit was all thy own,
Whether you ſeemed the *Cit*'s more humble wife,
Or ſhone in *Townly*'s higher ſphere of life,
Alike thy ſpirit knew each turn of wit,
And gave new force to all the poet writ.
Nor was thy worth to public ſcenes confin'd,
Thou knew'ſt the nobleſt feelings of the mind;
Thy ears were ever open to diſtreſs,
Thy ready hand was ever ſtretch'd to bleſs,
Thy breaſt humane for each Unhappy felt,
Thy heart for other's ſorrows prone to melt.
In vain did Envy point her ſcorpion ſting,
In vain did Malice ſhake her blaſting wing;
Each generous breaſt diſdained th' unpleaſing tale,
And caſt o'er every fault Oblivion's veil."

(*To be continued occaſionally.*)

## ACCOUNT OF HUGH BOYD.

[ *Concluded from Page* 341. ]

AT length a new proſpect opened on Macauley Boyd, who now turned his eyes and his efforts from the ſeditiouſneſs of the Weſt to the opulence of the Eaſt. By the influence of Mr. Lawrence Sullivan, who ſo often filled the chair at the India Houſe, our author was allowed to go to Madras in Lord Macartney's ſuite, although not as a covenanted ſervant. Amidſt his preparations for departure, he is ſaid to have deſtroyed all his political papers.

He arrived at Madras early in 1781. He now devoted his leiſure hours very aſſiduouſly to the ſtudy of Oriental politics. The time ſoon arrived when his talents of inſinuation and addreſs, and knowledge of Oriental politics, were brought into action. In January 1782 he arrived with Sir Edward Hughes on board the Superbe on the expedition againſt Trincomalee. The fort was hardly taken when he was diſpatched on an embaſſy to the King of Candy: a narrative of which is printed in his works lately publiſhed. He was not ſucceſsful as a negotiator. At the end of two months he returned to Trincomalee, where he unluckily hired a ſmall veſſel to carry him to Madras. He was taken by the French, and carried to the Mauritius; from which place he was ſent to the iſle of Bourbon. Here his captivity was alleviated by the hoſpitality of the Governor;

vernor; and, after a while, he was, by the liberality of the ſame officer, allowed to return on his parole to Madras. He now thought that his ſervices and miſfortunes entitled him to ſome employment which might compenſate him for both: he ſolicited Lord Macartney for an office, but his Lordſhip having none at his immediate diſpoſal, our Author went for a few months to Calcutta, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Sir John Macpherſon, then Governor of Bengal.

His ſtay at Calcutta was ſhorter than he intended. Being appointed, jointly with Mr. Corbett, Maſter Intendant at Madras, an office of ſome profit but of little dignity, and which required his perſonal attendance where it was to be executed, he was therefore recalled to that preſidency. The duties of this office were neither congenial to the delicacy of his mind, nor his habits of life; but as the emoluments were great, he reſolved to ſacrifice a little ſenſibility for the proſpect of ultimate wealth. His old habits in the mean time induced him to return to his early practices, and, during the Myſore war, he conducted a newſpaper, entitled *The Courier*.

It was in June 1793 that he firſt conceived the idea of publiſhing periodical eſſays, and in Auguſt firſt made known to the public his plan for the *Indian Obſerver*, which he reſolved to publiſh through the commodious channel of a weekly newſpaper. The firſt number, which was entitled *The Hircarrah*, appeared on the 9th of September 1793. From theſe eſſays he appears to have been honoured with the ſanction of the higher powers, and favoured with the indulgence of the Indian public. The Indian Obſerver went the length of fifty-three numbers, and was cloſed on the 16th of September 1794. Though our author had engaged that his paper ſhould not mix in political queſtions, his propenſity to the diſcuſſions on thoſe ſubjects began to appear about the concluſion of it. The hymn of Rights of Man had by this time made its appearance in India, and Mr. Boyd could not avoid ſhewing his approbation of it.

In February 1794 he adverti[illegible] propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription his Embaſſy to Candy, with particulars of that country, and of the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, in two volumes octavo. The ſubſcription did not increaſe ſo rapidly as might have been expected: it was certainly a work from which the world would have derived much entertainment and information. The tardineſs of the public damped the ardour with which he had embraced the project: and he delayed taking up his pen till a ſufficient ſum was ſubſcribed to bear the charges of the preſs. But in September following, urged by ſome friends, he reſolved to begin, and partly on that account cloſed the *Obſerver* with a poſtſcript, in which there is a conditional promiſe to renew the Eſſays at a future period, and to print in a collective form thoſe that had appeared.

The courſe of Mr. Boyd's exertions and embarraſſments now draws to a concluſion. That prodigality, ſays his biographer, of all worldly benefits, and perpetual careleſſneſs of pecuniary conſiderations, which miſguided his early years, attended him to that bed of ſickneſs, on which, whatever were his crimes or whatever his failings, he was to make a final expiation. Though imprudence muſt be acknowledged to be a great defect, yet that mind can boaſt of little liberality which magniſies it to a crime; moſt men, nevertheleſs, by judging of characters from appearances in common life, and by being unacquainted with the latent ſprings of human action, are apt indiſcriminately to conſider continued imprudence in the light of fraud.

"Mr. Boyd, who had attentively ſtudied the great volume of life, muſt have known the truth of this obſervation; but perhaps he never experienced it until the approach of his diſſolution.

"Bleſſed with a vigorous conſtitution and an even flow of ſpirits, he paſſed through a chequered and buſtling life without having till now been confined with any ſerious illneſs. The fever, therefore, which from its beginning preyed upon his vitals, he felt with an anguiſh embittered by reflection on the embarraſſment of his affairs, and exaſperated by the calls of diſappointed creditors. Yet his mind, ſuperior to miſfortune, diſdained the language of ſorrow; and his heart, warmed by the recollection of benevolent actions, ſolaced itſelf in the exercise of religious duties.

"Some days previous to his death, during a paroxyſm of his fever, I was called to take my laſt farewell—to tear myſelf from that boſom in which my affections had ſo long repoſed! My friend was extended on his bed; his once expreſſive viſage pale and emaciated; his eyes hollow and languid, and his voice feeble and low. He ſtretched out his hand

hand to receive me, and only whiſpered he was ill;—but the big tear that rolled down his ſtill animated countenance, was more intelligible than all the figures of language.

"This is a ſcene in which friendſhip diſcovers every ſecret goodneſs, and at the ſame time finds palliations for every fault; in which power loſes all its influence, and rivalſhip all its envy; in which diſſipation and folly tremble, and vice and impiety ſtand appalled. Whoever would know how much piety and virtue ſurpaſs all external good, might here have ſeen them weighed againſt each other, where all that gives motion to the active, and elevation to the eminent; all that ſparkles in the eye of hope, or pants in the boſom of ſuſpicion; at once become duſt in the balance, without weight and without regard. But it did not fall to my lot to attend him in his laſt hour. His life was prolonged for a few days more, and he expired in the arms of a virtuous and enlightened friend, whom he had always regarded with tenderneſs, and whoſe abilities he had always admired. With this friend I was ſitting in the ſick room (the laſt time I ever ſat in it), when ſuddenly raiſing himſelf in his bed, he called us near him; and with a tremulous voice, though with a compoſure and clearneſs ſeldom attainable in ſuch ſituations, ſpoke the following lines:

In life's gay flow, when all obey
The ſprightly notes of Pleaſure's call,
Can then the faithful mirror ſay,
I ſhew a juſt original?

In ſcenes of power, and pomp, and place,
Where proud Ambition's vot'ries bow,
Can there the mirror's ſhining face
Of life a true reſemblance ſhow?

No! 'tis not where Ambition's hand
Sweeps o'er the poliſh roughly warm;
Nor where keen Pleaſure's ſighs demand
Her flattering images to form.

'Tis there where with reflection's aid,
And purified by pain,
Man contemplates his ſickly bed—
The mirror then ſhines plain!

"He would have proceeded, but his feelings were unable to bear thoſe reflections which he had already conjured up: he burſt into a flood of tears, and ſunk again on his pillow.

"As his fate approached, he told the friend to whom I have above alluded, that ſome friends had abandoned him: yet though he felt this defection with the keeneſt regret, no expreſſion of reſentment, no emotion of anger, not even a look of unkindneſs, ſullied the purity of his dying ſentiments, but in forgiving his enemies, and in offering up his prayers to the Almighty for his kindred, his friends, his country, and all mankind, with entire reſignation, and the moſt perfect calmneſs, he breathed his laſt!—Thus ended the life of this great and extraordinary man, at once remarkable for the moſt brilliant talents and the moſt exalted virtues—for the misfortunes which obſcured the one, and for the follies which ſurrounded the other.

"His death happened on the 19th of October 1794, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and he was interred the day following in the new burying-ground at Madras."

He left behind him a widow, a woman of accompliſhment, who delights in books, and two children, a boy and a girl. The ſon, who was born after his father's departure to the Eaſt, poſſeſſes, it is ſaid, his genius with greater application, and with his forwardneſs has already produced a tragedy.

His character is drawn by his biographer to great advantage, and apparently with ſome partiality. The following, however, by a Gentleman who knew him from his cradle to his grave, has been thought by thoſe who were acquainted with him to exhibit a more faithful though a leſs flattering likeneſs.

"I knew Mr. Boyd from his early life; but the difference in our ages rendered, for ſeveral years, our intimacy not ſo perfect as it afterwards became. I had quitted ſchool, the Univerſity, and the Temple, ſucceſſively before him; ſo that, from my own knowledge, I cannot ſay any thing of his ſtudies or attainments: but I have always underſtood, that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf over moſt of his contemporaries. He was a very good Greek and Latin ſcholar, and was well acquainted with different branches of the Mathematics. He did not, as I believe, ſtudy our laws with a view to the profeſſion; he was, it is true, called to the Iriſh bar, but did not continue to practiſe there: he was never at the Engliſh bar. He was fond of what is called polite literature, and excelled in it. He was not much attached to other ſtudies. Excepting a periodical paper, which he publiſhed at Madras, under the title of the *Indian Obſerver*, and ſome light poetical eſſays, of which I have no copies, I was not acquainted with any of his

productions, in proſe or verſe; and I am much inclined to believe, he did not engage in any ſerious work in either: I was in the habits of intimate correſpondence with him for many years before his death, and I never had any reaſon to think he did. He had very pleaſing manners, and though he often took the lead in converſation, it was generally with the conſent of the company; he was fond of argument, but never over-bearing: he excelled in lively ſallies, but ſcarce ever introduced ſerious ſubjects, moral or political: his talents and attainments did not ſeem to lead him to either."

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## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much gratified by your inſertion of the encloſed French Eſſay in your univerſally-read Miſcellany. It is the image of my mind, and may excite the ſofter emotions in the breaſts of your readers. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

*Greenwich-ſtreet, New York,* JOHN DAVIS.
*April* 26, 1800.

## SEJOUR DANS LES BOIS DE LA CAROLINE DU SUD.

PAR J. DAVIS.

SUR la route de *Charleſtown* à *Savannah*, et preſque à moitié chemin, ſe trouve un petit village qu'on appelle *Cooſobatchie*. Ce fut à cinq milles de cet endroit que je paſſai l'Hiver de 1798, et la plus grande partie du Printemps de l'année ſuivante. Le ſouvenir de ce ſejour m'eſt bien doux, et je voudrois le decrire. C'étoit une choſe toute nouvelle pour moi que de vivre dans la ſolitude des forêts de la Caroline du Sud. Mais outre cela le gout de la Poeſie commencoit dès-lors à ſe manifeſter en moi. Il s'étoit peut-être annoncé avant cette epoque, mais il n'avoit pas pris ſur moi ſon empire abſolu. Ayant toujours ſous mes yeux les ouvrages des meilleurs Poëtes Anglois, et paſſionné pour la lecture des Collins et des Gray, je fus tenté de m'eſſayer dans la Poëſie lyrique. Mon premier ſujet fut celui de l'Amour. Enfermé dans ma chambre, je paſſois ſouvent des nuits entieres en ſongeant à Eleonore, qui étoit belle ſans orgueil, aimable ſans coquetterie, et inſtruite ſans pretentions. C'étoit une fille parfaite à tous égards. Sa figure reuniſſoit ce que les brunes ont de plus piquants, et les blondes de plus voluptueux. Combien de fois me fuis-je rappelé avec un vrai attendriſſement ſes beaux yeux noirs bargnés de larmes de la plus douce ſenſibilité, ſon ſourire mêlé de l'inquietude; le ton harmonieux de ſa voix que je ne pus jamais entendre ſans la plus vive emotion.

Ma demeure étoit chez un Planteur qui m'avoit propoſé l'education de ſes enfans. La famille de Monſieur D—— étoit compoſée de Madame ſon epouſe, de cinq filles, et d'un garçon qui avoit à peine atteint ſa quatorzieme année. En un mot, c'étoit une famille aſſez agréable dans ſon enſemble pour un Precepteur, mais non pas pour un homme de lettres. Quant à la maiſon la ſituation en étoit toute ſauvage; mais il y avoit une ſi grande monotonie dans l'aſpect du pays que je ne pris pas grand plaiſir à le contempler. C'étoit un Pays de plaine, qui m'inſpira un ſentiment de triſteſſe. Cependant je me plaiſois à errer dans les bois vers le ſoir, et à perdre la vue de la plantation que j'habitois. Il eſt ſi doux de ſe trouver ſeul dans des lieux peu frequentés, et de s'abandonner à ſes rêveries! Je prolongeois ainſi ma promenade, ſans m'appercevoir que la nuit régnoit déja depuis long tems. Qu'il eſt delicieux de jouir du ſpectacle d'une belle nuit quand un beau clair de lune partout repandu donne aux objets champêtres un charme nouveau!

Qu'il me ſoit permis de parler ici d'une liaiſon dont le ſouvenir me ſera toujours bien precieux. J'avois fait connoiſſance à *Charleſtown* avec un jeune Irlandois appellé M. *George*, et cette connoiſſance devint enſuite un veritable attachement. Avec beaucoup d'eſprit et un genie exquis pour la poeſie, M. *George* avoit les manieres et l'air diſtingué. Nous etions auſſi liés par le gout de caractere que par la ſympathie de l'ame. Nous ne nous entretenions que de la Literature, et je n'y avois tout de bon. M. *George*

étoit

étoit paſſionné pour la lecture de Virgile, et ce fut un bien pour moi. Enfin il fallut nous ſéparer, mais ce ne fut pas ſans faire le ſerment de nous entretenir par lettres. Cet entretien par la poſte étoit mon unique conſolation à *Coofobatchie*. Que les epîtres de mon ami étoient charmantes. Tout y reſpiroit le bon tout. Jamais perſonne n'a ſu mieux ſe ſervir de la fineſſe qui ſaiſit les ridicules. Tout ce qu'on peut raſſembler d'eſprit et de delicateſſe eſt repandu dans ces epanchements de ſon cœur. Combien de fois me ſuis ecrié, la lettre à la main,

Ces entretiens charmans, ce commerce ſi doux,
Ce plaiſir de l'eſprit, plaiſir vif et tranquille,
Eſt à ma triſteſſe le ſeul remede utile,
Ah! que j'aurois ſouffert ſans vous!

Quant à ſa poëſie, elle eſt pleine de graces, et fait un des charmes les plus puiſants de ſes lettres.—Tels étoient les agrémens de ma liaiſon avec M. *George*, auquel je voudrois conſacrer un Souvenir dans une langue qui le fera connoître partout.

Ma vie à *Coofobatchie* étoit celle d'un ſolitaire. Je ne prenois pas plaiſir à la Chaſſe, et on ne parloit à table que de Negres et de Coton. L'aſpect affreux des eſclaves, qui m'entouroient en foule, me faiſoit mal au cœur; et je ſoupirois pour la terre où regnent l'humanité et l'independance. Dieu! avec quelle horreur j'entendois les cris des pauvres Negres de tous côtés. Etre ſuprême! m'écriai je, que mon oreille n'entende plus les gemiſſemens du deſeſpoir; que mes yeux ne tombent plus ſur l'homme égorgeant ſon ſemblable!

Cependant je n'apperçus qu'avec plaiſir le retour de la belle Saiſon, et le chant varié de l'Oiſeau Moqueur étoit nouveau pour moi. Ces oiſeaux ſe faiſoient entendre de tous côtés dans la Plantation*, et ſembloient ſe plaire à contrefaire le ramage de tout autre oiſeau, qu'ils imitoient de la manière la plus reconnoiſſable. Il eſt digne de remarque que ce bel oiſeau chante la nuit quand il fait clair de lune. . . . . Je paſſois ordinairement les dimanches à parcourir le pays à pied. C'eſt là, ſelon moi, la ſeule manière de voyager dont un Philoſophe doive ſe ſervir. Soit en Angleterre, ſoit en Amerique, je n'ai jamais pu me reſoudre à voyager autrement. Combien d'agrémens ſe raſſemblent dans les voyages pedeſtres! Que le piéton eſt gai, leger, content! On obſerve tout le pays, on part, on s'arrete ſans aſſujetiſſement aux autres. On ne dépend ni des chevaux, ni de l'equipage, ni du poſtillon. Quel bon appétit on gagne en marchant. Combien le cœur rit quand on approche du gîte. Quel doux ſommeil on fait ſur un grabat. Chacun à ſon gout; moi, quand je voyage, je voudrois faire route à pied.

Les dimanches je prenois plaiſir à m'égarer dans les bois. Ca et là je paſſois près d'une maiſon, ou plutôt d'une Plantation; mais frapper à la porte et demander l'hoſpitalité, c'eut été manquer à l'etiquette, ce qu'on ne pardonne pas volontiers dans ce pays-là. On n'étoit plus au temps d'Homere, où les Voyageurs étoient reçus avec cette bonté qui protege. Cette remarque ſervira à faire connoître un Pays, où les hommes, diſperſés dans les bois, ont emporté de la ville les façons du grand-monde. O mon lecteur, ſi vous êtes Européen, n'attendez pas non plus de l'Amerique la ſimplicité des mœurs, même dans les bois: n'en attendez que le luxe, la vanité, l'orgueil. Tout y eſt routine.

Voici un ſouvenir bien diſtinct qui me reſt d'une de mes promenades ſolitaires. C'étoit le matin. J'étois ſortis de bonne heure pour voir le lever du Soleil. On le voyoit s'annoncer de loin par les traits de feu qu'il lancoit au devant de lui. Ses premiers rayons doroient la Terre, dont la verdure étoit couverte de la roſée qu'elle avoit reçue durant la nuit. L'Oiſeau Moqueur, dont le gazouillement étoit encore foible, ſaluoit de ſon propre chant le Pere de la vie. O! que le ſpectacle étoit beau, et que ma jouiſſance étoit pure! Comment le parfum des fleurs, le charme de la verdure, l'humide vapeur de la roſée, enchantoient mes ſens! Quelle emotion voluptueuſe me cauſoit le ramage des oiſeaux. De retour au logis, j'entrai dans la ſalle, où trois enfans auſſi beaux que le jour ſe trouvoient autour de leur Maman, dont les propos careſſants ajoutoient au ſpectacle un charme nouveau. Quel tableau riant pour un peintre! Les enfans m'accueillent avec des ſourires enchanteurs. On m'appelle par mon nom. Que leur babil étoit charmant! Que leur jeux folâtres étoient l'innocence même! Où eſt l'homme dont le cœur dur et froid ne ſe ſente vivement emu aux mœurs de l'enfance.

Je m'accoutumai peu-à-peu à mon

* J'emploie ce mot dans une acception Angloiſe, faute de lui trouver un ſynonyme en Français.

emploie de Precepteur. Tout alloit à merveille. J'etudiois l'eſprit de mes éleves, et je réuſſiſſois auprès d'eux. J'en avois trois, dont deux étoient filles. La Cadette, qui pouvoit bien avoir neuf ou dix ans, étoit d'une vivacité charmante. Son ſourire exprimoit d'avance ce qu'elle alloit vous dire. Ses beaux yeux bleus peignoient toujours la ſituation de ſon cœur. C'étoit un charmant enfant, dont la beauté naiſſante promettoit d'egaler celle de ſa Mere. Sa ſœur plus agée de cinq ans, quoique moins jolie, avoit ce qui peut faire valoir la beauté. Elle étoit douce, aimable, ſans etourderie. A l'égard de Monſieur le frere, c'étoit un garçon très-intereſſant; l'eſprit ouvert, vif et joyeux. Je voulus m'attacher à ce petit bon-homme, le former, travailler à ſon education, mais ſans me donner un air impoſant, un œil ſevere, ou une voix rude et menaçante pour me faire redouter. C'eſt à vous, O Maîtres d'ecole, d'exercer la tyrannie d'un pedagogue importun. Pour moi, qui n'ai que l'honneur d'être ſimple Precepteur, je me garderai de vous imiter. . . . Mon éleve aimoit la chaſſe en vrai Americain. Je me ſouviendrai des battemens de cœur qu'il eprouvoit au vol des premiers canards, et des tranſports de joie avec leſquels il tuoit un cerf dans les bois. Seul avec ſon chien, chargé de ſon fuſil, de ſon fourniment, de la petite proie, il revenoit le ſoir auſſi heureux qu'il ſoit poſſible de l'être.

Pendant que mon éleve s'amuſoit à la chaſſe, je me livrois aux objets purs et ſimples de la Nature. Avec quel tranſport je ſuis allé dans les bois d'alentour chercher la premiere violette, et épier le premier bourgeon. Que le chant de l'Oiſeau Moqueur me faiſoit treſſaillir d'aiſe! Combien de fois ne me ſuis-je pas ſurpris dans mes promenades ſolitaires l'œil humide, et le cœur comprimé de la volupté de douleur. Oh! qui n'a point eprouvé cet excès de ſenſibilité que les merveilles de la Nature inſpirent en ſe promenant ſeul dans la Campagne! . . . Qui ne s'eſt point arrêté, interdit, devant un horizon couvert de forêts immenſes. Dans ces momens d'extaſe les mains ſe levent vers le Createur de l'Univers, le cœur bat, et l'eſprit contemple en ſilence. . . . Revenons à mes occupations. Depuis le jour où j'arrivai chez M. D—— juſqu'au retour du printemps, je paſſai toujours la nuit, et une partie du matin ſoit à lire ou à ecrire devant un bon feu dans ma chambre. Je commençois par quelque livre Latin, comme Horace, Virgile, Ovide; et finiſſois par les Confeſſions de l'éloquent Citoyen de Geneve. Un des plus grands ecrivains du dix-huitième ſiécle fût aſſurément M. de Rouſſeau. Que ſes recits ſont touchants quand il parle de ſes cheres Charmettes, de ſes bolqvets, de ſes ruiſſeaux. On eſt toujours préſent à chaque ſcene dont il fait le tableau. Que le caractère de Maman eſt peint d'après la Nature. Il met tout ce qu'il raconte ſous les yeux du lecteur. On ne croit plus lire, on croit voir. Le goût que je pris à la lecture des Confeſſions m'inſpira le deſir à ecrire en Francois; dont les qualités diſtinctives ſont la clarté et la preciſion. Je ne ſai ſi j'y ai reuſſi.

Outre les écoliers dont j'ai parlé, Madame leur Mère me faiſoit l'honneur de ſe propoſer d'être elle-même du nombre. C'étoit une perſonne à citer pour l'eſprit orné, et pour l'élegance des mœurs. Nous liſions enſemble Gil Blas, et quelques Contes de Marmontel. C'étoit un ſpectacle ſingulier, du moins pour un etranger, que de voir une Dame des manieres les plus polies s'occuper des belles-lettres au milieu des bois les plus ſauvages. Elle avoit de la lecture, et s'exprimoit avec grace. Du reſte, la meilleure femme, et la mere la plus tendre que j'ai connue de mes jours.

Que ma vie eut été heureuſe au ſein de cette famille, ſi j'avois ſu en jouir. Mais il me reſtoit encore une humeur un peu volage, un deſir de voyager et de parcourir le monde. Enfin degouté de ma vie, et plein des plus beaux projets pour l'avenir, je partis de la Caroline du Sud vivement emu des larmes de mes éleves qui me quittoient.

*Cocalachebie* adieu! O demeure tranquille, chambre où j'ai tant écrit, plancher, que j'ai tant arroſés de mes pleurs, je vous ſalue! Je vous quitte, calme retraite, où j'ai vecu loin du tumulte et du bruit. Reſtez toujours ouverte au voyageur egaré; recevez-le, qu'il trouve ſous votre toît un abri contre la perſecution, et que ce Monument que je vous ai érigé dans une langue etrangere, faſſe connoître a ſon cœur attendri que vous fûtes habitée par un infortuné.

TO

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

*Chelsea, June 4, 1800.*

SIR,

I TAKE with pleasure the earliest opportunity in my power to thank you, very sincerely, for your ready compliance with my wishes in printing my letter, and for the friendly attention so conspicuous in your notes. "Cornelianum Dolium" is really, in my humble opinion, a most witty and learned performance; replete with rich and slily-droll allusions to some of the best classic authors; and written, I cannot but feel confident, to answer a public or private purpose, by the efficacious means of elegant ridicule and refined satire. Who wrote this provoking little diatribe? why it was undertaken? whether it was ever acted? and, if acted, when and where the representation was exhibited? are questions respectfully submitted to the investigation of your intelligent correspondents: one thing, however, is most certain; that, if a jocose and playful display of humour and delicate raillery be acceptable; if to ridicule folly or vice in general terms, without invidious personalities, be praise worthy; if it be true, that "those who shun not guilt, oft think from shame;" and if the well-known observation, that "*ridiculum acri fortius et melius* magnas *plerumque secat res**," may justly be allowed a more extended interpretation: then, Sir, we need not hesitate to declare, that "Cornelianum Dolium" well deserves to be rescued from that gloom of obscurity [I might almost add of oblivion] in which the lapse of *one hundred and sixty-two years* seems to have involved it.

Without presuming to trouble you with farther comments, I shall now beg your permission to gratify your readers and myself with copies of the ARGUMENT mentioned in my last, of the PROLOGUE, and of the EPILOGUE.

ARGUMENTUM.

"Cornelius, ex nimiâ licentia suâ ægrè se habens, et jam morti (nec minus quam omnes expectant) appropinquans, è grabato se paulisper sublevans, omnes dehortatur ab iis lenociniis, quibus ipse in adultâ ætate indulserat: meretricias artes et earum astutias aperte narrat Cornelius in extremis positus, à Peregrino Neapolitano, præter omnem spem, pristinæ incolumitati restituitur. Suadet interim Neapolitanum, ut eum pro mortuo deret; quò fama ipsius mortis per totum oppidum inerebesceret: et eò hoc facit, quod emeritam ultionem caperet de iis pellicibus et latrunculis, qui tantam sibi injuriam intulissent: quod quidem, nec sine magno periculo, præstat. Sepulturi enim se mandat, uno cum ingenti thesauri mole: quem eâdem nocte quâ ipse sepultus est, Lurcanio et Latrunculus, duo egregii latrones, uno cum consilio et contentu meretricum, effractis sacrarii portis, fruere et eripere quærunt. Removentur saxa, referatur cista, in quâ positus est Cornelius: quâ reclusâ, et se super pedes erigente Cornelio, tanto metu perculsi sunt, ut sacris cædibus relictis, dementes excurrunt; eâque dementiâ correpti, insolentius se gerunt, donec communi voto et voce, ne eorum rabies alios etiam vim inferret, Fatuano, vulgò BEDLAM, sunt traditi; et pellices, quæ conciæ consules erant facti, Plagiario, vulgò BRIDEWELL, sunt mandatæ.

"Residuum temporis truculenter expendit Cornelius, multum distribuens ædis, publicis gymnasiis."

I am fully sensible, Sir, how very imperfect an opinion of the excellence of this scarce production can be formed by literary gentlemen (who may kindly condescend to notice my enquiries) from such brief and partial extracts as I have been enabled to lay before them. I know very well that the best anatomist, on surveying a mere skeleton, can form but a very imperfect opinion as to the veins, and nerves, and ligaments, the colour, size, and beauty, of the complete animated frame; and I am most willing to admit, with Dr. Johnson, in his admirable preface to Shakspeare, the absurdity of that pedant in Hierocles, "who, when he offered his house to sale, carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen†." Yet you too will as readily allow, that an occasional correspondent, in a popular periodical work, should carefully consult conciseness; and, of two extremes, guard more against writing *too much* on any single subject, than *too little*. With this apology, I shall proceed to the PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE—it were impertinent to point out the poet, whose style is therein so happily hit off.

* Horat. Sat I 10.

† Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πολῶν, λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῖγμα περιφέρει. *Hieroc. Facet.* IX.

PRO-

PROLOGUS.

"Salvete vos omnes! Ridere liberè
Suasit Cornelius. Nec in istis scenis
Ineptas fales rivulis depromptas
Ebrient turbidis prurientis aurèa.
Egredimur silvis, altiora Musæ
Sectando Latiis. Invideant vates
Pulci nostratûm lepidos conatus.
Ingenio, genio candido, faceto
Pollet Cornelius, licet subægrotans.
Sin tales proferat æger hic lepores,
Quos fingit Cornelius corpore sanus?
Quot versus, voces, habet tot cachinnos;
Et talis afflavit Zephyrus camœnis!
Spectate candide, et inter Actus frangite
Nuces, et Indicum proterite fumum,
Si placet, amicas deprimite basiolis;
Præ fluxu vix detur oculis libertas
Vito Cornelio, si quam nugis."

EPILOGUS.

"Audistis Cornelium; audistis ægrè tamen;
Fractus dolore vocem compressit suam.
Languentem Dolio, compertò sine dolo
Spectastis, functum terris et conditum.
Surgentem tandem pedibus sed debilem
Vestris erigite, candidi, manibus gravem;
Ut famulis licet exosus fuit suis,
Gratus appareat spectantium vocibus:
Sin minus placeat, ad priscum Dolium rodit,
Illinc nec veniet donec his placuerit."

At the end is a short table of *Errata*, with the following lines:—

"Corneliani sit amoris
Hos corrigere errores."

Subjoined are these:—

"Preli, prælii, vitæ, voti,
Vos Errores valetote."

And now, Mr. Editor, how can I better close this epistle, than by begging leave to notice "Posthumous vates"—instead of "Posthumus;" and "Marito"—instead of "Marita?"

I remain your obliged
W. B.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS
RELATIVE TO
## *THOMAS PENNANT*, ESQ.
BY HIS SON.

THE Biography of this valued Author having been already given in our Magazine for May 1793, to that period little remains to be added. To that time his health and felicity had experienced little interruption; the illness of an amiable daughter then began to embitter his days, and, tho' the most unremitting attention that parental tenderness could dictate, he felt the cruel pang of separation on the 1st of May 1794: this shock his spirits never completely recovered. In the April of the ensuing year, the patella of the knee snapped, while descending a flight of steps, an accident which confined him long to his room, yet, notwithstanding his advanced age, and the bones never again reuniting, he recovered sufficiently not only to walk without difficulty, but to pursue his usual exercise on horseback.

The year 1796 gave to the world his "Account of the Parishes of Whitford and Holywell." The infirmities of nature now began to shew themselves more eminently. The loss of a friend and neighbour, the worthy Sir Roger Mostyn; the subsequent distractions of the county of Flint, by jarring politicks; the melancholy situation of public affairs; the progress of Gallic barbarism, which threatened to overturn all institutions social and sacred, operated too forcibly on a mind of the acutest feeling and most exquisite sensibility. Mental agitation affected the corporeal system, a difficulty of breathing, a cough, and other pulmonary affections, induced him to apply for medical aid, and he received from his friend Mr. Haygarth, then resident at Chester, all the assistance that art could give. Considerable discharges of blood from the nose increased the alarming symptoms; still the energy of his mind sustained itself, he continued his literary pursuits, and employed his leisure hours, during the greatest part of 1797, in preparing for the press, and rendering as perfect as possible, his interesting "View of HINDOSTAN," which was published early in the following year. Oedematous swellings in the legs announced the fatal cause of his disease, but to expatiate more minutely on the sad catalogue of human ills, might be irksome, suffice it then to say, that he bore their trial with fortitude

fortitude and reſignation; a natural ſtrength of conſtitution, aided by a life of uniform temperance, enabled him long to ſtruggle againſt infirmity. The progreſs of the diſorder becoming more rapid, towards the cloſe of October he collected his neareſt relatives, and received with them the myſterious ſeal of our Redemption; conſcious of his approaching end, his eye beamed with hope, tempered by the moſt ſerene and dignified reſignation; combining charity with devotion, he obſerved that the ceremony would be incomplete indeed, were it not accompanied by an act of beneficence to the poor. This was the laſt duty of religion he performed; his life had been a preparation for the awful concluſion. Though ſoon after reduced to the inability of moving, and ſuffering much, he continued to ſhare the converſation of his friends and relations, except during the extreme preſſure of pain, or when opiates, employed to procure a diſturbed ſleep, or relieve the body from a few pangs, produced their powerful effect, and ſacrificed the reaſoning powers and the nobler faculties of the ſoul. On the 16th of December 1798, the powers of nature were exhauſted, and the venerated author of my being expired without a groan!

The pen of a ſon may not be calculated to record the character of an affectionate and beloved parent; the bias of natural affection may operate too forcibly; yet the ſilence of the perſon moſt intimately acquainted with the various virtues of THOMAS PENNANT, would juſtly draw down the reproach of ingratitude.

His religious principles were pure and fervent, yet exempt from bigotry; though firmly attached to the Eſtabliſhed Church, he, by his writings and conduct, conciliated the eſteem of thoſe of a different perſuaſion. A ſteady friend to our excellent Conſtitution, he ever laboured to preſerve it entire; this induced him to petition for the reform of ſome abuſes during the adminiſtration of Lord North, at a period when the influence of the Crown was ſuppoſed to have exceeded its due bounds: this brought him forward in later times, with additional energy, to reſiſt the democratic ſpirit, which menaced tenfold evils. The duties of a Magiſtrate he exerciſed with candour; with a temperate yet zealous warmth to protect the oppreſſed. His benevolence to the poor was unbounded, his repeated exertions to relieve the wants of a populous neighbourhood, by the importation of corn, in times of ſcarcity, were truly munificent. Temperate in diet, he enjoyed the fruits of abſtinence, and until a few years previous to his deceaſe, poſſeſſed an unuſual ſhare of health and vigour. His converſation was lively, replete with inſtruction, and brilliant with ſallies of true humour; yet too great ſenſibility at times lowered his natural flow of ſpirits, and occaſioned ſevere dejection.

Of his literary character the public is the impartial judge; and that public, not only in this but in foreign countries, has fixed on it the ſtamp of approbation. Bleſt with a memory the moſt retentive, his powers of compoſition were rapid; his works were generally printed as they flowed from the pen, with little or no correction—hence ſome inaccuracies may be expected, but their numbers are trifling.

Such, candid reader! is the true but imperfect ſketch of the character of a man, who to ſuperior talents united the utmoſt goodneſs of heart.

Accept, ſainted ſpirit! this unavailing tribute of filial duty! May the example of thy virtues ſtimulate my exertions! May my latter end reſemble thine!

DAVID PENNANT.

DOWNING,
*April* 12, 1800.

## DR. MARK HILDESLEY.

### LETTER VII.

*Biſhop's Court, Aug.* 26, 1761.

I AM obliged to my good Brother H—— for providing me with an excuſe, by his example, for taking time to acknowledge the receipt of a friend's letter. For although mine, dear Sir, is not more than half what you have taken; yet I muſt take leave to apprehend, that I have full as much buſineſs and interruptions to plead on my behalf, as the Magiſtrate and Rector of L——. My whole dioceſe, ſmall as it is, compared with thoſe

in

in England, is but a kind of large parish, of which the Bishop is Rector; and I may almost literally say, the care of all the Churches cometh upon me daily,—instead of triennially.—Confirmations held at any time of the summer, upon notice of a moderate number of qualified candidates: one article in the Warden's charge here, being to present all under 16 years of age, that are not at the communion, at least, once in the year. Convocations of the Clergy, besides the annual one in Whitsun week, have of late been frequent, on the business of the Impropriations. Petitions, without end, to give references to, which is the method of transacting business here, and of bringing causes to a hearing in our Consistory Courts, which are frequently held: besides our Chapter Courts for Presentments, and appointing Censures—a discipline this diocese hath been ever remarkable for retaining. To say nothing of the interruption by visitors; and, above all, the time used for necessary exercise; together with the great number of letters on hand to be answered;—might all, taken together, apologise for my not waiting on you before;—as well as your care of all your foundling *children* (for you are so modest as not to urge that of your parochial flock) may exculpate you. Methinks I see you serenely smiling out your hopes "to hear from me SOON," when you had stayd 13 months before you had answered my last. However, had it been much longer, I should have endeavoured to account for it any other way, than from a decline of your friendly regard. For though we must both ere long submit to a far more distant separation, and more lasting silence, than we are now complaining of, yet I dare say we may each of us mutually subscribe, with great truth, in the old style—"Yours, 'till Death." As to the great obligations you refer to, I am wholly a stranger to them. The balance of that account, I well know to be on t'other side. And so, to save the disagreeable recollection of my insolvency, let us hear no more of arithmetical calculations on that head.

As you mention the Foundling Hospital, and your concern in it, I take leave to acquaint you, that the worthy and ingenious Mr. Hanway and I have exchanged some letters on that subject. I suppose you know, he is for confining the number of objects, and I for keeping the house open as of late. Our several reasons will be too tedious to recite, but I should be glad of your sentiments. Its tending to prevent matrimony, I have no great notion of. I believe, people that gratify their passions, as opportunity offers, seldom reason much upon consequences. If murthering the innocent offspring be but prevented, I think with you, 'tis a motive founded on humanity, not to say national benefit; and therefore cannot well be too extensive, if funds can be provided to support the expence. Mr. Hanway objects, that a too general scheme may tempt mothers unnaturally to part with their children, and thereby remove the obligation to relative duties. But if I enlarge further on what has passed on this topic, I shall leave no room for any other.—The bill of mortality your next paragraph furnishes is indeed, in every particular, matter of just concern; and which calls for our pity and concern for families and neighbourhoods in Hertfordshire.—The business you are engaged in as a Magistrate, notwithstanding your self-disqualifying complaints, I conceive to be of singular use to the country: and, if I know you, and may speak my opinion, there are few or none of your neighbours fitter for the province: and I hope your Dedimus has not deprived you of that good judgment, you was heretofore possessed of.—Dr. Hales is, indeed, a sensible loss to me (as well as to the public in general), after having enjoyed the happiness and benefit of his correspondence for upward of 30 years. I had a letter from him of two folio pages, a little before he died; at the close of which he says, "This is a long letter for one in his 84th year." Old as he was, his last to me was one of *three* he had wrote me before I had one from a certain Justice. The good Doctor's apology of his age, you will allow therefore, was unnecessary—whatever was my Brother H——'s. I seldom see a public paper, but what certifies me of the death of some friend or acquaintance. Mr. Postmr. Hampden's lady must be a very afflicting loss to him. She was a fine person, and had many good qualities.—Poor Col. Lee, I fear we are also to expect to see in the list of the obits. He is a very agreeable man, and will be much lamented, I dare say, by all his friends: however, while there is life, there's hopes. The ingenious Mr. Richardson, from whom I was favoured with a letter in May last, has also taken his departure from these lower regions. He had a good heart, as well as a lively [illegible] which you can best witness to,

from his Clariſſa. He had no patience with the irreverend wit of a reverend Noveliſt: which, he ſays, nothing is ſo likely to prevent doing much harm,—as "its being too *groſſly indecent*."

You may poſſibly be among the number of thoſe friends who expected to ſee me in England this ſummer. But they muſt now ſuſpend their expectation till the next, if it pleaſe God to ſpare me. Unleſs, before that time, the Lord Chancellor of England ſhould call me up. For I underſtand that one of our Mank's ladies, the daughter and executrix of a late Academic Maſter in this Iſle, is upon filing a Bill againſt me for a larger portion of the recovered monies from Lord Derby, than I and my Co-Truſtees judged to be due to her: her claim being for ſeveral hundred pounds more than we thought good to tender her for her ſhare. We or ſhe, therefore, you'll ſay, muſt be under a great miſtake. Whether Lord Chancellor will undertake to correct it, or (though the cauſe for recovering the collateral ſecurity of Lord Derby's land in Lancaſhire was, and could not but be determined in England) will hold juriſdiction in matters tranſacted in Manks-land, which is governed by its own laws, with power of appeal to the King in Council, is a point we underſtand is held in ſome ſuſpenſe with our plaintiff's counſel, and of which we are to hear further, after Michaelmas. What ſay you to be *Bail for your old neighbour*, when an attachment is ſerved upon him, and he is coming up in cuſtody of a Tipſtaff?—However, without that or ſome other call, I ſhall ſcarce be in town till long after the Coronation is over. As I have no *claim* to make part of the ceremony, I ſhall be well content with the deſcription from thoſe that have.—Pray, who is to be our Northern *Provincial*? Some ſay, Dr. *Drummond*; others, our Diocetan of *Lincoln*. I think they are either of 'em very proper perſons. I had a loſs in the removal of Dr. *Hutton*, who was always very friendly and communicative, whenever I had occaſion to conſult him. His laſt Grace was rather more on the reſerve, which I attributed to his ill ſtate of health. I wiſh his Majeſty well through the parade of his double marriage of his *kingdom* and *conſort*. Our little obſcure diocele thought it our duty (not to ſay intereſt) to follow the example of addreſſing, as you might poſſibly ſee in the Gazette of the beginning of February. The gracious reception it met with from his Majeſty, through the hands of our Metropolitan, to whom I tranſmitted it to be preſented, was, beſides his Grace's aſſuring me of it, moſt ſignificantly confirmed by the continuance of 100l. annuity, which our poorer Clergy conſtantly partook of from his Royal Grandfather; for which, as well as for the protection we ſhare in common with the reſt of his ſubjects, without contributing one penny toward the ſupport of our defenders, we failed not to acknowledge our obligations, in the beſt manner we could. I think, of all the Addreſſes that fell under my obſervation, next to that of the Houſe of Commons, the Quakers' was inferior to none for compoſition.

And now for a word or two from the Farmer. [I ſhall waive all apology for detaining you by ſo long a letter, as ſhort ones, at our diſtance of time and ſituation, are even leſs excuſeable than ſilence.] In the firſt place, let me aſk what ſort of a harveſt you have had? for I conclude it will be over with you before this paper reaches you.—We have only juſt begun ours. The ſummer here has been wet, and conſequently our weeds plenty. But that, I apprehend, is owing in great meaſure to our ſeldom admitting a ſummer fallow. We till for 4 or 5 years, and then lay down for natural grais for 3 or 4 years longer, till a crop of furze, briers, and broom, call afreſh for the help of the plough. But I have brought my ſteward at laſt into the way of turnips, which they have here but little notion of. Dunging and limeing for potatoes fits us well, the next year, for a crop of wheat or barley; the latter of which is our chief growth, and which we reap, or ſhear as they call it, with ſickles; and ſheave it, like the wheat: and they think mowing corn a very ſlovenly way. By means of my Hertfordſhire huſbandman from William, Ned Andrews, who married and died here, we have learnt to thraſh ſeed out of our clover, which ſaves the trouble of ſending over ſea for it. And the hay, which the ſeed is taken from, we mix with a ſtack of new hay, little more than half made; in order, by its heating, to give a reliſh to the dry clover of the year before: this by the advice of our Governor Cochrane, who, though bred a ſoldier, is become an expert farmer, [and whom I am ſorry we are to loſe, by his having lately been made Commiſſioner of Exciſe in Scotland.] I have likewiſe, on my own little ſkill, ventured to order the mowing my meadows ſooner than uſual.

They let the graſs ſtand here ſometimes till September; and ſome, till after the corn is in. By cutting earlier, the hay muſt certainly be the better, and the after-paſture too: and if we have not the quantity we uſed to have by letting it ſtand long—ſo be it, if we have it in quality. Ninety cart loads of new, beſides ten of the old thraſh'd clover, I think may ſuffice me and my viſitors for one year. It being the cuſtom to clear all annually. I could wiſh to make another experiment of Saintfoin; but the trouble of getting it on board the Liverpool ſhips at London diſcourages me; and I believe they don't grow any in the Northern counties. If you aſk how I came to be ſo much (though that much is very little) of a farmer, I anſwer—*Neceſſity*: by our having neither bread, meat, or drink, but of our own providing from the premiſes. And if Biſhop's Court demeines will do this, you will allow it to be no bad parſonage glebe. Six hundred acres of land, almoſt all within a caſt of the eye! Oh! ſaid our Engliſh Edward, "if this was but in England, what we might make of it!" However, that you mayn't imagine I am ſo inveloped in the occupation of ſo much, you are to know, near two thirds are let to tenants at an under rent, with the obligation to work for me when called for in harveſt, and other times, at 5d. per day. This ſtands me in good ſtead, as labourers are hard to be had here; as every one has a bit of land of their own, and we have little or no poor, unleſs made ſuch by ſudden caſualties of fire or water. *Plenty* is a word ſo much in uſe, that it is often applied where there is but *little*. However I think, bateing the ſplendour and magnificence of England (an article in life the leaſt to be miſſed), we have wherewith to render life very comfortable with reſpect to what are commonly eſteemed the ingredients of this world's felicity. If to our own *mutton* and *beef* and *poultry*, we can add a cup of *ale* from our *unmeaſured* malt, can buy a freſh *ſalmon* or *cod*, for 2d. per pound; [we had one that weighed 30lb. this ſpring,] a good ſkate for 1d. as large as we ſhould chooſe it, and a dozen of herrings, fat and freſh caught, or the ſize of mackrel, for 2d.; a bottle of good French *claret*, for 1s. or a thinner ſort at 9d. A hogſhead you will ceaſe to pity your friend, for being an exile in a poor barren country. And yet, after all this puffing, it muſt be confeſſed to be poor, compared with our neighbours on either ſide the water. An eſtate here of 400l. per ann. being looked upon as conſiderable as eight thouſand in England. The medium of the general run of Gentlemen's eſtates are from about 60 to 100l. Thoſe which exceed are but few. And yet our wives and daughters, ſcarce any excepted, of what are called *quality*, as all of the rate of gentry are, go as well dreſſed and as faſhionable as thoſe of 8 or 900l. per ann. in the South of England. And now, Sir, having, I hope, made ſome amends for my delay, in the length of my viſit, I take my leave for this time, preſenting you and Mrs. H—— with our affectionate reſpects, and am,

Dear Sir,
Moſt faithfully yours,
M. S. MANN.

Like the Goſſips that talk a long time after they are going with the door in their hand, I muſt add a Qu. or two about your County Election. Was it much conteſted or not? How happened it Mr. Plumer was not propoſed at the general meeting? Any ill blood or hard words in your or other neighbourhoods, as uſual on ſuch occaſions? Is it true, that all the candidates ſet off with an agreement of being at equal expence? If all or any of theſe Qu. are impertinent in a foreigner, who has now nothing to do in Hertfordſhire, you are at option to anſwer or not; and how ſoon, or how late. If ſoon, I ſhall like you the better, if otherwiſe, ſhall endeavour not to like you the worſe. We are happy here in having no Election quarrels. Our Houſe of Commons, which conſiſts of 24, called *Keys*, preſent two to the Governor upon a vacancy, and he returns one. Nor have we places of profit ſufficient to create much ſtruggle. And yet we can make a ſhift to find ſomething or other to diſpute about. *Boundaries*, and *tithes*, and *treſpaſſes*, produce frequent ſuits, and till of late each was his own advocate, but now we have *pleaders by profeſſion*, which, you may imagine, don't help to leſſen our diſputes. Our two Judges, called Deemſters, are a kind of Juſticiars, that determine moſt things not brought into Chancery, in which the Governor preſides. The common people are very knowing in the laws, which inclines them to be litigious, or their being litigious, perhaps, makes them ſtudy the laws. One of our keeneſt advocates in the Court of Chancery can neither write nor read, and yet holds briefs

briefs and deeds in his hand, pointing to the paragraphs, and talking upon 'em, as if he had read 'em frequently; and is very adroit and ready at his argument; and would not fail of growing rich by his practice was he not used to drink up his fees as fast as they come to hand.

Just now 400 herrings brought in from the sea. But really they are so luscious, that one cannot eat above one at a meal. The natives prefer 'em *salted* rather than fresh. And were it not for that sort of provision, how should we be able to supply 14 mouths, that are at our kitchen table, one day with another, throughout the year. Two thousand and five hundred scarcely suffices for each year, besides beef, mutton, and pork, and garden stuff without measure or stint.

*Manum de Tabula.*

## VANITY.

THE Vanity of mankind has been deplored by almost every speculatist, yet it is one of those subjects which will ever supply the intellect with fresh observation; for if it is not an universal, it is at least one of the general passions, and, although the wisest maxims have been aim'd towards its suppression, it still retains too large an interest in the human bosom: nor would it be an untruth or exaggeration to add, that in some degree its influence eclipses the brilliance of every character.

An error so diversified, extended, and displayed must naturally accommodate a moral writer with the richest sources of genuine remark, and incite in him new methods of instruction. He may treat the mental malady in a new way, or improve upon the recipes that have been in use before, as Physicians have often new modes of prescription, or different ways of application, for repairing the ruins of nature, or assisting incidental disasters, as they oppositely affect the respective constitution of the patients.

Vanity is a vice which we imbibe early and eradicate late, and its operations on the mind (like potion acting on a body) swell it to a preternatural dimension; and hence the towerings of conceit, and the arrogance of pride. It is the product of Ambition by a hap, whose name is Envy; and I am sometimes apt to think, that common Vanity is a *conflux* aggrievance, there are a thousand ways whereby this prepotterous inclination of the heart is heightened, and innumerable arts, by which the sparks of Vanity are ventilated into a blaze. Flattery is the most virulent of all inflammations, and, of every disorder, will the soonest create a fever of the soul. The imagination of man is easily fir'd by unmerited applause, and catches eagerly at those vulgar adulations which result either from interest, partiality, or folly. Flattery is the tool of Pride, and may be well assimilated to those cordials, which hurt the constitution, while they exhilarate the spirits. He, who has been often the slave of Flattery, will soon sink into the most disgraceful dependence; and, like the drunken man, he must always have recourse to the cause of his intoxication, merely to prevent the sinkings of his heart.

It is usual in this, and in a neighbouring nation, to be exceeding short in the moments of salutation and address; yet the polite are not sufficiently aware how near allied what Fashion calls compliment is to downright lying. There is a wide difference betwixt civility and a profusion of protestations; for if the first is a mark of truth, the latter surely cannot; it is inconceivable how the natural vanity of man is heated by the insignificance of common compliments, hence they are made proud of such parts of their characters which in truth have the most defection, and hence, also, we frequently see beauty clouded by affectation, Youth cherishing its follies, and Age the dupe of dotage and opinion.

Reason would lead us to think, and some writers have supposed, that men are commonly vain in proportion to their ignorance. That silly characters are often conceited ones is undoubtedly true; but those who possess the most brilliant abilities and whom the public have allowed incontestible superiority over the general mass of mankind, are very often the slaves of this sweet infatuation: the refinements of genius, and the delicacy of feeling, together with the sensibility of their hearts, may perhaps contribute to this weakness; yet whatever is the cause, I have had the greatest reasons, in the course of my remarks on life, to pronounce the race of authors (generally speak-

ſpeaking) the moſt addicted to the vice which it is a part of their character to endeavour to reclaim.

There is nothing at once ſo painful, and intolerable a mortification to a man of literary talents, as to ſhew a civil indifference to the darling of his pen; nor any pleaſure ſo agreeably ſoothing, as to mark ſuch ſentiments with a warm encomium, which he himſelf has diſtinguiſhed as (in his opinion) deſerving particular celebrity. It has been ſometimes my misfortune, to ſee an unhappy Bard almoſt blaſted by ſilence, where he expected to receive the full thunder of public acclamation; and I have alſo ſeen his eyes glow with pleaſure, as the whiſper'd compliments have circulated through a company, who had been ſurpriſed with the entrance of a man, whom the greateſt part knew only by his works, and whoſe vanity they therefore gratified, by communicating their intelligence from one to another, "that, that is he."

It cannot but be allowed that this impatience of praiſe proceeds from an ambition of ſuperiority, and that it is, in the ſtrict ſenſe, an evidence of vanity yet it is certainly of the moſt warrantable kind, and leſs deſerves our cenſure than any other, for we are eaſily inclined to admit the apologies of him whoſe weakneſſes are not malicious to others, but hurtful to himſelf, and who erris rather from the natural love of dignity and conſequence, than from any motives that can injure ſociety, or diſturb the harmony of the world. And ſurely to aim honeſtly at diſtinction, is rather a virtue than a crime, even if our endeavours are without ſucceſs: an emulation to arrive at eminence, in the more poliſhed arts of life, is one of the moſt laudable purſuits of the mind; and it would be unreaſonable not to eſteem the learned, becauſe their wiſdom is ſometimes tinctured with human frailties; frailties, which we all participate, and weakneſſes which are inſeparable from mortality.

There are numbers, without number, who have no plea of palliation for the conſummate impudence of Pride; who depend upon the boldneſs of their brows, and the effrontery of their eyes, for the ſupport of their conceit: ſuch, indeed, are wretches unfit either for the honours of truſt or converſation, and ſhould be rooted from the world, as the nuiſances of nature. When we ſee the Fop pique himſelf on the cut of a coat, or the glitter of a button; the Beauty, on the elegance of a flatter'd form, unanimated by one ray of the ſoul; the Prude, on the pride of a ſelf-denying negative virtue, the Rake, on the ſucceſs of Defloration, and the Trader, on the dexterity of undetected deception, ſhall we not look with an eye of pardon on thoſe failures which have their origin in far more excuſeable cauſes.

I cannot help thinking that every man of genius has in ſome ſort a moral claim to our particular veneration: for if we conſider the rarity of real ability, the arduous toil of compoſition, and the hopes and hazards of publication, if we reflect upon the pangs which an author muſt indiſpenſibly feel in every laborious undertaking of literature; how, night after night, and year after year, his faculties are upon the ſtretch, how often his apprehenſions and hopes are agitated, and if we farther reflect, that by the pain and ſtudy of the writer, the circle of our moral entertainments are enlarged, our intellects enlightened, and our ideas taught to flow in a more extenſive channel, we ſhall kindly paſs over the imbecillities of the man, and willingly pay our plaudit to the ſcholar.

Yet the favourites of the Muſe ſhould content themſelves with the commendation of thoſe from whom they will ever receive it; from the ſenſible and refined, from ſuch as have equal capacity and taſte. they ſhould conſider, that of the multitudes that read, very few are able either to reliſh or to judge, and that though every man may cenſure, yet every man is not therefore a critic. He ſhould conſole himſelf ſometimes, even when the "vox popularis," "the gale of favour," is againſt him, that many of thoſe who condemn his labours, are unable to enjoy the delicate deſign and conduct of any polite ſyſtem of knowledge, or to diſtinguiſh the ſun like glowings of genuine genius from the coxcomic ſparklings of affected wiſdom. He ſhould reflect, that the bulk of mankind are engroſſed by cares, or engaged in avocations, which deny them the opportunities neceſſary to underſtand the refinements of ſcience; that the intellects of ſome are immerſed in buſineſs, and ſome diſſipated by pleaſure, and that as to ſuch who may be nominated the butterflies of the ſpecies, thoſe amongſt them who can read at all, will look for amuſement in thoſe volumes where Vice is dreſſed up with flowers, and the heart entertained with the wantonneſs of amour. The buſineſs of the libertine is to purſue, to catch, and to deſtroy, to ſtifle the principles of innocence,

ence, and to overwhelm the ſentiments of honour, by the counteraction of ſubtler arguments; from him no man will expect to hear the praiſes due to genius or to virtue, and therefore from his ſilence no man ſhould be diſappointed.

The moſt ridiculous Vanity is that which is built on the dignity of Birth, which is commonly diſtinguiſhed by the world under the title of Family Pride. It is frequently the ſource of matrimonial ſorrow, and as often diſunites the relation and the friend. A man, diſregarding the pomp of genealogy, ſuppoſes it of ſmall conſequence whether a man was born yeſterday, or a thouſand years ago, but eſtimating the principles of things, not according to their age, but according to their real value, looks back with horror on the maſſacres of Nero or the ſchemes of Catiline; and if he finds a man active for the welfare of the ſocial world, is not ſolicitous to know whether his anceſtors were dignified by blood or titles, whether they were conquerors or captives.

It would be a maxim equally amiable and wiſe, to ſcorn all praiſe but that which is the natural conſequence of conſcious deſert, and neither to wiſh or aim at any eminence that will not bring along with it an infallible compenſation. A very ſuperficial obſervation will ſerve to convince us, that Vanity, however artfully concealed or openly diſplayed, always counteracts its own purpoſes: Virtue confers a boſom-greatneſs that renders unneceſſary ſuch ſecondary and ſervile aſſiſtances. He who is truly ſenſible, juſt, or ingenious, need not have recourſe to arts below himſelf, to dignify his equity or his parts: for Genius will inevitably incite the admiration of the Wiſe; Beauty recommends itſelf; and a benevolent Heart will not ſolicit, but command our reverence and applauſe.

DIONYSIUS.

## WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

A CORRESPONDENT obſerves to us, that the minuteſt circumſtances relative to men of eminence afford pleaſure; he therefore deſires the inſertion of the following particulars concerning this truly original genius and worthy character.

In the year 1774, being much indiſpoſed both in mind and body, incapable of diverting himſelf either with company or books, and yet in a condition that made ſome diverſion neceſſary, he procured a leveret, and afterwards two others, which he bred up tame and domeſticated. One of theſe died early, the ſecond lived nine years, and the third full longer. A very entertaining account of theſe animals was penned by Mr Cowper, and inſerted in the Gent. Mag. for June 1784, p. 412. The ſurviving hare has been immortalized by its benevolent and humane maſter in the following lines of THE TASK, B 3.

——"One ſheltered hare
Has never heard the fearful ſtory tell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years' experience of my care
Has made at laſt familiar, ſhe has loſt
Much of her wiſdom, inſtinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.
Yes—thou may'ſt eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee, thou may'ſt frolic on the floor
At evening, and at night retire ſecure
To thy ſtraw couch, and ſlumber unalarm'd,
For I have gain'd thy confidence, have pledg'd
All that is human in me to protect
Thine unſuſpecting gratitude and love.
If I ſurvive thee I will dig thy grave,
And when I place thee in it, ſighing, ſay,
I knew at leaſt one hare that had a friend."

Mr. Cowper was the author of Anti Thelypthora, a Tale in verſe, printed in 1781 for Johnſon in 4to. It was a performance to ridicule of his couſin Martin Madan's ſtrange doctrine of Polygamy. A relation ſo near a relation, Mr. Madan's mother and Mr. Cowper's father being brother and ſiſter, is ſaid to have induced Mr. Cowper to ſuppreſs this pleaſant jeu d'eſprit, which is little known, and now difficult to be procured.

Mr. Cowper had a brother named John, who was fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge. He took the degree

grees of B. A. 1759, and M. A. 1762. He died in 1770.

The following Verſes, printed at the bottom of the yearly Bill of Mortality of the town of Northampton, Dec. 11, 1787, we are aſſured were written by Mr. Cowper:

*Pallida Mors æquo pulſat pede pauperum tabernas*
*Regumque turres.*

Pale Death with equal foot ſtrikes wide the door
Of Royal halls and hovels of the poor.

WHILE thirteen moons ſaw ſmoothly run
The Year's large laden ware,
All *theſe*, life's rambling journey done,
Have found their home—the grave.

Was man (frail always) made more frail
Than in foregoing years?
Did famine, or did plague prevail,
That ſo much death appears?

No; theſe were vigorous as their ſires,
Nor plague or famine came;
This annual tribute Death requires,
And never waves his claim.

Like crowded foreſt-trees we ſtand,
And ſome are mark'd to fall;
The axe will ſmite at God's command,
And ſoon shall ſmite us all.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new foliage on,
The gay, the thoughtleſs, have I ſeen;
I paſs'd—and they were gone.

Read, ye that run, the awful truth
With which I charge my page;
A worm is in the bud of youth,
And at the root of age.

No preſent health can health inſure,
For yet an hour to come;
No med'cine, tho' it oft can cure,
Can always balk the tomb.

And oh! that (humble as my lot,
And ſcorn'd as is my ſtrain *)
Theſe truths, tho' known, too much forgot,
I may not teach in vain.

So prays your *Clerk*, with all his heart;
And, ere he quits the pen,
Begs *you* at once to take *his* part,
And anſwer all—AMEN!

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THE

# LONDON REVIEW,

AND

# *LITERARY JOURNAL*,

## FOR JUNE 1800.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Literary and Characteriſtical Lives of John Gregory, M.D. Henry Home, Lord Kames, David Hume, Eſq. and Adam Smith, LL.D. To which are added, a Diſſertation on Public Spirit, and three Eſſays. By the late William Smellie, Member of the Antiquarian and Royal Societies of Edinburgh. 8vo. Alex. Smellie, Edinburgh; Robinſons, London, 1800.

BIOGRAPHY will always poſſeſs a numerous and reſpectable claſs of admirers: it is a ſpecies of writing which at once amuſes and inſtructs, and ſeldom or never (if properly conducted) fatigues its readers; from theſe cauſes, therefore, it will not be a matter of ſurpriſe, that it has been ſo much cultivated during the preſent century. From its progreſſive ſtate of cultivation, we now not only expect authenticity of information, but likewiſe elegance of diction, neatneſs of

* John Cox, Pariſh Clerk of Northampton.

expreſſion,

expreſſion, and purity of language. How near this performance approaches to our ideas in theſe reſpects, our obſervations will evince.

We are not to look upon the preſent work (at leaſt as far as relates to the biographical part of it) as entirely conſiſting of new matter. Had Mr. Smellie lived, we learn from the dedication by his ſon (the Editor of the preſent work), that it was his father's intention to have given the world a literary and characteriſtical account of Scottiſh authors with whom he was perſonally acquainted, in the manner of a biographical dictionary; an undertaking, if properly executed, of much uſe and advantage: but if the preſent lives were intended as ſpecimens of the intention and execution, the public will not much regret that the deſign is left to other hands.

The Volume commences with the life of Dr. Gregory; of which, after the firſt ſix pages, containing birth, parentage, and education, we loſe the thread till we arrive at the ninety firſt: this digreſſion from the main ſubject is merely to introduce extracts from Dr. G.'s works, extending the volume from lucrative motives, and for which the public are requeſted to ſubmit to a ſmall addition of price to that mentioned in the Proſpectus. We have, however, no doubt that the public would have been better ſatisfied with more original information and a liſt of the Dr.'s works, than with upwards of eighty pages of extracts. The life of Lord Kames affords little more than a liſt of his writings, with ſome of the critiques of the different reviewers of that time; that of Hume is the moſt entertaining in the volume, but the greater part of it has appeared before, which is indeed acknowledged. The admirers of the faſcinating Roſſeau will find, from peruſing the account of the quarrel, which is given at full length, that his conduct towards Mr. Hume muſt ſtamp his character with vanity, weakneſs, and folly; it could hardly be credited that any man, under the particular obligations that the author of Eloiſe was to Hume, could evince ſuch a ſpirit of baſeneſs and ingratitude.—The following anecdote is highly characteriſtic of the ridicule with which H. generally treated religious ſubjects. Dr. Warden, Hume, and Smellie, meeting one evening at Lord Kames's, the converſation turned upon a ſermon juſt then publiſhed, written by a Mr. Edwards, with the ſtrange title of "The Uſefulneſs of Sin;" Mr. Hume repeating the words—the Uſefulneſs of Sin; "I ſuppoſe," ſays he, "Mr. Edwards adopts the ſyſtem of Leibnitz, *that all is for the beſt*; but," added he, with his uſual keenneſs of eye and forcible manner of expreſſion, "what the Devil does the fellow make of Hell and Damnation?" The life of Adam Smith is equally liable to the ſame objections as that of Dr. Gregory: copious extracts from the different works of the authors will not prove a palatable biography to any claſs of its admirers. A Diſſertation upon Public Spirit and three Eſſays cloſe the Volume; theſe, we are given to underſtand, were written when the author was only twenty years of age; and indeed they require the note.

The Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy, from its Eſtabliſhment to its Diſſolution. By Joſeph Planta, Eſq. 2 Vols. 4to. Stockdale.

[*Continued from* Page 376.]

THE remote annals of any nation, however conſiderable, are better adapted to gratify curioſity than to communicate uſeful information to the exiſting generation. Extraordinary revolutions, ſuch as are recorded in the Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy, may indeed furniſh exemplary leſſons on the inſtability of even the beſt eſtabliſhed forms of government, but it is from ſuch important events alone as happen within our own time, that we are to derive that beneficial knowledge which may enlighten the Statesman; confirm the Divine in the ſteady profeſſion and practice of Religion; and teach the private Citizen the duty of loyalty, and a grateful ſenſe of the happineſs he enjoys under a juſt and mild adminiſtration of government.

From an attentive peruſal, therefore, of the concluding part of the Hiſtory now before us, the moſt ſolid advantages will accrue; and the critical ſituation of the country, at the moment of committing this Review to the preſs, earneſtly calls upon us to inveſtigate the conduct of

of the Cantons, and of their allies; whether oppoſed to the meaſures of the French Republic, or obſerving a ſtrict neutrality, or finally, coinciding or co-operating with thoſe Powers of Europe, who ſeem to think and act as if the ſafety of the whole Continent depended, not on any negociations for peace with any perſons whatever holding the reins of government, but on the total extinction of a Republican Government in France.

The better to enable us to form an opinion upon this delicate ſubject, it will be neceſſary to purſue the ſequel of our author's hiſtorical memoirs regularly from Chapter VIII, page 249, of the Second Volume, to the concluſion of the work. Tables exhibiting the extent of ſquare miles, the population, the contingent military force, the form of government, the religion, and the language of the Thirteen Cantons, ſeparately and collectively—the ſame ſtatement of the 23 Bailiwicks ſubject to one or more of the Thirteen Cantons—and of the Confederated States, claſſed under the titles of *Aſſociates*, of *Allies*, and of *Sovereignties* under the protection of the *Foreſt Cantons*, compoſe a material diviſion in this Chapter, and our author acknowledges that they are moſtly compiled from *Durand's Statiſtique Élementaire de la Suiſſe*, a work of eſtabliſhed reputation for its accuracy, we ſhall, therefore, need no apology for borrowing from the borrower a ſummary of theſe tables, which may be uſeful in elucidating ſome ſubſequent events of the firſt importance.

The following is the order in which the Cantons are claſſed: — 1. *Zuric*. 2. *Berne*. 3. *Lucerne*. 4. *Uri*. 5. *Schwitz*. 6. *Underwalden*. 7. *Zug*. 8. *Glaris*. 9. *Baſle* 10. *Fribourg*. 11. *Soleure*. 12. *Schaffhauſen*. 13. *Appenzel*. The total of territory they poſſeſs amounts to 7,852 ſquare miles. The population to 996,500 ſouls. The total of the military force they are enabled to bring into the field, upon the ſuppoſition that each Canton faithfully ſupplies its alloted contingent, is ſtated to be no more than 9,600. The form of government, prior to the French invaſion, was *Democratic* in *ſix* of the Cantons; *Ariſto-democratic* in *three*, *Ariſtocratic* in *four*. With reſpect to Religion, it is very remarkable that *five* of the *ſix* Democratic Governments profeſſed the Roman Catholic, and the other conſiſted of a mixture of Proteſtants and Catholics; and that at Berne, by far the largeſt in extent of territory and population, and whoſe government was ſtrictly Ariſtocratical, the Proteſtant was the religion of the ſtate. The popular language of *ten* Cantons is German. German and French is the language of *two*; and German and Italian of *one*.

The ſubject Bailiwicks were all under a Monarchical form of government, that is to ſay, ſubjected to the ſovereignty of *two* or more of the Thirteen Cantons; for example, *Thurgau* was dependant upon the eight old (the firſt confederated Cantons); *Morat*, *Granſon*, *Orbe*, and *Echallons*, acknowledged the ſupremacy of *Berne* and *Friburg*. And upon the whole, the Canton of Berne poſſeſſed the largeſt portion of ſovereignty over the *twenty-three* Bailiwicks. The extent of their territory is ſtated at 1832 ſquare miles, their population at 344,000 ſouls; and their total contingent of troops (that is to ſay of militia) at 2,400 men. Their religion, upon an average, is pretty equally divided between the Proteſtant and Roman Catholic. The prevailing language, German.

The Confederated States, as they are titled at the head of Table III. but which we ſhall better explain, by calling them the States in Confederation with the Thirteen Cantons, yet not incorporated with them; are diſtributed into three claſſes — 1. *Aſſociates*. 2. *Allies*. 3. *Sovereignties*, under the protection of the Foreſt Cantons. The territorial domains of theſe ſtates amounted to 15,145 ſquare miles; their population to 1,907,300 ſouls; and their total contingent of troops to 13,400 men. Their governments partly Monarchical, but chiefly, as well as their religion and language, mixed.

From theſe ſtatiſtical abſtracts we ſhall ſelect one ſeparate ſtatement of particular uſe in forming an eſtimation of the line of conduct which the Swiſs Government ought to have purſued pending the preſent diſaſtrous war, and in which they ought to have been protected and ſupported by all the Powers of Europe, if the law of nations, and the dictates of humanity, could have ſuperſeded lawleſs ambition and ſelfiſh political intereſts.

The whole military force of the country, according to the Tables from which our ſummary account is taken, amounted only to 25,400 effective men. To theſe we might add 16,000 regular troops, conſtantly kept up, in the ſervice and pay of the Government of Berne, and chiefly employed in garriſon duty, at the different Caſtles belonging to the Canton, and its dependant Bailiwicks, of which

corps of regulars, no mention is made by Mr. Planta. Yet, if we unite theſe with the militia, and admit the ſuppoſition that the thirty Swiſs regiments in the ſervice of Foreign Princes could all have been called home at once upon a ſudden emergency, the whole military ſtrength of the Cantons and their Confederate States would not amount to 80,000 men; a force very inadequate to the defence of a country having ſuch an extenſive and circular frontier, and at the ſame time to make offenſive exertions, without which the defenſive would be of little uſe againſt formidable invaders.

Thus circumſtanced, this country, happily ſituated by nature, and friendly in its political relations with the great Powers of Europe, whoſe inhabitants were general conſumers of the products of the maritime nations, both in raw materials and manufactures; remote from the ſea, without ſhips, and totally incapable to become rivals in commerce; had only to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and an inviolable determination not to ſuffer the perſuaſions, the bribes, or the menaces of the Miniſters or the ſecret Agents of France, Germany, or Britain, to make them parties in their ſanguinary wars.

But alas! the balance of Europe, the boaſted palladium of former ſtatelmen, was totally deſtroyed by the ſupineneſs of ſome, and the criminal acquieſcence of the other great Potentates, whoſe faith was engaged by the moſt ſolemn treaties to ſupport the independence of the antient kingdom of Poland, whilſt the ſhameful partition of its dominions took place the original cauſe of all the Revolutions that have ſince diſturbed the tranquillity of Europe.

From this digreſſion, let us now return to our author's political diviſion of his ſtatiſtical view of the Helvetic Confederacy.

The late Government of Berne is the firſt, and indeed ought to be the principal ſubject of diſcuſſion; for, as it not only took the lead, but in many reſpects exerciſed a kind of ſupremacy over the other Cantons and their allies, eſpecially in foreign concerns, the overthrow of that government in fact diſſolved the union of the whole. The following extraordinary aſſertion, however, we can by no means admit to be characteriſtic of the impartial hiſtorian; and, unfortunately, there are but too many living witneſſes who can atteſt the contrary — "The Ariſtocracy of Berne, ſo far from having arrived at the ſupremacy it exerted in its moſt flouriſhing period, by encroachments on the liberties of the people, has in fact, as will appear by a ſhort retroſpect of the hiſtory of this once proſperous ſtate, rather at times relaxed from the prerogatives with which it was originally inveſted, than *ever* ſought to enforce or extend them by arbitrary proceedings." The reſult of the retroſpect alluded to, only goes to prove, that as the deſpotiſm of the feudal ſyſtem began to ſubſide in other countries, in proportion as the true ideas of civil and religious liberty gained ground and prevailed in many of the Monarchical Governments of Europe, the more intolerable tyranny of Ariſtocratic Governments was forced to give way to more equitable and milder legiſlations. But this by no means applies to modern times, or to tranſactions recent in the memory of men of a certain age, well acquainted with the conduct of the Bernese Government, ſeveral years prior to its diſſolution.

The Conſtitution of this Government is thus delineated by Mr. Planta: "The ſupreme legiſlative, as well as executive and judicial body, conſiſted, as its title denoted, of the *Avoyers, the little, and the great* Council. The latter of theſe Councils, which in fact compriſed the two other branches of the Legiſlature, being properly the depoſitary of the ſupreme authority, was alſo named the *Sovereign Council*, and (though of late its number has always been greater) *the Council of Two Hundred*. Its full complement was, after various changes, fixed at two hundred and ninety-nine; which number, however, it ſeldom attained for any length of time; it having been of late a conſtant practice, in order to obviate the cabals which ever attend a competition to few vacancies, and perhaps, as *Stanyan* intimates, to reduce the number of candidates to the Baliwicks, who were always Members of the Council, not to proceed to an election until the vacancies amounted to at leaſt eighty, which, according to the uſual rate of mortality, happened in general every ten or eleven years." It was abſolutely neceſſary to find ſome plauſible excuſe, for not filling up the vacancies before they amounted to eighty, ſince this truly deſpotic meaſure was conſtantly the ſubject of complaint, of petitions, and remonſtrances, from reſpectable citizens, who were excluded by this unconſtitutional extenſion of authority by the

exiſting members of the council, and the obſtinate refuſal of any redreſs of this grievance, was the real cauſe of the falſe ſtep of the partizans in the *Pays de Vaud*, in calling in the French to aſſiſt them in ſupporting their claims, which brought on the diſſolution of the government.

"This council, of which the Avoyers, *the Senators*, (ſo denominated by our author, the better to diſcriminate the two councils) were members, was authorized to make and repeal laws, to declare war, conclude peace, and form alliances; to judge in all capital caſes within the diſtrict of the city, to determine all cauſes that came before it by appeal, and to delegate powers to inferior magiſtrates, courts, and civil departments. It ultimately regulated all that concerned the revenue; ſuperintended whatever related to the public edifices, when the value exceeded the ſum of one hundred crowns, and finally determined all matters that were referred to its deciſion by the ſenate: (the little council) it uſually met twice a week, but on urgent occaſions more frequently.

"The ſenate, which, as it met every day, Sundays and feſtivals excepted, was likewiſe called the *daily council*, conſiſted of the two Avoyers, the two Treaſurers, the four Bannerets, ſeventeen ordinary, and two ſecret Senators. Theſe ſeven-and twenty members diſcuſſed and prepared all matters that were to be laid before the great council, diſpatched all current affairs that related to the police, and conferred all church preferments, and many civil offices: they ordered gratuities within the limits of one hundred crowns; and ultimately decided all criminal cauſes, except thoſe which were reſerved for the great council; or ſome privileged municipality or vaſſal. But the greateſt conſequence they poſſeſſed was derived from the great ſhare they had in filling up the vacancies in the great council; and the power veſted in them of convoking this council, whenever an incident occurred, which appeared to them to call for ſo vigorous a meaſure; whenever the great council ſat, this ſenate became incorporated in it, and retained no peculiar authority of its own. At other times it was not improperly conſidered as the executive power of the ſtate.

"The two Avoyers were the higheſt officers of the ſtate. They were elected by public votes in the great council for life; but were liable to be removed by the ſame body. One of them only ſupported the dignity, and exerciſed the functions of head of the republic; and they alternately exchanged their ſtations every year, on Eaſter Monday. The Avoyer in office preſided both in the council and the ſenate, in each of which he had no regular, but only a caſting vote: the great ſeal of the republic was in his cuſtody, and a provincial juriſdiction was annexed to his ſtation. In his abſence, the Ex-avoyer ſupplied his place, and when he alſo was prevented from attending, he was authorized to appoint a ſubſtitute, who however could not be either a Treaſurer or a Banneret. During the harveſt and vintage, which were conſidered as vacations, one of the Bannerets preſided in the leſs frequent meetings that were held both of the ſenate and the council, and had the cuſtody of the great ſeal.

"The German (by far the largeſt) and the French diſtricts had each a treaſurer. The former ranked immediately after the two Avoyers: he held his office for the term of ſix years, after which he could aſpire to no employment but that of Avoyer*. He directed whatever concerned the revenues in the Bailiwicks in the German diſtricts; and ſuperintended the large capital which the Canton poſſeſſed in the Engliſh funds—and at every demiſe of an Avoyer he was propoſed as a candidate for the ſucceſſion. The Treaſurer of the French diſtricts, whoſe office was likewiſe ſexennial, had the ſame duties and authority reſpecting the twelve Bailiwicks in the *Pays de Vaud*. The four Bannerets derived their name from the original functions aſſigned to them, that of bearing the enſigns of the city, or rather of the four privileged companies, viz. The *Bakers*, *Smiths*, *Tanners*, and *Butchers*, out of which, being counſellors, they were occaſionally choſen. This office implied alſo the ſuperintendance of all military matters within their reſpective wards: they, jointly with the Treaſurers, formed the board of finance. Each had the adminiſtration of one of the peculiar, or as they were called interior bailiwicks of the city. They ranked before all the ſenators.

* This name, which ought to be written *avoyé* or *advoyé*, is derived from *advocatus*, or counſellor. The Advoyer of Berne enjoyed nearly as much power and dignity as a ſovereign prince.

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"The Seizeniers, who derived their appellation from their number, were sixteen counsellors, generally such as had served the office of bailiff, who were elected out of the twelve tribes (companies like our skinners, grocers, &c.) two out of the privileged, and one out of the eight others." Here, as in some other places, it is difficult to understand our author, if he means the Seizeniers, he elects only three, instead of sixteen; if the passage relates to the bailiffs, it must be conceived that the city had three bailiffs. "The Seizeniers, jointly with the senate, annually confirmed the councils"—an idle formality, since they held their office for life, unless guilty of any misdemeanour. "They had a right to censure, which gave them an influence not unlike the tribunitial power at Rome, not modern but ancient Rome.

"The secret senators were in a manner supernumeraries, but according to their seniority they succeeded of course to the rank of ordinary senator. When any of the six families which were pre eminently called noble, or patrician, were elected into this office, they immediately took precedency before the ordinary senators. The great council communicated with the senate by means of these officers, particularly in cases when delinquencies were to be denounced; they were also authorized to put a stop to every deliberation in the senate, when it appeared to them that it might affect the constitution of the republic." M.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

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(*Continued from* Page 294.)

IN resuming our examination of this volume, than which none have been more important or entertaining, we have, in the first instance, to notice an account, by WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. of the *astronomical labours of the Rajah Jayasinha*, a name very highly and justly celebrated in that line of science throughout Hindustan. This princely philosopher was a descendant of the ancient race of Rajahs who swayed the feudal sceptre of Ambhere, or Jayanagar; but his mind being early and ardently devoted to literary pursuits, and particularly to the mathematical sciences, he obtained such high and merited celebrity, as an astronomer, that he was appointed by Mahammed Shah, emperor of Dehly, towards the commencement of this century, to undertake the important office of reforming the *Hindu Calendar*, which it is observed, "from the inaccuracy of the existing tables, had ceased to correspond with the actual appearance of the heavens." In a nation so involved in sidereal superstition as the Indians, among whom the religious sacrifices and the perpetual recurring fasts and festivals are regulated by the aspect of the heavenly bodies, by the rising and setting of certain of the more *conspicuous constellations*, and the appearance of the *new moons*, this reformation of the calendar was a point of infinite moment, and deserved the utmost attention, as well as required the most consummate knowledge of the subject, in the person thus commissioned. By the account of his labours annexed he seems to have been deficient in *neither*, and it is a curious and flattering circumstance to find a Hindu scholar spurning the chains of national bigotry that bound down his ancestors in the path of astronomical science, freely consulting and liberally commending the Mahommedan and European astronomers, availing himself of their more accurate calculations, and adopting, when necessary, the results of their learned labours. Under the inspection of this august personage, in consequence five stupendous observatories were about the year 1728 erected in various parts of Hindustan, viz. at Dehly, at Benares, at Oujein, at Jeypoor, and at Matra, the particulars concerning *four* of which, the size of the instruments, which are generally vast, and constructed of hewn stone, with their position and ornamental decorations, are here detailed at length by Mr. Hunter, with remarks which greatly illustrate their use, and are highly honourable to the fabricators. The observatory of Benares had been already described by Sir Robert Barker and Mr. Williams; and he therefore dwells less upon it than on the others; but he effectually destroys the idea, once so generally entertained, of its having been erected in ancient times, and employed by the old Hindus

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in their obſervations; for the architecture, the improved, though ſtupendous, aſtronomical inſtruments, and the whole arrangement, prove it to be of conſtruction comparatively modern. If the Brahmins ſhould, with reſpect to other points of ſcience, relax from thoſe proud dogmatic principles of their caſt which teach them to look down with contempt on European literature, and prevent the progreſs in improvement of the Indian nation, at once ſo ingenious and ſo induſtrious a race, how great might be the benefit both to themſelves and the mild Britiſh government under which they enjoy a profuſion and ſecurity for property, denied to them under rapacious Mahommedan governors—their arts and manufactures would flouriſh in an unexampled degree, their comforts be doubled, their commerce expanded; their minds would be diſencumbered of a long and oppreſſive train of degrading ſuperſtitions, and the bleſſings of liberty, and the light of truth might yet illumine the fineſt region of Aſia! May the faſcinating proſpect be one day realized!

In the 16th article CAPTAIN HARDWICK preſents us with an account, very intereſting to the medical tribe, of a ſpecies of MELOE, an inſect poſſeſſing all the properties of the Spaniſh *bliſtering fly*. They abound moſt at the ſeaſon of the periodical rains, are of a black colour, and, when caught, or attempted to be caught, emit a globulous juice, which, if permitted to dry on the finger, proves a mild bliſter. Mr. Hardwick's account of its properties is amply confirmed by experiments made by ſome medical gentlemen of Bengal; and references are added to a plate of the inſect which does not ſeem to have been engraved, as none appears in the Calcutta copy, conſequently the non inſertion of it in the new London quarto edition is the reſult of no neglect in the publiſhers of the latter.

The next article conſiſts of a *comparative vocabulary of ſome of the languages ſpoken in the Burma empire*, by Dr. Buchanan, and argues a very minute and diſcriminating judgment in the writer, in regard to the complex ſubject which he has undertaken to elucidate, but as it is an inveſtigation that muſt neceſſarily be very dry and unintereſting to an European reader, and alone fully intelligible to the Aſiatic ſcholar, near the ſcene of enquiry, we ſhall paſs over this article for the purpoſe of giving more ample room to one of the moſt important in the volume, by Mr. WILFORD, on the *Chronology of the Hindus*.

This ſubject has been once or twice diſcuſſed before in the courſe of this work; but it is of ſo vaſt, ſo boundleſs a nature, that it cannot eaſily be exhauſted. It is alſo ſo radically interwoven with every page of the genuine hiſtory of India, that till the myſterious gloom that involves the former ſhall have been thoroughly diſperſed, it will be impoſſible for the latter to ſhine forth in its true native luſtre. Sir William Jones did much towards diſſipating that gloom, and Mr. Davis and Mr. Wilford, in former volumes, have toiled in the ſame field with laborious diligence; but ſtill an immenſe tract, immerſed in the oblivious darkneſs of four thouſand years, remains to be explored. Mr. Wilford, who wrote ſo luminouſly on Egypt and the Nile, and who reſiding at Benares, the centre of Hindu ſcience, enjoys ſuch excellent opportunities of being well informed in regard to the remoteſt antiquities of India, has again taken up his pen, and the reſult is the preſent profound deciſive, elaborate diſſertation. He begins with pointing out the monſtrous abſurdity, underſtood literally, of their aſſertions in regard to geography, chronology, and hiſtory; in reſpect to the firſt, making the circumference of the earth five hundred millions of *yojanas* (each yojana about four of our miles), and the height of the loftieſt mountains upon it one hundred yojanas, or nearly five hundred Britiſh miles high, in reſpect of the ſecond, calculating every thing by periods that almoſt defy the powers of human computation, and with regard to hiſtory, aſſigning to one reign, that of Judiſteer, no leſs than twenty-ſeven thouſand years. It is his opinion that a great portion of their errors in chronology reſults from the Brahmins making uſe of a period of twelve thouſand years, much uſed in the exaggerated computation of Aſiatic nations, and multiplying this number almoſt *ad infinitum*, according to their ideas of the ſucceſſive deſtructions and renovations that have taken place in our mundane ſyſtem. On this curious ſubject we ſhall permit Mr. Wilford, who knows it beſt, to ſpeak for himſelf.

"The Hindus ſtill make uſe of a period of 12,000 divine years, after which a periodical renovation of the world takes place. It is difficult to fix the time when the Hindus, forſaking the paths

paths of hiſtorical truth, launched into the mazes of extravagance and fable. Megaſthenes, who had repeatedly viſited the court of Chandra Gupta, and of courſe had an opportunity of converſing with the beſt informed perſons in India, is ſilent as to this monſtrous ſyſtem of the Hindus: on the contrary, it appears, from what he ſays, that in his time they did not carry back their antiquities much beyond ſix thouſand, or even five thouſand years, as we read in ſome MSS. He adds alſo, according to Clemens of Alexandria, that the Hindus and the Jews were the only people who had a true idea of the creation of the world, and the beginning of things. There was then an obvious affinity between the chronological ſyſtems of the Jews and the Hindus. We are well acquainted with the pretenſions of the Egyptians and Chaldeans to antiquity. This they never attempted to conceal. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the Hindus were equally vain: they are ſo now; and there is hardly a Hindu who is not perſuaded of, and who will not reaſon upon, the ſuppoſed antiquity of his nation. Megaſthenes who was acquainted with the antiquities of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Jews, whilſt in India, made enquiries into the hiſtory of the Hindus, and their antiquity: and it is natural to ſuppoſe that they would boaſt of it as well as the Egyptians or Chaldeans, and as much then as they do *now*. Surely they did not invent fables to conceal them from the multitude, for whom on the contrary theſe fables were framed.

"At all events, long before the ninth century the chronological ſyſtem to the Hindus was as complete, or rather perfectly the ſame as it is now; for Albumazar, who was contemporary with the famous Almamun, and lived at his court at Balac or Balkh, had made the Hindu antiquities his particular ſtudy. He was alſo a famous aſtronomer and aſtrologer, and had made enquiries reſpecting the conjunctions of the planets, the time of the creation of the world, and its duration, for aſtrological purpoſes; and he ſays, that the Hindus reckon from the flood to the Hejira 720 634,442,725 days, or 3725 years. Here is a miſtake, which probably originates with the tranſcriber or tranſlator, but it may be eaſily rectified. The firſt number, though ſomewhat corrupted, is obviouſly meant for the number of days from the creation to the Hejira, and the 3725 years are reckoned from the beginning of the Cali-yug to the Hejira. It was then the opinion of Albumazar, about the middle of the ninth century, that the æra of the Cali-yug coincided with that of the flood. He had, perhaps, data which no longer exiſt, as well as Abul Fazil in the time of Akbar. Indeed, I am ſometimes tempted to believe, from ſome particular paſſages in the Puránas, which are related in the true hiſtorical ſtyle, that the Hindus have deſtroyed, or at leaſt deſignedly conſigned to oblivion, all genuine records, as militating againſt their favourite ſyſtem. In this manner the Romans deſtroyed the books of Numa, and conſigned to oblivion the hiſtorical books of the Etrurians, and I ſuſpect alſo thoſe of the Turdetani in Spain.

"The Puráns are certainly a modern compilation from valuable materials, which I am afraid no longer exiſt: an aſtronomical obſervation of the heliacal riſing of Canopos, mentioned in two of the Puránas, puts this beyond doubt. It is declared there, that certain religious rites are to be performed on the 27th of Bahádra, when Canopos, diſengaged from the rays of the ſun, becomes viſible. It riſes now on the 18th of the ſame month. The 18th and 27th of Bahádra anſwer this year to the 29th of Auguſt and 7th of September. I had not leiſure enough to conſult the two Puránas above mentioned on this ſubject. But as violent diſputes have obtained among the learned Pandits, ſome inſiſting that theſe religious rites ought to be performed on the 27th Behádra, as directed in the Puránas, whilſt others inſiſt, it ſhould be at the time of the Udáya, or appearance of Canopus; a great deal of paper has been waſted on this ſubject, and from what has been written upon it, I have extracted the above obſervations. As I am not much uſed to aſtronomical calculations, I leave to others better qualified than I am to aſcertain from theſe data the time in which the Puránas were written.

"We learn from Manetho, that the Egyptian chronology enumerated fourteen dynaſties, the particulars of which he omitted as unworthy of notice. In the ſame manner the Hindu chronology preſents us with a ſeries of fourteen dynaſties, equally repugnant to nature and reaſon; ſix of theſe are elapſed, we are in the ſeventh, which began with the flood, and ſeven more we are taught to expect. Theſe fourteen dynaſties are hardly ever noticed by the Hindus in their legendary tales, or hiſtorical poems. The rulers of theſe dynaſties are called

Menus

Menus; and from them their reſpective dynaſty, and the period, is called a Manwantra. Every dynaſty ends with a total deſtruction of the human race, except the Menu or ruler of the next period, who makes his eſcape in a boat, with the ſeven Rithis. The ſame events take place, the ſame perſons, though ſometimes under different names, reappear

"Thus the hiſtory of one dynaſty ſerves for all the reſt. In reality hiſtory, according to the Hindus themſelves, begins with the flood, or the ſeventh Menu. Each period conſiſts of 12,000 years, which the Hindus call divine. The Perſians are not unacquainted with theſe renovations of the world, and periods of 12,000 years; for the bird Simurgh is introduced, telling Caherman that ſhe had lived to ſee the earth ſeven times filled with creatures, and ſeven times a perfect void, (it ſhould be ſix times a perfect void, for we are in the ſeventh period,) and that ſhe had already ſeen twelve great periods of 7000 years. This is obviouſly wrong; it ſhould be ſeven great periods of 12,000 years."

From the above extract it is evident that the whole of this exaggerated ſyſtem of chronology is the reſult of aſtronomical chimeras relative to the periods in which the heavenly bodies perform their ſuppoſed revolutions, and legends founded upon them, and after all it is more than probable that the *twelve* months during which the ſun proceeds through the ſigns of the zodiac, and the *ſeven* days of the week, are the real baſis on which theſe vaſt periods of twelve and ſeven thouſand years have been reſpectively formed. To return to our author: he now goes on to detail *from* the Puránas, in which he is ſo well verſed, the popular legends concerning the cotmogany of India, and the birth of gods and men, in their ſucceſſive order; and he endeavours, as he goes on, to ſtrip the veil from myſtery, and elicit the ſpark of hiſtorical truth from the chaotic darkneſs of mythology. Thus the fable of Saturn devouring his children is traced to an Hindu ſource, for at the end of every Calpa, or great period, Viſhnu *ſwallows*, that is, abſorbs into himſelf, the whole creation, and, on the renovation of the ſyſtem, at the appointed time again diſgorges what he has ſwallowed. Thus, again, the ſtory of the ſame deity caſtrating his own father, means no more than the commencement of a new period, with freſh vigour, after the *decay* of the former; a beautiful allegory of the ceaſeleſs lapſe of all devouring time! He next proceeds to a compariſon of Sanchoniatho's Phenician cotmogany with that of the Hindus, he proves half the names in the former genealogical table to be pure Sanſcrit, and he ſhews the connection of both with the better authenticated details of the Jewiſh legiſlator. Deſcending to the age of Chandragupta, the Sandracottos of the Greek hiſtorians, who uſurped the throne of Nanda, about the period of the Macedonian invaſion, he preſents us, from Sanſcrit authorities, compared with the Greek hiſtories, with many novel and intereſting particulars concerning that revolution; he finds great reaſon to commend the faith of Megaſthenes, who reſided at that monarch's court in quality of ambaſſador from Seleucus, and in a very learned geographical excurſion ſettles the diſputed ſituation of the ancient Palibethra, Chandragupta's capital, which he demonſtrates to have ſtood, not at Palibputra, or Patna, where Sir William Jones had with great probability fixed it, but to have occupied the ſcite, or very near the ſcite, on which Rajmahal now ſtands. The proofs of his argument are brought from very various and diſtant ſources, yet they are ſuch as carry conviction to the mind, that thoroughly weighs the evidence. With barren geographical details the reader may perhaps be not ſo well pleaſed, but the account of that celebrated revolution that placed Sandracottos on the Indian throne, and enabled him to defy even the Grecian army, it would be unpardonable to omit inſerting, as it is the only authentic relation of the tranſactions yet preſented to the learned of Europe. It is as follows.

"Nanda, when far advanced in years, was taken ill ſuddenly, and to all appearance died. He ſoon revived, to the great joy of his ſubjects: but his ſenſes appeared to be greatly deranged, for he no longer ſpoke or acted as before. While ſome aſcribed the monarch's imbecility to the effects of a certain poiſon, which is known to impair the faculties at leaſt, when it proves too weak to deſtroy the life of thoſe to whom it is adminiſtered, Mantri Rácſhaſa, his prime miniſter was firmly perſuaded, according to a notion very prevalent among the Hindus, that upon his maſter's death, ſome magician had entered into the lifeleſs corpſe which was now re-animated and actuated by his preſence. He, therefore, ſecretly ordered that ſtrict ſearch might be made for

for the magician's own body; for, as according to the tenets of their superstition, this would necessarily be rendered invisible, and continue so, as long as its spirit informed another body; so he naturally concluded the magician had enjoined one of his faithful followers to watch it, until the dissolution of the spell should end the trance. In consequence of these orders, two men being discovered keeping watch over a corpse on the banks of the Ganges, he ordered them to be seized and thrown into the river, and caused the body to be burnt immediately. It proved to belong to Chandra-das, a king of a small domain in the western part of India beyond the Vindhyan hills, the capital of which is called Vicat-palli. This prince having been obliged to save himself by flight, from the Yavanas or Greeks, who had dispossessed himself of his kingdom, had assumed, with the garb of a penitent, the name of Suvi'ha. Mantri-Racshasa having thus punished the magician for his presumption, left the country.

"When Nanda recovered from his illness he became a tyrant, or, rather, having entrusted Sacatara, his prime minister, with the reins of government, the latter ruled with absolute sway. As the old king was one day hunting with his minister, towards the hills to the south of the town, he complained of his being thirsty, and quitting his attendants, repaired with Sacatara to a beautiful reservoir, under a large spreading tree, near a cave in the hills, called Patal-candira, or the passage leading to the infernal regions; there Sacatara flung the old man into the reservoir, and threw a large stone upon him. In the evening he returned to the imperial city, bringing back the king's horse, and reported, that his master had quitted his attendants and rode into the forest; what was become of him he knew not, but he had found his horse grazing under a tree. Some days after Sacatara, with Vacranara, one of the secretaries of state, placed Ugradhanwa, one of the younger sons of Nanda, on the throne.

"The young king being dissatisfied with Sacatara's account of his father's disappearance set about further enquiries during the minister's absence, but these proving as little satisfactory, he assembled the principal persons of his court, and threatened them all with death, if, in three days, they failed to bring him certain intelligence what was become of his father. This menace succeeded, for, on the fourth day, they reported, that Sacatara had murdered the old king, and that his remains were concealed under a stone in the reservoir near Patal-candra; Ugradhanwa immediately sent people with camels, who returned in the evening, with the body and the stone that had covered it. Sacatara confessed the murder, and was thereupon condemned to be shut up with his family in a narrow room, the door of which was walled up, and a small opening only left for the conveyance of their scanty allowance. They all died in a short time, except the youngest son Vicatara, whom the young king ordered to be released, and took into his service. But Vicatara meditated revenge; and the king having directed him to call some Brâhman to assist at the sraddha he was going to perform, in honour of his ancestor, Vicatara, brought an ill-natured priest, of a most savage appearance, in the expectation that the king might be tempted, from disgust at so offensive an object, to offer some affront to the Brâhmen, who, in revenge, would denounce a curse against him. The plan succeeded to his wish; the king ordered the priest to be turned out, and the latter laid a dreadful imprecation upon him, swearing at the same time, that he would never tie up his thick or lock of hair, till he had effected his ruin. The enraged priest then ran out of the palace exclaiming, whoever wishes to be king let him follow me. Chandra-gupta immediately arose, with eight of his friends, and went after him. They crossed the Ganges with all possible dispatch, and visited the king of Nepal, called Parvateswara, or the lord of the mountains, who received them kindly. They entreated him to assist them with troops and money, Chandra-gupta promising, at the same time, to give him the half of the empire of Prâchi, in case they should be successful. Parvateswara answered, that he could not bring into the field a sufficient force to effect the conquest of so powerful an empire; but, as he was on good terms with the Yavans or Greeks, the Sacas or Indo-Scythians, the people of Camboja or Gayni, the Ciratas or inhabitants of the mountains to the eastward of Nepal, he could depend on their assistance. Ugradhanwa enraged at the behaviour of Chandra-gupta, ordered all his brothers to be put to death.

"The matter, however, is related differently

differently in other books, which ſtate, that Nanda, ſeeing himſelf ſix advanced in years, directed, that after his deceaſe, his kingdom ſhould be equally divided between the Sumalyadicas, and that a decent allowance ſhould be given to the Mauryas or children of Mura, but the Sumalyadicas being jealous of the Mauryas, put them all to death, except Chandra-gupta, who, being ſaved through the protection of Lunus, out of gratitude aſſumed the name of Chandra gupta, or ſaved by the moon: but to reſume the narrative.

"Parvateſwara took the field with a formidable army, accompanied by his brother Virochana and his own ſon Malaya-Cetu. The confederates ſoon came in ſight of the capital of the king of Prachi, who put himſelf at the head of his forces, and went out to meet them. A battle was fought, wherein Ugradanwa was defeated, after a dreadful carnage, in which he himſelf loſt his life. The city was immediately ſurrounded, and Sawartha-Siddhi, the governor, ſeeing it impoſſible to hold out againſt ſo powerful an enemy, fled to the Vindhyan mountains, and became an anchoret. Raeſhaſa went over to Parvateſwara *. Chandra-gupta, being firmly eſtabliſhed on the throne, deſtroyed the Sumalyadicas, and diſmiſſed the allies, after having liberally rewarded them for their aſſiſtance: but he kept the Yavans or Greeks, and refuſed to give the half of the kingdom of Prachi to Parvateſwara, who, being unable to enforce his claim, returned to his own country meditating vengeance. By the advice of Raeſhaſa he ſent a perſon to deſtroy Chandra-gupta; but Viſhnu-gupta, ſuſpecting the deſign, not only rendered it abortive, but turned it back upon the author, by gaining over the aſſaſſin to his intereſt, whom he engaged to murder Parvateſwara, which the villain accordingly effected. Raeſhaſa urged Malaya-Cetu to revenge his father's death, but though pleaſed with the ſuggeſtion, he declined the enterprize, repreſenting to his counſellor, that Chandra-gupta had a large body of Yavans or Greeks in his pay, had fortified his capital, and placed a numerous garriſon in it, with guards of elephants at all the gates; and finally, by the defection of their allies, who were either overawed by his power, or conciliated by his favour, had ſo firmly eſtabliſhed his authority, that no attempt could be made againſt him with any proſpect of ſucceſs.

"In the mean time Viſhnu-gupta, being conſcious that Chandra-gupta could never be ſafe ſo long as he had to contend with a man of Raeſhaſa's abilities, formed a plan to reconcile them, and this he effected in the following manner: there was in the capital a reſpectable merchant or banker, called Chandana-das, an intimate friend of Raeſhaſa. Viſhnu-gupta adviſed Chandra-gupta to confine him with his whole family: ſometime after he viſited the unfortunate priſoner, and told him that the only way to ſave himſelf and family from imminent deſtruction, was to effect a reconciliation between the king and Raeſhaſa, and that, if he would follow his advice, he would point out to him the means of doing it. Chandana-das aſſented, though, from the known inveteracy of Raeſhaſa againſt Chandra-gupta, he had little hope of ſucceſs. Accordingly he and Viſhnu-gupta betook themſelves privately to a place in the northern hills, where Raeſhaſa had a country ſeat, to which he uſed to retire from the buſtle of buſineſs. There they erected a large pile of wood, and gave out that they intended to burn themſelves. Raeſhaſa was aſtoniſhed when he heard of his friends' reſolution, and uſed every endeavour to diſſuade them from it; Chandana-das told him he was determined to periſh in the flames with Viſhnu-gupta, unleſs he would conſent to be reconciled to Chandra-gupta. In the mean time the prince arrived with a retinue of five hundred men; when, ordering them to remain behind, he advanced alone towards Raeſhaſa, to whom he bowed reſpectfully and made an offer of delivering up his ſword. Raeſhaſa remained a long time immovable, but at laſt, overcome by the joint entreaties of Viſhnu-gupta and Chandana das, he ſuffered himſelf to be appeaſed, and was reconciled to the king, who made him his prime miniſter. Viſhnu-gupta, happily ſucceeded in bringing about this reconciliation, withdrew to reſume his former occupations; and Chandra-gupta reigned afterwards many years, with juſtice and equity, and adored by his ſubjects."

In the courſe of this learned diſquiſition, many other points of great perplexity in the hiſtory and chronology of the Hindus are cleared up, if not to the

* Raeſhaſa on hearing of the death of Sacatara returned, and became prime miniſter of Ugradanwa.

entire

entire satisfaction of the reader, at least to the adjustment and elucidation of various difficulties, which frequently occur in the intricate page of the early annals of India; and those annals can never be otherwise illustrated than by penetrating into the depth of their mythology, and unravelling their astronomical legends. This Mr. Wilford has with great patience and perseverance attempted; complete success, we doubt not, will ultimately crown his laudable efforts.

The 9th article of this fifth Volume is also from the pen of the same Gentleman, consisting of *Remarks on the Names of the Cabiran Deities*, in the course of which he shews a manifest and striking resemblance between some of the oldest divinities adored in India, and those most ancient and venerated deities, the object of popular superstition in Samothrace. The mysterious words, *Chus, Om, Pax*, constantly pronounced at the conclusion of the Eleusinian rites, and which so greatly perplexed Warburton in his discussion of them, are by our author discovered to be pure Sanscrit, and to be used at this day by the Brahmins at the termination of the Indian mystic rites. They are properly thus written in the old dialect of Devanagam, or language of the Gods, *Cushba, Om, Pacsha*. The first, he informs us, signifies the object of our most ardent wishes accomplished, the next is used in a similar sense with our *Amen*; the last implies *change, duty, fortune*; and he thinks the Latin word *vix*, by the transmutation of p into v, was formed from it. On all these etymological points, a great deal must ever be left to conjecture.

The next article, communicated by Major Kirkpatrick, contains a description of the Pagoda of Perumtum, hitherto unknown to Europeans, and situated in the peninsula near the banks of the Kistna, in a wild and scarcely inhabited country. According to the writer's account it is dedicated to Mallicarjee, probably a name of the God Seva, as he is here represented by his usual symbol, the Lingam, or Phallus; the extent of the walls is prodigious, being 660 feet in length, and 510 feet in breadth (page 310), and they inclose a vast number of smaller pagodas, choultries, and courts. The whole of the inside of these walls is covered with sculptures of elephants, horses, and armed men, engaged in fight with each other, or eager in the chace of tygers, lions, and other ferocious beasts of the desert, all carved from the solid block, and by no means despicably executed. Entering the principal pagoda of the interior court, he observed the walls and roofs covered with brass plates, formerly gilt, but the gilding is worn off, on which were engraved Sanscrit inscriptions, probably containing the history of the place and the deity adored. In a still more secluded pagoda the ancient symbol previously intimated is preserved in a silver case of a cylindrical form, and our author conceived the substance of it to be an agate of uncommon magnitude, or some of the inferior gems which are found in abundance near the shores of the Kistna. Even diamonds are frequently to be met with in its bed, brought down after the rains by the mountain torrents; and veins of that species of precious stones are known to be in the neighbourhood, but have never yet repaid the labour of exploring them. The pagoda, or more sacred recess, in which the Lingam was kept, was perfectly dark, and received all the lustre which it occasionally enjoyed from concave mirrors, which, when the sun shone, being played in its rays by a boy who attended for the purpose, were made, by that means, to throw gleams of light into the obscure abode; and it was only by those corruscations that the symbol in question could be distinguished. This project, our author observes, was, no doubt, contrived by the Brahmins to veil in more mysterious darkness the image of the God; and that the sight of it being more rare, might raise in the people a higher degree of reverential awe and horror. How many undiscovered pagodas, the toil of distant ages, may yet remain buried in similar solitudes; encircled with unapproachable deserts, or embosomed in impenetrable forests; the haunts of ravening tygers, or the polluted retreat of the most venomous reptiles!

We had intended, and we announced that intention, to finish our review of this Volume in the present Number; but the four last articles are of such a momentous nature both to the chronologer, the theologian, and the merchant; rectifying mistaken dates and æras; unveiling horrible superstitious ceremonies of the most sanguinary kind, not believed to have been practised in Hindostan, and disclosing particulars, yet unknown, of a capital branch of Indian trade, hitherto little explored (the famous *pearl-fishery* of Ceylon); that our readers would have

juſt reaſon to complain, did we curtail the entertainment which they have ſo great a right to expect from thoſe articles, more important at the preſent criſis of zealous enquiry with reſpect to India, than any thing that can be ſubſtituted in their room. We ſhall, therefore, reſerve our remaining remarks for the enſuing month, and can promiſe our readers that they ſhall have no reaſon to regret the prolongation of our ſtrictures.

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*Poems Epiſtolary, Lyric, and Elegiacal, in Three Parts. By the Rev. Thomas Maurice, M. A.* 8vo. Wright.

The greater part, if not the whole, of theſe poems have already appeared before the public, and on their original publication have received the applauſe they ſo well deſerve. They are correct, ſpirited, and unborrowed; and entitle the author to a reſpectable ſituation in the poetical ſcale amongſt the bards of the preſent day. "If the public ſhould ſmile on this volume, a ſecond, containing the author's dramatic productions, will appear in the courſe of the enſuing winter." We ſhall be glad to ſee this volume, and hope it will not be, as the author intimates, "the final limit of his poetical excurſions."

*The Force of Prejudice, a Moral Tale, in Two Volumes.* 12mo. Barfield.

The Author of theſe Volumes gives them to the world with becoming deference, and aſſigns a reaſon for writing them, namely, an anxious endeavour to aſſiſt his unfortunate family, in which every one will readily wiſh him ſucceſs. The Force of Prejudice cannot be recommended as a brilliant performance; nor, conſidering the haſte in which the author deſcribes it to have been written, will it be a matter of ſurpriſe to find many defects. The moſt commendable part of it is an endeavour to gloſs over an indiſcretion, to ſay the leaſt of it, in one of the characters—a lady who has a child before ſhe has an huſband. Such attempts to allure amiable qualities with great imprudence have of late been too frequent, and appear to us calculated to do much injury to ſociety.

*The Progreſs of the Pilgrim Good Intent in Jacobinical Times,* 12mo. Hatchard. 1800.

John Bunyan's progreſs of a Pilgrim is a work full of imagination, and, being the compoſition of his ſtyle, may be peruſed even by a poetical reader without diſguſt; by every well-intentioned perſon, it will be received with approbation. "The Pilgrim Chriſtian was the companion of our childhood till the refinements of modern education baniſhed him from our nurſeries. He ſtill retains, however, his place on the ſhelves of our grandmothers; and to the preſent performance is again brought to our notice for the entertainment and inſtruction of the preſent generation. While Jacobinical doctrines and practices prevail; while a new vocabulary is adopted, and evil called good, and good evil; while, by the uſe of theſe falſe terms, falſe ideas are impoſed on the credulity of the inconſiderate multitude; the preſent work may be recommended as an antidote to the falſe philoſophy attempted to be ſubſtituted inſtead of the glorious light of the goſpel of truth.

*Hints for History reſpecting the Attempt on the King's Life 15th May,* 1800. *By the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.* 8vo. Wright. 1s. 6d.

"The merit of ſuch a publication as this," ſays the author, "depends on what is of more conſequence than the number of words it contains." Sir Herbert is of opinion, that the magnanimity and firmneſs of his Majeſty at the time of the late atrocious attempt on his life, have not been ſufficiently dwelt upon by the diurnal writers, or ſufficiently copied in the addreſſes preſented to the throne on this occaſion. We are under no apprehenſions of his Majeſty's exemplary conduct being loſt to poſterity. While a ſpark of loyalty remains in a Britiſh ſubject, ſo long the manly conduct of the Father of his People on this trying occaſion, will be remembered with equal wonder and gratitude. At the end of this pamphlet is a ſpecimen of a ſeries of ſatires, entitled The Nineteenth Century, not yet publiſhed, on which we ſhall only remark, that Sir Herbert's performance will not rival thoſe of either Pope or Churchill.

*The Subſtance of the Speeches of Lord Auckland in the Houſe of Lords, May 16 and 23,* 1800, *in Support of the Bill for the Puniſhment, and more effectual Prevention, of the Crime of Audacity.* 8vo. Wright. 1800 1s.

On a ſubject ſo connected with morality, and conſequently ſo intereſting to ſociety, as that which cauſed this publication, we are ſurpriſed

ſurpriſed there ſhould have been any difference of opinion. Such difference, however, did ariſe in the agitation of the queſtion, and with more warmth than has uſually taken place on any point, not of a political nature. That the vice intended to be checked by the Bill brought into the Houſe of Peers by Lord Auckland, prevails too much, and requires a corrective interpoſition of the Legiſlature, can hardly be denied; and the arguments now before us appear to us cogent and ſatisfactory. They had not the weight which might have been expected in the Houſe of Commons; and the Bill, to the regret of the ſerious part of ſociety, was there loſt.

*Memorials on the Medical Department of Naval Service; tranſmitted to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. To which is annexed, an Addreſs to Parliament on the Expedience of amending the Laws relative to the Exportation of Corn. By William Renwick, Surgeon in the Royal Navy.* 8vo. Longman and Rees. 1s.

Mr. Renwick undertakes the cauſe of his brethren the Navy Surgeons with ſpirit and temper, and ſhews that they are intitled to the rewards for their ſervices, which he claims on their behalf. He is therefore intitled to their thanks. With reſpect to the ſteps taken to remedy the ſcarcity of corn, he is of opinion that the prohibition of exportation did not take place ſoon enough; and that the parliamentary regulations have had little effect.

*Dangerous Sports, a Tale, addreſſed to Children. By James Parkinſon.* 12mo. Symonds.

This little piece is dedicated to parents and ſchoolmaſters, and addreſſed to children; warning them againſt wanton, careleſs, or miſchievous expoſure to ſituations, from which alarming injuries ſo often proceed.—Probability is little attended to in the narrative; but it, notwithſtanding, may be uſeful, and, in the words at the motto, may one day ſave the life of ſome child.

*The Complete Britiſh Cook, being a Collection of the moſt valuable and uſeful Receipts for rendering the whole Art of Cookery plain and familiar to every Capacity. By Mary Holland, Profeſſed Cook.* 12mo. Well and Hughes, 1800. 2s.

The art which Mrs. Holland profeſſes to render plain and familiar is one which ſeldom falls to the lot of a Reviewer to interpoſe himſelf about. Such delicacies are ſeldom found at their homely tables. In looking over the book, we find many articles which we have no doubt the lady would render very pleaſing to our appetites; but we ſhall not tantalize ourſelves with examining more than is neceſſary to aſcertain that the work now under our conſideration is both cheap and uſeful.

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## TRANSLATION OF A LETTER

FROM

## AN AGED SWISS CLERGYMAN IN SWITZERLAND

TO HIS FRIEND NEAR LONDON.

*Ep**d*s, 5th May* 1800.

DEAREST COUSIN,

I PRESUME the letter I ſent nearly about this time laſt year never reached you; its contents were of little conſequence. I truſt, however, this may prove more fortunate, as you muſt no doubt have felt anxious for your country, your relations, and acquaintance. The circumſtances in which we were placed, and from which we are not yet extricated, are truly critical and diſaſtrous. Peace alone can ſet bounds to our misfortunes, and releaſe us from the dread of worſe calamities. We pray for it moſt ardently.

My ſiſter and I ſpent a very mournful winter. I have been reduced to the brink of the grave, whence, thank God! though very weak, I am recovered. My memory and hearing are both impaired; in ſhort, every thing juſtifies the melancholy apprehenſion that I ſhall not enjoy the happineſs of ſeeing you again. Receive at all events, I conjure you, deareſt couſin, my ſolemn aſſurance, that (whatever be the hour when Almighty God may pleaſe to withdraw me from the world) I ſhall never ceaſe to retain the warm ſentiments of attachment I vowed to you in our earlieſt youth; nor ſhall my prayers to heaven for your welfare ever be ſuſpended.

You muſt not expect news about our frontiers from me. No ſuch intelligence is communicated to us, but in garbled accounts from Paris. I ſhall content myſelf, therefore, with informing you how

how we live, and what is precisely our present situation.

The nobility and gentry, with their several titles of distinction, are no more. All are plain male and female citizens. We have now neither borough-towns, nor privileges attached to corporations: all are styled *communes*. Thus, we no longer say, "the town of Lausanne," but "the *commune* of Lausanne;" and so on with the rest. We no longer say, "a burgher of such or such a corporation," but, "a co-proprietor, or partner, in common estates." Nay, it seems highly probably, that these same *common estates* will shortly be swallowed up by imposts, requisitions, and forced loans. The richest individuals are necessitated to borrow, and with very great difficulty procure money at five per cent. interest; but this they are compelled to do, to preserve appearances.

The Leman Canton (once called the Pays de Vaud) is still very fortunate, when compared with East Switzerland and the Vallois, which were the chief theatres of war. All Upper Vallois especially has been entirely ruined: hamlets were burnt, and houses destroyed, for seven leagues round; to such a degree, that collections were obliged to be made throughout the other parts of Helvetia to assist the ravaged cantons but they had also to undertake the voluntary maintenance of several thousand orphans from those places, and to fix a tax in their favour of one in every pound on all kinds of property. Add to this, the comings and goings of French troops, for whom the country was generally forced to provide. I am persuaded that Lausanne, for instance, since the beginning of 1798, has quartered more than two hundred thousand. Our borough happening not to be in the way of their march, suffered less in this respect than others. When the artillery and ammunition chests entered Switzerland, it cost the little village of Lugnorelles eighteen *louis* in breakfasts for the men and horses; the roads this way are destroyed, and the villages plunged in debt. Hay rose to such a price, that they paid fifty *livres* the quintal or hundred weight, for forage for the French, of whom there were 170 at Orbe before New Year's Day, and then eighty light artillery till towards the end of March. My son preferred lodging the men he had to billet at the inn, at ten *sols* a day each: the town furnished hay for forage. In my village, we have only had to maintain one column of *Boudets* on their passage and return, and two detachments of artillery drivers (horses and men) for fifteen days; and although they averred they had received no pay for thirteen months, behaved extremely well.

The imposts, *to which we had ever been wholly unaccustomed*, are burthensome and innumerable. Salt is one *centime* in the pound dearer; paper is stamped; and the duties on gold watches and saddle horses are a *louis* each; coach horses as high as five louis for four; saddled hackneys 4l.; and hackney coach-horses so much per head; testamentary and intestate successions, sales, &c. &c. &c. The quantity of this kind of taxes is so enormous, that I shall waste no more time in specifying them. In short, we have paid four in every thousand on all public and private property, whether lands or funds. Yet the nation is so reduced, that on disbanding the troops before winter, it could not furnish the pay due to them for four or five months service. We are assured, that even the public functionaries are unpaid. It is very certain at least that the ministers of religion have received nothing from the 30th September and 30th October 1798 up to Midsummer next. About 300l in cash, together with thirty sacks of wheat and twenty sacks of oats, will then be owing to me. I have a curate for my parish, so long as I can continue to pay him every quarter out of my own purse. Things cannot long last after this manner; and I do hope that a petition I addressed to the constituted authorities to obtain part payment of my dues, will not have been presented in vain.

The constitution, against which the commonalty exclaim, as well as the Legislative Body and Senate, has rendered the profession of gospel-ministry irksome and unprofitable. We are simply *fonctionaires*. None will henceforth engage in this vocation, and religion must of course decline for want of ministers to expound its doctrines. We have now no consistory to guard the public morals. The Sabbath is profaned, and people *travel*, may even *hunt*, on sacrament-days. Morals and the decent charities of life decay, for want of laws to check licentiousness, and magistrates to support discipline, &c. The pure blood of the Swiss becomes corrupt. In Vallois, for example, a cutaneous disorder gains ground considerably, of so malignant a nature as to baffle even external as well as internal application. I shall say no-

thing of ſecret maladies, which they ſay have grown very riſe wherever the troops reſided. Add to theſe, a fatal mental contagion, by principles theoretically and practically propagated, namely *Irreligion*. The troops perform no viſible acts of devotion, and deride thoſe who retain them. Robberies multiply apace, as do likewiſe bankruptcies and litigations; the fruitful ſources of all kinds of knavery. The number of poor increaſes in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner: ſome ſink into indigence through their own bad management, and others for want of work, as nobody employs more than he can poſſibly do without. There is not a gibbet in the whole country to overawe the diſſolute, except at Lauſanne, and that has never been uſed ſince the Revolution. Liberty has degenerated into the vileſt anarchy. To complete our wretched condition, theſe diſtricts are ſorely viſited with an epidemic diſeaſe that carries many off. Such as recover gain ground very ſlowly, and with great difficulty. Some have become deaf, or nearly blind; ſome have had their intellects deranged, or have loſt the uſe of their limbs. Opinions vary from village to village. Every hamlet, family, and houſhold, has its ſeparate and eternal ſquabbles. The father leans one way, the children another; whilſt even theſe latter cannot agree.

*Ἔσονται γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν πέντε ἐν οἴκῳ ἑνὶ διαμεμερισμένοι, τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυσὶ, καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τρισί.*

*Διαμερισθήσονται πατὴρ ἐφ' υἱῷ, καὶ υἱὸς ἐπὶ πατρὶ· μήτηρ ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ, καὶ θυγάτηρ ἐπὶ μητρὶ· πενθερὰ ἐπὶ τὴν νύμφην αὐτῆς, καὶ νύμφη ἐπὶ τὴν πενθερὰν αὐτῆς.*

Luke, xii. 52, 53.

The evil has moreover ſpread to our governing authorities, between whom very little harmony exiſts, with full as little goodwill among the members of each towards one another.

The Councils of the towns and *communes*, who, beſides the regulation of public eſtates, were charged with the ſuperintendance of the police, are aboliſhed. In every diſtrict, at preſent, there is a municipality to direct the police, &c. It is nominated not only by freeholders, but by non freeholders too, who are reſident on the ſpot, and have completed their twentieth year; only reputed and convicted rogues, bankrupts, and clergymen, are excluded from theſe, and all other ſimilar aſſemblies. Could you but behold how elections are carried on you would heartily pity us. Here it is a party-buſineſs; there, an alehouſe-job. In our country *communes*, nobody will undertake ſubordinate offices. The adminiſtration has the care of public eſtates. It is choſen by the co-proprietors, or freeholders who have completed their twentieth year. But each year a certain number of members of the municipality and adminiſtration muſt go out of office by law. Such is the regulation; but I think this a real evil, becauſe thus the moſt efficient men are often kept out of adminiſtration, and thoſe who might be ſerviceable have not ſufficient time to perfect themſelves in their offices.

Notwithſtanding the wiſh of all parties for peace, I doubt whether we ſhall enjoy that bleſſing for a great while yet, either abroad or at home. So long as the offenſive and defenſive treaty with France exiſts in full force, we ſhall be involved in all her wars, without deriving any other advantage from them than *the honour of ſerving the great Nation*; an honour, moſt aſſuredly, that ill compenſates the tranquillity we have loſt; neither can we enjoy peace among ourſelves, from the heart-burnings and cabals which will annually take place at elections for the chief departments. People may harangue as much as they pleaſe about our being a ſovereign and free Nation; I moſt readily allow the fact——but when I conſider what we loſt, what the ſacrifice coſt us, and, ſtill worſe, what we may yet apprehend, I more than ſuſpect we are little benefited by the reſult. We bear about us the badge and livery of freedom.——True—Even miniſters aſcended the pulpit with national cockades. This compliance was indiſpenſible, unleſs they choſe to incur the animadverſions denounced by law againſt ſuch as would not diſplay the above-mentioned ſymbol. This faſhion, however, is gradually wearing away. Once a perſon could not go from one diſtrict to another without a paſſport from the deputy Prefect. This coſt three *batz*. So that the inhabitants of the little village of Effert, a good half league from Orbe, could not go there to mill or market without a paſſport, which they were obliged to fetch from Yverdun, a league and a half at leaſt from Effert aforeſaid. The communes growing tired of the expence of a guard of four men to enforce the ſhewing of theſe paſſports, the injunction fell to the ground. Still it would be very difficult to emigrate from Helvetia, on account of the various documents required.

The quantity of requiſitions and

charges

charges heaped upon the communes is incredible. There is no end to them. At one time, we muſt ſend to Pontarlier for corn and hay; at another time, we muſt furniſh carts and waggons for their wounded ſoldiers; now again we muſt deliver up carriages and horſes, which they either detain for months, or return in an unſerviceable condition. In a word, they diſpoſe of us and our effects, as of the mere kitchen-ſtuff in their gardens.

It is ſaid, that from fifteen to twenty thouſand men will be quartered in the Pays de Vaud. The diſtrict of Orbe was apprized, on Sunday, that 1200 huſſars were at hand, and hay was ſought every-where for their horſes. They came yeſterday; but it does not ſeem likely that they will make any great ſtay.

The women and young maidens dare not go to market but in large companies. This precaution becomes abſolutely neceſſary. Three of this place eſcaped violation by a kind of miracle only. One is ſince dead of the conſequences of her fright; and the two others were extremely ill.

Theſe fellows entertain ſuch looſe notions with regard to women, that they marry without the intervention of either prieſt or lawyer. The moſt decent among them walk thrice round the tree of liberty with their pretended wives; and this conſtitutes a formal Republican marriage. Such an one took place at Yverden, between a French ſoldier and a damſel of this diſtrict. Theſe marriages laſt about as long as thoſe of the feathered tribe—a whole ſpring, at furtheſt.

The Pays de Vaud muſt have been richer than was generally imagined, ſince it is not yet quite exhauſted; it bids fair however to be ſo very ſoon, unleſs Providence take us quickly under its protection. The fortunes of the Lords of the Manor (*Vaſſans*), which appeared moſt flouriſhing and ſoundeſt are annihilated. They were deſpoiled of all honorary and ſterling rights: partly with, partly without, indemnification—to wit, the great and ſmall tithes, which were *appraiſed* at a very low rate, and of which they now receive neither principal nor intereſt. The landlords, who formerly paid nothing, are now forced to pay four in every thouſand of their income, without reckoning the other multitudinous taxes laid upon them. The merchant complains they can no longer ſell their goods. The maſter workmen, and heads of manufactories, ſet with their hands before them, or ſaunter about public-houſes, for want of cuſtom. In ſhort, though we are not yet ruined, the criſis is viſibly accelerating. The huſbandmen made but a miſerable harveſt; little corn is to be ſold, and that does not turn out well. None but phyſicians, lawyers, and apothecaries, proſper here. Very little gold is in circulation, ſilver ſpecie is not quite ſo ſcarce, and ſmall change is pretty plentiful. Yet proviſions are very dear. A *buſhel* of wheat weighing between eighteen and twenty pounds, coſts thirty *batz*; wine ten louis the ſtipe wholeſale; it was dearer immediately after the vintage, but ſo large a quantity of Burgundy was imported, that our own country wines lay, in a great meaſure, on the vintner's hands.

A more prolix detail might poſſibly weary you; and indeed I find it very troubleſome to write much at a time. This long letter kept me near four days. I here end it, this 8th of May. All your relations are tolerable well, thank God! My daughter lives conſtantly with me: her ſon is with his uncle P. at St. Maurice, near Grandſon; her daughter at *Romainmotier* with her aunt. She begs you to accept her dutiful reſpects, and to preſent them to your lady; to whom I beg to be kindly remembered. With every prayer for your welfare, I remain,

Dear Coſin,

Your moſt affectionate,

S. L. P. *Paſtor.*

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

## MAY.

ROMAN DRAMA and The Poor Soldier were acted at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mrs. TREVOR, who deſcribes herſelf as ſiſter of Mr. Kelly of Drury Lane Theatre. In theſe pieces, Mrs. Trevor performed the characters of Zelina and Patrick; but ſo little to the ſatisfaction of the audience, that ſhe met with a reception very unuſual with a Britiſh aſſembly, and ſcarcely reconcileable to the candour which might be expected to be ſhown to a new performer and a female.

JUNE

JUNE 3. A Lady of the name of LABELLES appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at Covent Garden, in Lady Elinor Irwine, in Every One has his Fault, and acquitted herſelf in a manner that obtained applauſe. She appears to poſſeſs beauty, figure, and an agreeable manner, which with induſtry may ripen into excellence.

5. A Lady, ſaid to be a new performer, appeared at Drury Lane in the character of Nancy, in Three Weeks after Marriage; and the ſame evening, a Gentleman alſo ſaid to be new to the ſtage, appeared at Covent Garden, in Frederick, in Lovers' Vows. Neither of theſe performers were above mediocrity.

6. At Mrs. Crouch's benefit at Drury Lane this evening, Signora Bolla, from the Opera Houſe, performed Lilla in The Siege of Belgrade. She executed the taſk with great ſpirit, and ſung admirably. Miſs Clara Dixon, another performer from the Opera Houſe, performed Ghila very ſucceſsfully; and a young lady, a pupil of Mrs. Crouch, appeared the firſt time in the Page with conſiderable applauſe.

12. The ſeaſon concluded at Covent Garden with The Ele of the Day, Three Weeks after Marriage, and Paul and Virginia, for the benefit of MR. O'KEEFE, who has been long deprived of his ſight, and who, at the end of the ſecond act, was led on the ſtage by Mr. Lewis, and delivered a poetical addreſs, in which humour and pathos were whimſically blended. The ſubject of this addreſs was miſcellaneous. It contained ſome high eulogiums on Shakſpeare, and ſome modeſt alluſions to himſelf, with a tribute of gratitude to the actors who ſupported his cauſe, and to the public who had ſo long patroniſed his works. The addreſs was delivered with ſimplicity and feeling, and with ſome attempts at pleaſantry, which, however, his own ſenſibility interrupted, and which ſeldom accorded with the ſympathy of the audience, who ſeemed, throughout the recitation, to be deeply affected. He was led away amidſt the warmeſt teſtimonies of public compaſſion and applauſe.

On this occaſion Mr. Quick and Mrs. Jordan gave their gratuitous ſervices.

At the end of the play, Mr. Lewis came forward, and addreſſed the audience in the following manner:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Though it is the cuſtom for us to expreſs our thanks to you at the end of the ſeaſon, yet give me leave to aſſure you, in the name of the Proprietors and the Performers of this theatre, that in expreſſing our feelings on this occaſion, we are *not* influenced by a mere conformity to cuſtom, but deliver the ſincereſt effuſions of gratitude; and permit me to add, that on every future ſeaſon it will be our ambition and our pride to acknowledge your kindneſs and protection."

13. Covent Garden Theatre was opened for one night for the performance of The Duenna and The Sultan, for the benefit of the General Lying-in Hoſpital at Bayſwater. On this occaſion, a young lady in Don Carlos, and a Mr Baynes, in Don Jerome, were announced as appearing the firſt time on any ſtage. They were, however, both veterans in various companies, and have no title to further notice.

The ſame evening the Haymarket opened with The Heir at Law, and The Jew and the Doctor.

14. A young Lady appeared, as it was announced, the firſt time on any ſtage at Drury Lane in Maria, in The Citizen. She ſeemed evidently to have formed herſelf on the manner of Mrs. Jordan, and was not deficient in ſpirit. Her figure is good, but her voice not to be commended. She experienced much encouragement from the audience.

16. 'TIS ALL A FARCE; a farce, by Mr. Allingham, was acted the firſt time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgardo, | Mr. FARLEY. |
| Alphonſo, | Mr. J. PALMER. |
| Gortez, | Mr. EMERY. |
| Telly, | Mr. DAVENPORT. |
| Numpy, | Mr. FAWCETT. |
| Caroline, | Miſs MENAGE. |

Colonel Belgardo is in love with Caroline, the daughter of Don Gortez, who has a violent antipathy againſt Belgardo's family, and who has betrothed his daughter to Alphonſo, the ſon of his old Friend Don Telly. Belgardo paſſes himſelf upon Gortez as the friend of Alphonſo, pretending that he came to ſee what ſort of a girl Caroline really is, as his friend Alphonſo had been informed that her perſon was by no means born favoured by Nature. During this ſpecious pretext, Alphonſo arrives, and Belgardo perſuades Gortez that his rival is an impoſtor, repreſenting him as nothing but a Barber. Alphonſo reſents this inſulting

inſulting falſehood, a duel enſues, and he is left wounded by Belgardo, who ſuppoſes he has killed his rival. In his flight Belgardo and his ſervant find Numpy, a whimſical Servant out of place, aſleep in the ſtreet. To elude purſuit Belgardo changes cloaks with Numpy, and the latter is ſeized by the guard as the murderer. He however eſcapes; but meeting Belgardo, the latter, under the threat of chaſtiſement, induces Numpy to aſſume the character of Alphonſo, promiſing to procure him the daughter of Don Gortez in marriage. They go to Don Gortez, and ſoon after their arrival find that Don Teſty is come to enquire after his ſon Alphonſo.—In this perplexity Belgardo perſuades Gortez that old Teſty will be very angry if he finds his ſon is not married, undertaking to get the ceremony immediately performed. Gortez entruſts the affair to Belgardo, who retires with the lady and returns as her huſband, and thus the Piece concludes.

There is little novelty in the ſituations or characters of this piece, which, however, by the buſtle created in it, and the ſprightlineſs of the dialogue, will probably be allowed to take its turn with the other pieces performed at this theatre.

## EPILOGUE TO INDISCRETION.

[See page 386.]

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR,

SPOKEN BY MISS BIGGS.

HOW ſtrange to find *a man of reaſon* chuſe
So wild a ſcheme to ſeek the nuptial nooſe—
Truſting to chance to fix his future fate,
And *advertiſing* for a *loving Mate!*
And yet for ſerious life, or idle vapours,
What more can promiſe than the Public Papers?
Is there a want that prompts the heart to ſigh
Which their kind agency will not ſupply?
Is Health the object? ſtrait the bleſſing's found—
On ev'ry page the healing Tribe abound;
In vain may Time and Nature ſtill conſpire
To quench the lingering ſpark of vital fire;
The force of Time and Nature they defy,
And 'tis a ſhameful ſin *to ſtarve to die!*

Do poverty's pale blooms in novel grace,
The Papers with [illegible] to *buy a face*;
Or if grey hairs are ſtarting from the head,
Artiſts at once their ſickly treſſes ſpread;
And youthful charms to tott'ring age can bring,
*Sans teeth, ſans eyes, ſans taſte, ſans* ev'ry thing.

What can the Public Papers not atchieve?
Since all they ſay the gaping crowd believe!
Would fame delight you?—here the ſecret lies—
That all may know your merits—*advertiſe.*
VALOUR may gain new laurels ev'ry day,
WIT wear freſh wreaths of ever ſpringing Bay,
And BEAUTY, through all ſeaſons, ſtill adorn her,
Find faireſt flow'rets deck *the Poet's Corner.*
If Wealth be all your wiſh, the glitt'ring ore
Shall from a thouſand veins profuſe pour;
On a new project ſtake a trifling ſum,
And the return ſhall be at leaſt—*a plum.*
The Records of the Day, ſure none will doubt,
Can make the OUTS be *in*, the INNS be *out*;
And, of ſuch force is their commanding ſtation,
A hint from them ſhall ſink or ſave the Nation.
If Public Prints ſuch wond'rous pow'rs poſſeſs,
No timid terrors ſhould our Bard depreſs;
He oft in former times has found them kind,
And hence their ſmiles he may hope to find.
But firſt, to gain their action to his cauſe,
It needs the ſolid prop of your Applauſe:
To their award *to-morrow* he muſt bow,
Oh! make it lenient by your favour NOW.

## PROLOGUE,

Written by H. CARTER, Eſq. of LEICESTER, and ſpoken on the Cloſe of the Firſt Seaſon of that NEW THEATRE.

BRITAIN in Arts and Arms confeſs'd ſupreme
Whence is her DRAMA now in low eſteem?
Its Theatres gigantic faſhion rears
To pleaſe our eyes, and diſappoint our ears.
Hence modern Plays no high diſtinction know,
Reaſon and ſenſe muſt be diſplac'd for ſhew.
In accents loud Othello vents his rage,
You ſtarce can hear him three yards from the Stage;
With truth he mourns, from cauſes more than one,
That now "Othello's occupation's gone."
Macbeth deſpairs his honours to retain,
Tho' Birnam Wood comes not to Dunſinnane;
And Hamlet ceaſes further ſelf debate,
Convinc'd that "Not to be" decides his fate.
Paſſion is dead, and Wit for ever ſleeps,
Moſt that Caſtalio's loſt, Monimia weeps,

But

But that fire, wretched Orphan, hapleſs fair,
Now waſtes her ſweet tones on the defart air;
Blue Beard becomes the Hero of the Stage,
And Mother Goose the charmer of the age.

We boaſt not here a wide extended plain,
Rome's Coloſſeum or New Drury Lane,
But our Houſe is juſt of ſuch a ſize
That it may pleaſe your ears as well as eyes.
Our ſkilful Architect * delights to grace
With ample ſcene this his native place,
His lib'ral mind admits one paſſion more
The love of Fame, but Fame was his before.

Too much of late our fond regards we fix
On ſpeechleſs Spectres from the Banks of Styx,
In former times, 'tis true, the Stage cou'd boaſt
Witches and Fairies, and ſometimes a Ghoſt;
But Ghoſts were then communicative things,
The ſhades of Heroes or of murdered Kings,
Who ſeem'd diſpos'd to unveil their dread abode,
But vaniſh'd when the morning Herald crow'd.

Now Lady Ghoſts, ſtill bound by faſhion's laws,
In death delight us, rob'd in flowing gauze,
In ſolemn ſilence flit before our eyes,
Nor can we gueſs why from the grave they riſe,
Save to convince th' incredulous and ill-bred,
That Ladies can keep ſecrets—when they're dead.

Forgive, ye Fair, this ſally of the Muſe,
Nor her juſt tribute of applauſe refuſe.
If aught of ample or of fair renown
Shall grace the annals of this favour'd Town;
If aught of laſting and of well earn'd praiſe,
'Tis female merit ſhall the Column raiſe.
In Muſic and in Poetry to you
The meed of eminence is juſtly due,
The imitative Arts, well pleas'd, ſurvey
Your Pow'rs their various properties diſplay,
While in your hands to Taſte and Nature true
They own the Pencil and the Needle too.

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## EPILOGUE

To one of Mrs. Moss's Sacred Dramas,

Spoken at Mr WINTER's, Oxford Houſe, Vauxhall, by MASTER MURRAY, in the Character of the Prophet DANIEL.

WELL! having bleſs'd my poor captive race,
And thrown aſide my grave prophetic face;
By way of Epilogue I come to ſay
A little ſomething—in the common way.
A faithful candidate for your applauſe,
I'll try each modern art to gain my cauſe,
A little cant, a little eloquence,
A little ſatire, and a little ſenſe.

Yet hold! What, ſhall the precepts I have taught,
Be baſely ridicul'd and turn'd to naught;
Shou'd on your minds ſome friendly ſentence dwell,
Some ſacred truth,—ſhall I its force expel
By ribaldry obſcene and miſ-tim'd wit?
So Cuſtom has ordain'd it—I ſubmit.
But ſome kind friend perhaps may chance to ſay,
"Why do theſe pigmy heroes act a play?"
Why does young Jockey learn to crack the whip?
And ſiſter Betty learn ſo ſoon to ſkip?
"Becauſe it's faſhionable you will ſay."
Pray is it not for boys to learn to play?
Then ſmile not, Beaux, that early we engage,
In theſe theatric times, to tread the ſtage;
That our young breaſts with generous raptures melt,
To play with paſſions we have never felt;
No—keep awhile your judgment in ſuſpence,
And think what we may be ſome ten years hence;
Then we, like you, our manners may refine,
And form our judgment on the taſte of wine;
Our tender paſſions regulate with care,
By the ſoft boſom of ſome well-ſtuft fair;
You then may ſee us with ſome ſhining name,
Contending boldly in the paths of fame;
While we behold you, with a tender wife,
Creeping contented through the paths of life.

But I'd forgot! our leſſon of to-night
Hath taught us, Virtue's paths are only right;
May that kind leſſon ſtill be ever new,
And long remember'd by both us and you;
If in our acting you ſhou'd ſpy,
Oh! look not on it with a critic's eye;
Smile on our hopes, compaſſionate our fears,
Throw all our faults upon our tender years;
But one indulgence more—and let that fall
To him, whoſe credit ſuffers for us all.

* Mr Johnſon, Architect.

# POETRY.

## ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY's BIRTHDAY, 1800.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

I.

STILL the expecting Muse in vain
Reluctant Peace impatient woos,
Still cruel War's destructive train
O'er half Mankind their vengeance
loose;
Still o'er the genial hours of Spring
Foul Discord waves her crimson wing,
O'er bleeding Europe's ravag'd Plains
The Fiend in state terrific reigns,
Nor Oaten Pipe, nor Festival Song,
Rebound her waving Woods among,
But floating on the burthen'd gale afar,
Rolls in tremendous peal the thundering voice
of War.

II.

Yet far from ALBION's tranquil Shores
The storm of Desolation roars,
And while o'er fair Liguria's Vales,
Fann'd by FAVONIUS' tepid gales,
O'er Alpine heights that proudly rise
And shroud their summits in the skies,
Or by the Rhine's majestic stream
The hostile arms of GALLIA gleam.
Fenc'd by her Naval Hosts that ride
Triumphant o'er her circling tide;
BRITANNIA, jocund, pours the festive lay,
And hails with dutious voice her GEORGE's
Natal Day.

III.

Yet though her eye exulting sees
VALOUR her daring Offspring crown,
And GLORY waits on every breeze
The swelling Pæans of RENOWN,
Not from the Warrior laurel's Leaves
The votive Garland now she weaves,
Sweeter than MAIA's balmy breath,
Concord perfumes the Civic Wreath
Of Flowers enrich'd with dew divine,
Which ALBION and IBERIA twine,
To deck the brow which each with grateful
smiles
Owns Heir of Ocean's reign, Lord of the
British Isles.

IV.

God of our Fathers, rise,
And through the thundering skies
Thy vengeance urge,
In awful justice red,
By thy dread arrows sped,
But guard our Monarch's head,
God Save Great GEORGE!

V.

Still o'er ALBION smile,
Still favour'd Isle
To make our Fame
To make our Rights
God Save our KING!

VI.

To the loud Trumpet's throat,
To the shrill Clarion's note,
Now jocund sing;
From every open Foe,
From every Traitor's blow,
Virtue defend his brow,
God guards our KING!

## THE CITY BRAMIN,

BY JOHN O'KEEFE.

JACK BONZUS was of gentle mind,
So little he to strife inclin'd,
That when affronted he cou'd sing
And whistle too like any thing;
Nay so averse to giving pain,
He took this maggot in his brain—
That killing beast was not quite right,
That 'twas a shame for man to bite—
A harmless chicken by the breast:
Such cruelties disturb'd his rest,
For thus, some scripture texts he doubted,
"Rise, slay, and eat," he fairly scouted,
And, Bramin-like, 'twas his opinion
That God had not transferr'd dominion
O'er his fish, his ducks and mutton,
To any savage human glutton;
That for one animal, with paw,
To cram another in his maw,
Against the Maker of us all,
Is sin that does for vengeance call;
That 'twas as pretty in a dog
To eat a swan, as man a hog;
Or after lambs when wolves run howling,
Or hens over wolves fate growling,
Or when a shark swam grunting, gruffing,
With maiden ray's his belly stuffing;
Or little flies snapt up by salmon,
Or hawks caught sparrows by the gammon;
No whit more barbarous were they
Than ladies who on partridge prey.
A butcher smiling at his stall,
Kind Jack a murderer wou'd call;
'Twas rumour'd that an oath he swore,
Fish, flesh, nor fowl, to eat no more.
Jack breakfasted one morning hearty,
Then call'd on Tom to make a party,

Where

Where both might that ſame evening paſs,
And take a gay convivial glaſs;
As Jack was eaſy in finance
Wh're'er he came 'twas complaiſance,
The how d'ye do's were ſcarcely over
When Jack ſuppoſ'd himſelf in clover;
As to his [illegible] odd tho' pritbne,
He knew what e[illegible] Tom would liſten,
And [illegible] his [illegible] joy ſupreme
His [illegible]-rib his [illegible] theme,
Firſt [illegible] ſpunk ſlipk fair occaſion
To [illegible] grand oration:
O [illegible] Tom, you keep a gun
To kill the birds that's homicide ſun!
You [illegible] good natur'd How the deuce
Can you, dear Tom, ſuch paſtime chuſe?
For ſhoot you or tearing ruds with ſhot,
The Nick's you'll ſure to pop'ng hot,
For one poor bird that down you bring,
You twenty leg, and ten you wing,
Or pepper them in ſporting phraſe,
Then have to linger out their days
In ſome brake, or ditch that's dry,
With mangled bodies, ſtarve and die!
From meeſt to the ſmalleſt inſect,
From dormouſe that hath ſeldom ſlept ill,
From rat to honey loving bear
They all of late take ſpecial care;
They're giv'n the means by wit or ſtrength,
That life may reach its given length.
If this the wiſe Creator's will,
His creatures 'tis our ſin to kill.
May he [illegible] [illegible] my word's a truth,
In birds or beaſts to thruſt his tooth:
And tho' we are ſo deſp'rate proud
Becauſe immortal we're ariſ'd,
We have a future life we cry,
With brutes all's over when they die;
Yet we make up of them our bodies,
That ſure a matter very odd is;
But beaſts that feed on ſimple graſs,
In purity muſt man ſurpaſs;
I don't ſay bulls are quite divine,
Tho' Taurus is a heavenly ſign.
How can an Alderman that's fat
Get up to Heaven? anſwer that:
He [illegible], I grant, be very good,
But ſo made up of fleſh and blood,
He dies—an angel is ſent down
To hoiſt this genius out of town.
He whips him up upon his back,
And hey tho' yee dogs they pack.
Suppoſe in Cheapſide half the nation
Were met to ſee the fine tranſlation,
All viewing (no offence to Mutes)
An Alderman's—Apotheoſis.
The angel hooks him thro' the air,
A decent moderate weight to bear,
When tir'd, and no firm ſpot to put
His little ſweet celeſtial foot;
Our angel has a bleſſed job,
He drops him down among the mob;
To eat a cow my mortal joy,
You'll never ſkim the milky way.
I've heard of prieſts in buckſkin breeches;
Then jumping over Dukes in ditches,
To ſhoot,—in what I can't divine,
With ſuch a feeling heart as thine.
Our God—inſpir'd immortal writer,
Though deem'd by ſome a very fun biter,
That was a frolic of his youth,
His every line a golden truth—
My ſinga, his note is ſweet as [illegible]
Of Philomel, about the beetle;
The beetle ſmall on which we tread,
Tom you muſt have the paſſage read,
In dying peals as pungent pain,
As giant proud in might and main,
Our tongues run on at ſuch a rate,
When of humanity we prate.
Rare kindneſs 'tis for us to breed
Young ducks, upon their limbs to feed;
And take delight to ſee the cock
Kick barley grains before his flock;
And gentlewoman, when he's ſporting,
Feel ſuch vaſt joy to ſee him courting;
Was I that noble valiant bird,
I'd ſurely not be ſo abſurd
To get young birds for their damn'd ſlaughters,
For them I eat my ſons and daughters.
Then what vaſt kindneſs to the gooſe,
In ſtubble field to turn her looſe;
And what's this goodneſs—but, alas!
To make her bleed at Michaelmas.
The drake, with horn upon his tail,
Clears ſallad of the horned ſnail;
We praiſe his head of velvet green,
His painted wings, his ſober mien;
We view a minuet in his walk,
We hear a ſonnet in his quaack.
But whence thoſe charms?—Voluptuous ſin!
We're thinking of—when peas come in.
Of beaſts and birds the gratitude,
And love to thoſe who give them food!
And as they feed we may eſpy
Such ſweet affection in their eye.
In each a gentle humble friend,
So faithful all our ſteps attend,
To kill 'em makes one's blood recoil;
And then to fry, to roaſt and boil,
To eat one's old acquaintance, is,
In my opinion, moſt unchriſt;
On thoſe we feed, for us to feaſt,
'Tis juſt as if one eat one's gueſt.
By heavens, it grieves me, gentle friend;
This barb'rous feaſt my conſcience rend;
I'm out of patience with my kind;
I'm not of them cannibalous mind.
A future world? that's in my view;
I've read, and I believe it too,
When mortal ſouls paſs down to limbo,
Birds, fiſh, and beaſt, with arms a kimbo,
Will ply and flout around his ſhade,
And thus the murd'rer upbraid.

For

For all your grins and your ſurpriſe,
The Brahmins ſay, and they are wiſe.
"You eat me once, Sir," cries the Fowl,
"With oyſter ſauce, you damned ſoul."
"Oh! are you there, my noble buck?
Do you remember?" cries the Duck,
"When your curs'd cook, the dirty ſlut,
By your command my noddle cut."
The ſpectre Geeſe around him flies,
With, "'Pon my carcaſe turn thine eyes;
I ſuffer'd death, in ſooth, becauſe
That you, you dog! lov'd apple ſauce."
And in thoſe realms of death profound,
The hunted Hare will prove a hound
To chace the ſportſman o'er the coals;
For ſuch the fate of pamper'd ſouls.
Relentleſs wretches! that can give
A cruel death that they may live.
The modeſt Ox at this will rave,
And like a roaring bull behave;
And thus will run his piteous dole:
"At Woburn I was roaſted whole;
Yet you'd have Cayenne to provoke ye
To pick my ribs; the devil choak ye."
The Cat will be in ſuch a fuſs,
And ſquall; when aſk'd, the matter puſs?
"You're not man's meat; why ſcold and
diſh at?
"That blockhead took me for a rabbit."
The Rook's fell ſprite will ſcreaming cry,
"You eat me in a pigeon pie,
Although my poor parch'd claws I thruſt
For mercy through the upper cruſt;
For though of taſte we're ſo tenacious,
We really are quite voracious;
Or bitter, ſweet, or ſalt, or ſour,
If high in gout, we can devour;
Boaſting the palate of Apicius,
Half-tanned fleſh he calls delicious,
By eating fleſh, we muſt imbibe
The brutal paſſions of each tribe,
Contaminate our human ſouls,
And think and act like beaſts and fowls.
From munching hogs we grow uncivil,
And in their meazles catch the evil.
We take the anger from the bull.
With blood of ſheep our veins when full,
Like ranting rams with teeth to puſh our lives,
By turns butting fifty wives.
To Britons, rewardleſs in ſure;
But if, 'tis all owing eating beef.
From ducks, ſuperfluity we take;
From ſitting cocks, the hawk's a rake;
Our craving ſtomachs, of the pike;
Of doves, billing, and the like;
From coxing pigeons, thoſe of Cupid;
From eating mice, we all get ſtupid;
From frogs, we're ſide-long in our deal-
ings;
From ſhrimps, we ſkip againſt the ceiling;
From gobbling turkies, our dragooning;
From larks, our rage for ſky ballooning.
But, Tom, hypotheſis to wave,
One circumſtance might make us grave,
Precluding hopes of our ſalvation,
And pull upon our pates damnation—
Our tender modes of giving death.
An oyſter's breaſt our daggers ſheath;
Boil'd water toſſing lobſters in;
Pray is not this a crying ſin?
Whip pigs to death, a[illegible] imp
Pray what's our puniſh[illegible]
And what deſerve our[illegible]
To ſkin alive a writhing eel?
Our trampling down the bleſſ[illegible]
To chace poor deer with hound and horn;
And then, our paltry, mean deceit,
To ſham a trout with dainty treat;
Upon the ſtream your beauteous fly,
When gorg'd not ſuffer trout to die,
But haul him up and haul him down;
Such ſtupid fun might ſuit a clown;
When with his tail his ſides he bangs,
You chuckle at his dying pangs.
From this bleſs'd day I'm firmly bent,
My meals ſhall all be innocent:
No more I'll feed like ſavage brute,
But like a [illegible] I'll live on fruit;
For me no animal ſhall breed;
No living thing for me ſhall bleed.
By heav'n 'tis true, I'm not in jeſt,
On vegetables I ſhall feaſt,
On apples, or a bunch of grapes,
Or 'tatoes dreſs'd in diff'rent ſhapes;
Black currants, or a good ripe pear,
My brain ſhall clear, my blood ſhall cool.
Hence tranquiliz'd my life ſhall be,
My ſoul of all your murders free.
Becauſe their blood our palate pleaſes,
We muſt adopt all their diſeaſes.
By ſuch unnatural tranſfuſion,
Of native health we make exclufion;
We take their murrain and their roe,
Their pip, roup, meazles, and what not?
For if their food affects the meat,
Our fleſh partakes of what they eat.
Although we don't devour our kind,
One doubt bears hard upon my mind.
By eating fleſh, my doubt to broach,
We near the cannibal approach.
I fear we're all by nature ſo.
Read voyagers, and this you'll know.
For all that have our globe ſail'd round
Say, at each iſland, as New'-found,
The natives, Moloch what a treat!
Did ev'ry one their priſ'ners eat;
'Till ſuch the uſe of knocks and fears,
My ſong ſhall be, "De'il take the wars."
You think now like an aſs I bray;
Tom, read the poet of Fernay.
God knows! Sometimes I do not dare
To ope my mouth to draw in air,
Leſt myriads I of life deprive:
The air we breathe is all alive.

But

But, bleſs my heart! What ſays the clock?
I've paſs'd my morning all in talk;
I keep you from your dinner ſure"
Quoth Tom, "'Tis what you can't endure,
Or elſe I'd aſk you Jack, to ſtay;
I'm vex'd to drive you thus away;
I fear the ſmell will make you faint.
A roaſted pig!"—"Why, zounds! it aint,"
Exclaims poor Jack, as out he ſtar'd.
But for his ſow-belly'd juſt prepar'd,
A ſpare-rib hot is offer'd in.
Jack ponders—ſupkiſſes up his chin.
"Hey! what?" ſays Tom, "you will not dine?
Why, Jack, you cannot feed on ſwine?"
Cries Jack, "Dear Tom! 'twixt me and you,
Some people take me for a Jew:
If I refuſe and aid their ſlander,
Why let them eat me for a gander.
That muſtard this way, if you pleaſe,
For much I lik't with things like theſe."

## SONNET.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

NOW ſanguine WAR her crimſon banner rears,
The once ſtill plain with awful din reſounds;
Now Terror's helmet plum'd with dread appears,
And martial cl'ng the tranquil ear confounds!
Ah! me, that man ſhould ſeek the hoſt afar,
And, brigand-arms, the poliſh'd falchion wield;
Fate ſtalks, reſiſtleſs, through the files of war,
And ſends the level'd thunder o'er the field!
WAR's dreadful ſound diſturbs the roſy day,—
Her iron ranks in glitt'ring order ſtand;
Ah! when ſhall PEACE her olive-branch diſplay,
And give ſweet comfort to a favour'd land!
O! *ſheath* the SWORD!—and let BRITANNIA prove
The *friend* of NATURE—and *the ſons I love!*

## SONNET

Written in Woolwich Reach, May 15, 1800.

'TIS three-and-twenty years ſince laſt, O Thames!
Down thy ſwift tide I hither wound my way
On thy proud ſhores,—thy tow'rs,—his richeſt beams
Yon orb then ſhed:—all nature ſhone more gay
Then now, when youth is flown,—but what a race
Theſe feet have meanwhile run o'er rugged ground!
What tiger-like death diſtracted face,
Of all, except in this poor breaſt, is found.
A wife,—my only ſolace,—whilſt my doom
Was hopeleſs poverty;—a parent kind;—
A ſiſter, bleeding to their early tomb
Her bounteous offspring;—all my gentle mind.
Dear Caroline!—near you white turret's gloom,
There in the dark ſome grave I lie conſign'd.

## SONNET TO MARY.

'TIS not vain ſplendor—'tis not glitt'ring ore
My penſive ſoul would emulate to gain;
Hence venal thoughts!—'tis *pity* I implore;
'Tis *hope* I ſue; but ah!—I ſue in vain!
See the torn flow'r, beneath a down o'ercaſt,
Reclining droop, when ſummer's beams are fled;
See how it lingers 'till the gelid blaſt
Sinks to the mould'ring earth—its *ſhadden'd* head!
'Tis *thus* my boſom, warm'd but by her ſmile,
Love's drooping miſery has *long* confeſt;
It pants—it heaves—nor can *one hope* beguile
The woes that ling'ring prey upon my breaſt:
Fond theme, oh, hence!—no joy canſt thou impart,—
You fan a flame—but to *conſume* my heart!

W. F.

## AN AFFECTIONATE HEART.

BY JOSEPH COTTLE.

LET the great man, his treaſures poſſeſſing,
Pomp and ſplendor for ever attend;
I prize not the ſhadowy bleſſing,
I aſk the affectionate friend.
Tho' trifles may ſometimes perplex him,
His ſmiles ſoon theſe trifles depart,
Yet my ſpirit finds reſt only with him
If he holds an affectionate heart.
Affection—thou ſoother of care!
Without thee, unregarded, we rove;
Thou canſt make e'en the darkeſt look fair,
And thy voice is the voice of the dove.
Whilſt the anguiſh that preys on the breaſt,
And the frailties of mortality chaſe,
What ſmall bliſs the afflicted to reſt
But the joys that on ſympathy wait.

Wha

What ... Fame that hide envy defiance,
... of mankind?
What ... What is learning, or ſcience,
To the heart that is ſtedfaſt and kind?

Eyes may weary the ſight
... fierce, or too conſtant a blaze;
But ſoft ſtars—mild planet of night!
Ye ſhews lovelier the longer we gaze.

It ſhall thrive, when the flattering forms
That encircle creation decay;
It ſhall live midſt the wild-waſting ſtorms
That beneath undiſtinguiſh'd away.

And when Time, at the end of his race,
Shall expire with expiring mankind,
It ſhall ſtand on its permanent baſe,
It ſhall laſt 'till the wreck of the mind.

## THE ANSWER.

BY FRANK TOWN, ESQ.

AN affectionate heart!—mere fiddle faddle!
A thing quite *outré* to men of *high ton*,
Except like the trick which Punch ſhews the rabble,
By making believe the jokes are his own.

Who weds from the heart—but ſome booby ſquire?
Who ſeeks the *true hollow* in love as the chace?
Or he who, miſtaking his embers for fire,
Tries ſtiff lip for a joyleſs embrace.

At Court 'tis a pageant gay and full blown,
With greetings ſo gracious, ſo kind, and ſo tender,
Whoſe *words* are, "Dear Sir, your cauſe is my own;"
Whoſe *actions*—"I cannot remember."

Go ſeek it at routs, 'mongſt bulles and perfumes,
Where nods and where ſmiles like friendſhip appear;
In vain you may range through the ſplendid ſaloons,
The voice of a friend was never heard here.

'Mongſt gamblers ſtill worſe—here all are united
To banish that ſelfiſh ſimplicity far hence;
What joys they feel, and when they're delighted,
In ſweeping away pounds, ſhillings, and pence!

At Change, where trade's kept up by grimace,
Where ſharp dupes dupe with gain as paſtry-ſhop grows,
But once let diſtreſs uncover her face,
A friend is a man who nobody knows.

In ſickneſs, you'll ſay, with ſympathy ſighing,
Affection will ſurely knock at our door.
It may—juſt to aſk—if it better—or dying;"
But ſickneſs at beſt's a terrible bore.

Away then, AFFECTION! with you there's no dealing,
Let him who'd aſpire to riches, or pelf,
Be civil to all—to all bow and cringe,
And love no one ſelf—the world be himſelf.

## IN MEIPSUM.

SHOULD ſome lone traveller, that delights in ſong,
Aſk on what ſpot my lays I do recite,
From thoſe who live theſe gloomy woods among,
Where neither hill nor dale rejoice the ſight;

Haply the Genius of the place may ſay—
"'Twas here he ſought in poeſy relief,
"And oft in mournful mood ſigh'd out the day,
"Or touch'd the lyre to ſimpleſt ſounds of grief.

"But yet his pipe of ruſtic minſtrelſy,
"No heart to tender ſympathy could move,
"For here no breaſt e'er felt the extaſy
"Which thoſe partake who Phœbus' favours prove.

"Along the road, near yon deſerted grove,
"Where ſcarce a footſtep e'er imprints the green,
"Muſing, at early dawn, he lov'd to rove,
"And ponder o'er the ſolitary ſcene.

"One morn I miſs'd him in his cuſtom'd walk,
"His lyre, neglected, lay beneath a tree,
"No more in ſecret did I hear him talk,
"Nor at the grove, nor on the road was he.

"May each ſweet Muſe collect her ſcatter'd flow'rs,
"To weave a vernal garland for his head,
"With nightly viſitations cheer his hours,
"And ſmooth the rugged path he's doom'd to tread."

JOHN DAVIS.

# JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[ *Continued from Page 400.* ]

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

On the Order of the Day being read for the farther proceeding in a Committee on his Majeſty's Meſſage concerning the Union with Ireland,

Lord Grenville moved the fourth article of the Union relative to the admiſſion of Repreſentatives from Ireland, to ſit in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.

Lord Mulgrave, in a ſpeech replete with much information, moved that all that part of the Reſolution which regarded the admiſſion of Iriſh Peers into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, ſhould be omitted in the Reſolution. Whereupon the Houſe divided—Contents, 95; Non Contents, 52; Majority againſt the motion, 43.

Their Lordſhips then divided on the original motion—Contents, 50; Non Contents, 3; Majority for it, 47.

The Reſolution was then put and carried.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Received ſome Bills from the Commons, which, with thoſe on the table, were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

Some accounts relative to Wool were, on the motion of Lord Grenville, ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

On the Order of the Day being read, for going into a Committee on the Union,

Lord Holland moved that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee to conſider the reſtrictions which by law are now impoſed on the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and to provide remedies for the ſame.

The Marquis of Landſdown obſerved that the circumſtances of tithes and other local inconveniences rendered the Iriſh Catholics' claims to the juſtice of this country a matter of importance, and therefore he ſhould ſupport, as far as that went, the motion, which, at the inſtance of Earl Moira, after a few words from Lord Grenville, was cancelled.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Bill granting a Bounty on the Importation of Oats, the Bill to enable Courts of Equity to make Tranſfers in Stock, the Bill allowing the Importation of American Goods in Neutral Bottoms, and to ſeveral private Bills.

Witneſſes were then called to the bar, and examined on the commercial article of the Union reſpecting the exportation of Wool to Ireland.

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Their Lordſhips proceeded to hear Mr. Plumer in behalf of the ſeveral petitioners againſt the exportation of Wool, as ſtipulated by an article in the Iriſh Union; when the learned Gentleman had finiſhed,

Lord Grenville gave notice of ſubmitting the remaining three articles on Monday next.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Order of the Day was then read for going into a Committee on the further conſideration of the Union, when

Lord Grenville roſe, and proceeded to the Commercial Reſolution, in propoſing which, he obſerved it was impoſſible, from the direct circumſtances of the two kingdoms, to admit a complete incorporation of commercial intereſts, as ſome of the manufactures of Ireland were not ſufficiently advanced to proceed without protecting duties, and the taxation now borne by the Britiſh Manufacturer rendered it impracticable to admit this part of the ſyſtem, without granting to each a perfect freedom of export between the two countries. To effect which, it was intended to propoſe, that after a certain period all prohibitions, bounties, and drawbacks ſhould ceaſe (thoſe under the corn laws only excepted), by which that country would, as in juſtice ſhe ought, be ſecured for ever in the advantages which ſhe will then derive from her importation

portation of the raw material from Great Britain, among which certainly it was intended to prevent the exportation of wool to them duty free. He was aware of the numerous but local complaints urged againſt this part of the ſyſtem, but he aſſerted that it was extremely doubtful that the ſmalleſt injury could ariſe to the manufactures of this country, by adopting that propoſition. It had been urged that the freedom of importing Iriſh linens to this country, duty free, was in conſequence of a compact entered into, by which the Iriſh ceded their woollen trade; be this as it might, Ireland was by the preſent propoſal put in poſſeſſion of both parts of the compact; the linen trade will, as heretofore, be continued, and the woollen trade would be open to her reſources. Protecting duties would be reciprocally inſtituted, and the Imperial Parliament would have a power, after the experience of 20 years, to regulate them as circumſtances would require.—He next proceeded to the proviſion trade of Ireland, and recited the various advantages both countries would derive therein from the Union. His Lordſhip then propoſed the Reſolution in form, after which the whole of the Reſolutions were agreed to, and an Addreſs was voted thereon.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

Their Lordſhips proceeded in the hearing of the Fairfax Claim of Peerage, and, from the evidence given at the bar, it is preſumed the claimant will ſucceed to his title.

Lord Temple, from the Commons, delivered a Meſſage from that Houſe, deſiring a conference on the matter of the Union with Ireland, which, on the motion of Lord Spencer, was agreed to, and a Committee was accordingly appointed for the purpoſe, which met in the Painted Chamber, when the various Reſolutions of the Commons were agreed to, and the Houſe aſſented thereto.

Lord Carliſle, on the report of the conference being brought up, moved a Committee of the whole on the conſideration thereof, which being preſented at the bar, was agreed to.

The Ironmongers' Bill and the Good Friday Bill were received from the Commons.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

The Order of the Day being moved, the Report of the Committee on the articles propoſed by the Iriſh Parliament for an Union with this country, was taken into conſideration. After ſome converſation, principally on points of form, the three firſt articles, together with the alterations made therein by the Commons, were agreed to by their Lordſhips.

The fourth Reſolution being propoſed, Lord Carnarvon objected to that proviſion therein enabling Iriſh Peers to ſit in the Imperial Parliament; and, after arguing againſt its evil tendency at ſome length, propoſed that ſuch part of the article be left out.

Lord Grenville, in a ſpeech of ſome length, defended the proviſion; and, in a ſtrain of ingenious arguments, ſhewed that it was the leaſt ſuſceptible alternative of the only two that offered.

A diviſion then took place, when there appeared—Contents, 48, Non Contents, 12.

On the part for authoriſing his Majeſty to create Iriſh Peers in a certain proportion, as the titles ſhould become extinct, another converſation and diviſion took place, the numbers of which were—Contents, 42; Non Contents 9.

A third diviſion was alſo called for in the fifth article, relative to a free importation between the two countries, Lord Fitzwilliam propoſing to except wool, when there appeared againſt the exception—Contents, 40; Non Contents, 4.

The Reſolutions were then all gone through, and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

The Houſe met and immediately proceeded to the conſideration of an Addreſs to his Majeſty on the articles for an Union with Ireland, agreed to by the Houſe.

Lord Grenville propoſed that their Lordſhips ſhould concur in the Addreſs voted by the Commons, and moved the inſertion therein of the uſual words, for ſignifying their Lordſhips' concurrence, on which a debate of conſiderable length aroſe.

At length the queſtion was called for, and the Houſe divided, when there appeared—for the Addreſs, 75, againſt it, 7; Majority, 68.

Their Lordſhips then reſolved to communicate their concurrence in the Addreſs of the Commons to that Houſe in the way of conference, which accordingly took place.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

A Meſſage was received from the Commons, ſtating that they had agreed to the amendments made by their Lordſhips to the Reſolutions communicated

to

to them laſt Tueſday.—A Deputation then proceeded to St. James's with an Addreſs to his Majeſty.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

Received ſeveral Bills from the Commons, which with thoſe on the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, among which that for extending Relief to the Poor of certain diſtricts, was read a third time and paſſed.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

The Bill for granting Relief to Inkeepers billetting Soldiers was read a third time and paſſed, as were ſeveral private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

Their Lordſhips proceeded to the conſideration of the Bills on the table, which they forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, and received ſome private Bills from the Commons.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

The Bills before the Houſe were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, and ſome private buſineſs diſpoſed of.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bill for repealing the Duties now payable on Eaſt India goods warehouſed, to the Militia Pay Bill, and to the Poor's Bill.

Lord Grenville roſe, and having dwelt emphatically upon the awful events of yeſterday, particularly that which happened laſt night at the Theatre, moved that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, which being agreed to, and a Committee appointed to draw up the ſame, conſiſting of thoſe Peers which were of the Blood Royal and Privy Counſellors, the Duke of Clarence preſented the Addreſs, which he read as follows:

"The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled,

"We, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your Majeſty's Throne to expreſs the horror and indignation we feel at the late atrocious and treaſonable attempt on your Majeſty's Moſt Sacred Perſon, and our heart-felt congratulations to your Majeſty and our Country at your preſervation from ſo great a danger.

"Attached to your Majeſty by every ſentiment which can endear a Sovereign to his People, and by a ſenſe of all the benefits we feel and enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and paternal government, and by our veneration for the diſtinguiſhed virtues that adorn your character, which have always been moſt eminently diſplayed in the hour of trial, we rejoice in your preſervation from fatality ſo imminent, and acknowledge with all humility and gratitude the merciful interpoſition of Providence ſo manifeſted.

"And we make it our earneſt prayer to that Providence, that it continue its protection to a life ſo juſtly dear to us."

The Addreſs being read and agreed to, *nem. con.*

Lord Grenville propoſed a Meſſage to the Commons, for the purpoſe of a conference, that the Addreſs ſhould be a joint Addreſs of the whole Legiſlature; which being agreed to, a conference was held in the Painted Chamber, when the Commons agreed to make it a joint Addreſs.

The Bill for preventing the marriages of Adultreſſes and Adulterers was brought in and read a firſt time.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

PETITIONS were preſented from the Clothiers, Wool Dealers, and Woollen Manufacturers of different towns and diſtricts, againſt the propoſed Article of the Union with Ireland, permitting the exportation of Wool to that country.

Sir Charles Bunbury brought in a Bill for the better relief of the Poor in certain incorporated diſtricts, which was read a firſt time.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee,

Mr. Role moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that all Oil, and Rubbber for boiling down into Oil, imported from Davis's Straits, ſhould be exempted from the duties on which they are at preſent charged;" which was agreed to.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the propriety of diminiſhing the duties on hops imported,

Mr. Role moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that the preſent Duties payable on Hops imported ſhould be ſuſpended for a limited time;" and if the Committee agreed to this motion, he would then move, "That it is the opinion of this Committee that a duty not exceeding one penny and twelve-

twentieths of a penny ſhould be laid upon every pound avoirdupois weight of Hops imported." Theſe motions were ſeparately put and carried.

Mr. Long moved that the Order of the Day for the Houſe going into a Committee to conſider farther his Majeſty's Meſſage be now read. The Order being read,

Mr. Long gave notice that on Friday ſe'nnight, inſtead of to-morrow, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will move, that the Houſe ſhall on ſome future day reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of two Acts paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, impoſing a duty upon Income.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day to conſider further his Majeſty's Meſſage on the Union.

The Houſe then in a Committee,

Mr. Pitt moved the Fourth Reſolution for admitting 100 Iriſh Members into that Houſe, and 32 into the Peers; which being carried, he next moved, That the number of Placemen among the ſaid 100 Members ſhould not exceed 20, which was carried without a diviſion.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

Several petitions were preſented againſt the article in the Union which permits the exportation of wool to Ireland duty free; among which Mr. Wilberforce preſented five from different parts of Yorkſhire, one of which had from 26,000 to 27,000 ſignatures; and Mr. Henry Laſcelles preſented another with upwards of 17,000 names affixed to it.

Mr. Tierney put off his motion on Income.

The Houſe then went into the Committee on the Union, and the ſeveral petitions from the various Woollapiers, and others in the Wool Trade, throughout the Kingdom, being referred thereto, counſel were called in and heard in ſupport of them.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

The Houſe proceeded to the examination of witneſſes concerning the exportation of Wool to Ireland, as propoſed under the ſyſtem of the intended Union.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

The Order of the Day being read for the Houſe to go into a Committee on the Union,

Mr. Pitt propoſed the two Reſolutions regarding the Church and the Law of Ireland; on the alteration to be adopted in the former, he obſerved, that to incorporate it with the Church of England could only remove thoſe unhappy and fatal circumſtances that have exiſted by its preſent ſeparation from the protection of Great Britain.—An Imperial Parliament, beyond the reach of local prejudices, would calmly and impartially hear and relieve the grievances of each, and neither would venture to complain of its deciſions, but would obediently ſubmit to its authority and laws. Regarding the law, he confined himſelf to ſtating, that the only alteration to be adopted, was that of the reſtoration of the appellant juriſdiction.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

Sir H. St. John Mildmay obtained leave for bringing in a Bill to repair Chelmsford Church.

The Speaker, accompanied by ſeveral Members, attended at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, when the Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Oat Importation and ſeveral other Bills.

Mr. Erſkine ſtated ſeveral objections to and imperfections in the Annuity Act, which was ſome time ago introduced to the Houſe by a Noble Law Lord. It did not contain a Clauſe ſtating when it was to commence, and therefore the Seſſion being conſidered but as one day in law, it had a retroſpective effect from the beginning of the Seſſion, and by that means acted as an *ex poſt facto* law in ſome caſes. His motion, therefore, was for leave to bring in a Bill regulating the granting of Life-Annuities, and for granting Relief to the Grantees in certain caſes.—Leave was given.

The Houſe went into a Committee, and heard evidence in Columbine's Divorce Bill.

The Bill for increaſing the Rate of Fares of Hackney Coaches was read a ſecond time.

An Account was preſented purſuant to the order of the Houſe, of the value of the woollen goods exported in the laſt ten years.

The Committee on the Vagrant Bill was deferred to Wednesday next.

The Bill confirming the Agreement between the Lords of the Treaſury and the Duke of Richmond was read a firſt time.

The Committee on the Innkeepers Relief Bill was poſtponed.

The

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon his Majesty's Message respecting an Union with Ireland.

Col. Wood said, he had objections to the clause respecting the Irish Peers, and wished to know when would be the proper stage for stating his objections.

The Speaker informed the Hon. Member that the Report would be the proper stage, which, it was understood, would be received to morrow.

After Mr. Stancliffe, a witness, had been examined respecting the saving of labour by machinery,

Mr. Pitt said, he did not conceive it necessary to trouble the House at length upon this article. He had listened with the utmost attention, and had given his best consideration to the evidence adduced in support of the Petitions from the Wool Trade. The result was, that in his apprehension, no such danger was likely to result from the measures, as the Petitioners apprehended. He was therefore rather desirous of hearing what impression the evidence had made on the minds of other Gentlemen, and should content himself with the statement of the Article which he had formerly given, and now move it in its original form, without any other alteration except verbal amendments, in conformity to the spirit of the Article as he opened it.

Mr. Peele professed himself a warm friend to the measure of an Union; but if the wishes of the woollen trade could be gratified without endangering the measure itself, he wished them the fullest success. He felt also for another branch of the manufactures of this country, he meant the cotton trade, because the principal hostility of the Irish seemed directed against that branch of our manufactory. This was no jest in them. Their staple trade, the linen branch, was fostered and protected by this Country, and, without our assistance, it would never have reached its present fortunate situation; but they imposed a prohibitory duty of 50l per cent on our cottons. He was sorry to see the prejudices of manufacturers throwing obstacles in the way of this great measure, for he hoped that through the medium of an Union, there would be a thorough communication of our interests.

Mr. Wilberforce contended that the Union would be productive of no decrease in our wealth, revenues, and population, and that it would eventually bring ruin and beggary on the middling classes in the woollen trade, and emigration among the more wealthy.—The Hon. Gentleman then concluded every long and argumentative appeal to the House with moving, that all that part of the Resolution which related to the exportation of wool to Ireland, should be expunged.

Mr. Pitt, in a strain of commanding eloquence, replied; he not only combated the several observations of the last Hon. Gentleman, but in his comments on the evidence given at the bar of the House, argued and proved, that there was nothing to be apprehended by the woollen manufacturers in any part of Great Britain, from the adoption of the measure of the Union.

Mr. Everard said, he had been originally hostile to this measure, but had since changed his mind; and he wished to explain his reason for so doing. He was connected with manufacturers in almost every county in England, and there were none of his Correspondents who conceived that the permitting the wool to be exported to Ireland would be prejudicial to their trade. In the town of Trowbridge, and in another town, there were meetings of manufacturers convened, and they came to resolutions not to oppose this measure.

Mr. Lascelles denied that any such importation of foreign wool would take place, as had been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; nor was there any increase, but rather a diminution of the produce in this country, particularly since the improvements that were made in agriculture. He thought that Ireland would derive the most important benefit from the Union; and he thought that alone was enough for Ireland to receive without requiring Great Britain to sacrifice one of her first interests, and one which the occasion could not call for.

Mr. Bastard said, he hoped the House would take into consideration the interest of landowners, who had been so much affected in consequence of the prohibition against exporting wool.—They bear their burthens equally with other persons, and he saw no reason why their interests should not be consulted as well as that of the mercantile people.

Mr. Hobhouse said, he rose merely to explain a statement made by an Hon. Member, who mentioned a meeting in the town of Trowbridge. He knew the

the place very well; and he alſo knew that all the cloth manufactured there, as well as other towns near it, was cloth of a finer kind, and made entirely of Spaniſh wool.

Mr. Everard replied, that ſeveral manufacturers, and particularly a couſin of his, uſed to make their cloth of Engliſh and Spaniſh wool mixed.

Mr. Baſtard ſaid, that the apprehenſions entertained as to the effect of this meaſure, by the manufacturers in the Weſt of England, were as great as thoſe of the manufacturers in Yorkſhire. And as to the argument that there was no likehood of manufacturers going over to Ireland, he contended that they would, if it was for no other reaſon than that of their machinery, which, in many parts of the country they could not uſe for fear of the workmen, who muſt be put out of employment if it was uſed. Their machines would be ſent to a country, where they would not have to combat the prejudices of the common people.

A loud cry of *queſtion* now came from all parts of the Houſe.

Dr. Lawrence roſe, but was prevented from ſpeaking by the cry of queſtion. At laſt being permitted to proceed, he obſerved that the Houſe then furniſhed him with a very fair argument againſt the Union: for if the Houſe was ſo clamorous with a number comparatively few, what muſt it be, when one hundred Iriſh Members were added to it. He contended, that the propoſition then before the Houſe had nothing to do with the general queſtion of the Union: it was a point of extreme liberality, which would be injurious to this country. It was highly improper to permit the exportation of a raw material, of which there was not enough already in the country for the uſe of the manufacturers.

The Committee then divided:—for Mr. Wilberforce's Amendment, 54—againſt it 113.

The Reſolution was then agreed to; and the Speaker having reſumed the Chair, the Report was brought up—Upon the Queſtion that it be received to-morrow, a long converſation took place between Mr. Tierney, Mr. W. Bird, and Mr. Pitt, the two former wiſhing to put off the Report for a longer time, and the latter contending that it was not neceſſary. The Houſe then divided—for receiving the Report to-morrow, 54—againſt it, 83.

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

On the Order of the Day being read for a Committee on the Bill to give relief to Innkeepers billeting Soldiers,

Mr. Windham ſuggeſted, that in caſe where the ſubſiſtence already paid amounted to ſevenpence halfpenny, his intention was to raiſe it threepence, and make it tenpence halfpenny; and where they at preſent received tenpence, to raiſe it ſixpence, and make it one ſhilling and fourpence.

The Houſe then in a Committee, Reſolutions to the foregoing effect were carried, the Report brought up, and the Bill ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

On the Order being read for receiving the Report of the Committee on the Union,

Dr. Lawrence propoſed, that inſtead of the word "now," "this day ſix months" be inſerted; when the Houſe divided on the original motion—for it, 208; againſt it, 26; Majority for the Union, 182.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

A Meſſage was received from the Lords, ſtating that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Bill for the Pay and Clothing of the Militia for the preſent year, and to ſeveral private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for further proceeding on the Union,

Mr. Pitt roſe and propoſed the fourth Reſolution from the Committee, which being read, and the queſtion for it being put,

Mr. Tierney wiſhed that the woollen trade might be put on the ſame footing with that of the cotton in Ireland; that a duty of 10 per cent. ſhould be laid on the exportation for the firſt eight years, and that the ſaid duty ſhould be gradually decreaſed for the ſubſequent eight years; and having ſuggeſted this plan, moved that the clauſe be recommitted for the purpoſe of introducing an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Pitt objected to any alteration in this article of the propoſed Union: he defended the agreement entered into of mutual export between the two countries. He ſaid the project was founded on juſtice and fair dealing, and he would never conſent to have it altered till the experience of facts cauſed him and the Imperial Parliament to entertain an opinion to that purpoſe.

Mr. Wilberforce repeated his former objections to this part of the meaſure, and ſaid, that unleſs ſome commutation

as

as that ſubmitted was adopted, the conſequences to this country would be fatal.

The Houſe then divided — for Mr. Tierney's motion, 19; againſt it, 111. Majority againſt it, 92. The ſeventh and eighth Reſolutions were then put and carried, and the whole being agreed to,

Mr Pitt, in an eloquent and argumentative ſpeech on the principle of the Union, for which he congratulated the country, moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty thereon, expreſſive of their obedience in taking his gracious Meſſage into conſideration, the promptitude wherewith his wiſhes were accompliſhed, and their deſire that the ſame might be forwarded to the Parliament of the Sitter Kingdom, which being ſeconded, a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſame, and it was immediately preſented at the bar of the Houſe by Mr. Pitt, and being read, was agreed to, and ordered forthwith to be preſented to the King.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

On the Bill for regulating the Aſſize of Bread, Mr. York, Chairman of the Committee thereon, ſaid that the regulations propoſed were inadequate, and the proviſions improvident; and therefore, on his motion, the ſecond reading of the ſame was poſtponed to this day three months.

The Millers' Bill was diſpoſed of in the ſame manner.

The Bills for regulating Incloſure Bills, and for the obſervance of Good Friday, were ſeverally committed.

The Houſe was then ſummoned for a Committee to a conference, which took place, and the Reſolutions on the Union were agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to enable Sir George Pigot to diſpoſe of a diamond, value 30,000l. by way of Lottery.

Mr. Roſe, in a Committee, moved that the duties on Sugar, and the drawbacks impoſed under the 19th of Geo. III. ſhould ceaſe for a time to be limited, and Weſt India Sugar imported be warehouſed for a time to be limited.—Agreed to.—Ordered to be reported.

The further conſideration of the Report of the General Incloſure Bill was deferred to Monday next.

The Houſe in a Committee went through the Bill for extending the powers of the 17th Geo. II. relative to rogues, vagabonds, and other idle perſons.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

A Meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that they requeſted a conference on the ſubject of the Union. The Houſe having attended, the Maſter of the Rolls informed the Members, that their Lordſhips had agreed to the Reſolutions, with ſome amendments, to which they deſired the concurrence of the Houſe.—Ordered that the ſame be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, in conſequence of certain papers not being in readineſs, he would poſtpone his motion for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the Income Bill until Monday.

Mr. Jones (Member for Denbigh) ſaid, he roſe in conſequence of the notice he had given on a former day, of bringing forward a motion on the ſubject of the preſent war. There was no man who admired more the laws, the religion, and the glorious conſtitution of the country, than he did; he was their ſtrenuous ſupporter when he thought them in danger; but he did not think the proſecution of the preſent unneceſſary war was calculated to render them ſecure. He conceived it a duty which he owed his God, himſelf, and his country, to recommend ſuch council to his Sovereign as would induce him to open a negotiation for peace. We had now eight years of war, various expeditions had been in vain uſed to reduce the enemy, and the preſent was a new æra, to which gentlemen ought ſeriouſly to turn their minds.

He then proceeded to argue that there was nothing incompatible with a laſting peace between the French Republic and this country; and concluded with a motion, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him not to liſten further to the advice of Miniſters, by whom he had been diſſuaded from making a Peace, and to declare his readineſs to enter into an immediate negotiation.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that on a ſubject ſo often and amply diſcuſſed, he ſhould not detain the Houſe, but leave the matter implicitly to their determination.

Mr. Tierney ſpoke in favour of the motion, and contended that the object of the war was completely changed.

Sir W. Pulteney thought the further proſecution of the war wholly unneceſſary. The Houſe then divided—for the motion, 28; againſt it, 59.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

The amendments made by the Lords reſpecting the Union were agreed to, and

and a meſſage was ſent up to the Lords to acquaint them therewith.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. Abbot gave notice of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to make Public Accomptants liable to the intereſt of the Monies of Private Perſons and others in their hands.

Lord Hawkeſbury, at the bar of the Houſe, delivered his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the Addreſs of that Houſe relative to the Union, wherein his Majeſty was pleaſed to declare, that he received their Addreſs with great ſatisfaction, and to ſay that he would forthwith tranſmit the Reſolutions of that Houſe to Ireland, for the concurrence of the Parliament of that kingdom, and expreſſed his hope, that the meaſure ſo eſſentially beneficial to both kingdoms would ſpeedily paſs into a law.

His Majeſty's Anſwer was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Mr. Roſe, in the abſence of Mr. Pitt, put off the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the New Income Bill till Wednesday next.

Mr. Tierney then poſtponed his motion for wholly abolishing the ſame till Monday next.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. Burdon withdrew the Bill for amending the Highways, and for other improvements of the public and private Roads of the Kingdom, which has been for ſome time pending in the Houſe.—The motive aſſigned was, that another, more adequate to the meaſure, ſhould be introduced in lieu thereof.

The Hop Duty Repeal Bill, and that for reviving the Expiring Laws, were ſeverally committed, and ordered to be reported.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

The Houſe in a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Pitt ſtated that he had contracted this week for a Lottery in aid of the ſupplies for the current year; that he had extended the number of tickets, not more on account of the general demand for them on all former occaſions, but eſpecially that this mode of taxation ſhould keep pace with the other ſyſtems of taxation, and becauſe it was not only unlelt by the public at large, but much ſought for. The number, therefore, of tickets he ſhould propoſe would be 60,000, and, according to the bargain he had made for them, the Lottery this year would produce to the State a ſum no leſs than 326,250l.

He then moved the Reſolutions to the effect foregoing, which being agreed to, and the Report brought up, a Bill was ordered to be brought in on the ſame.

Mr. Angelo Taylor preſented a petition from ſeveral innkeepers at Durham, praying that the wealthy inhabitants and manufacturers of that city ſhould be ſubject to the billetting of ſoldiers as well as publicans. The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt poſtponed the Committee for further conſidering his Majeſty's Meſſage on the Union till Tueſday next.

Mr. Wilberforce Bird moved, that the minutes of the evidence on behalf of the Cotton Manufacturers, given before a Committee of that Houſe, ſhould be printed.—Ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

Mr. Long, in the abſence of Mr. Pitt, poſtponed the conſideration of the Income Acts till to-morrow.

Read a third time and paſſed the Hop Duty Repeal Bill, and that for making perpetual the Duties now payable on Glaſs.

The Bill for empowering Magiſtrates to determine diſputes between Maſters and their menial Servants went into a Committee.

Sir John Sinclair brought up the Report of the Committee on the Inclosure Bills, which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

A Meſſage from the Lords was received, ſtating that the Lords deſired a conference with the Commons in the Painted Chamber, on a ſubject materially affecting the ſafety of the Sacred Perſon of his Majeſty, and the happineſs of the people.

A Committee was then appointed to conduct the conference; and on their return from the conference, Mr. Dundas announced the ſame, and ſignified that a joint Addreſs was agreed to.

The Addreſs was then read (ſee page 475), with the addition, after the words "Lords Spiritual and Temporal," the words "and Commons," were inſerted. It was agreed to.

Mr. Roſe then poſtponed the ſeveral Orders of the Day, among them, that of the Committee on the Income Tax until Monday next.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 17.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Durham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Nelson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, the 30th of April.*

I BEG you will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 27th inst. I captured the brig Le Vainqueur letter of marque, pierced for sixteen guns, mounting only four, from Bourdeaux bound to St. Domingo, with a mixed cargo of merchandize.

I have the further satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that yesterday at day-light, I had the good fortune to fall in with the privateers named in the margin *. As soon as they discovered me to be an English man of war, they dispersed in different directions; I gave chace to the Brave, being the largest, and in crossing upon opposite tacks, I gave her a broadside, which I have reason to believe did her considerable damage in the hull. Finding she very much outsailed us by the wind, which she still continued to keep, there being no chance of coming up with her, I bore up, and gave chace to one of those to leeward, which I captured: she proved to be Le Hardi, of 18 guns, and 194 men; a very fine new ship just off the stocks.

I have also sent in, for adjudication, a very valuable ship, from Batavia bound to Hamburgh, with the Governor of Batavia on board.

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DOWNING-STREET, MAY 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary at the Imperial Royal and Allied Armies, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Riedlingen, on the Danube,*
MY LORD, *May* 6, 1800.

The army marched from Donaueschingen the 2d instant, and arrived at Engen in the course of the afternoon, before the enemy had reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position of Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed so far this day without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the Archduke Ferdinand, (which covered the march on the side of Zolhaus) and those of Generals Ginlay and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Fribourg and Offenburg, and join the main army.

On the same day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the North-east part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the eastern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force, united to that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the 1st inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by Prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon, and stores; though fortunately a part of the magazines which had been formed at Stockach had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days.

The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Molkirch, the left flank of Gen. Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the Archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, Gen. Kray was attacked at Engen about two o'clock in the afternoon by the main French army, commanded in person, of this army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and consisted of five entire divisions. A separate force fell at the

* Le Brave, of 36 guns; Le Guepe, of 18 guns; Le Hardi, of 18 guns; and Le Druide, of 16 guns.

ſame time upon the Archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen.

The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the Archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners and three pieces of cannon.

His Royal Highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has on this occaſion merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army.

At this moment the ſpirit and confidence of the army was ſuch, that Gen. Kray would in his turn have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break.

The army arrived at Leiptingen at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moſkirch, where a junction was effected with Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, at nine in the evening.

The Archduke covered the march, in the courſe of which his Royal Highneſs was joined by Gen. Ginlay with the corps [illegible]burg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army from Baylingen.

The whole of this march was made, and the junction with Gen. Ginlay, Prince Joſeph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yeſterday the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilſt General Kray had till between thirty and forty thouſand men detached on different points, Gen. Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force; but owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion, and at ſun-ſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides: but there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners made at the cloſe of the day, is founded not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing the attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous but unſucceſsful attacks made by the French infantry under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unleſs General Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of to-day, he will probably take a poſition this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your Lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt reports of this affair that will have reached England through France; nor indeed can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French Officers ſhould not have holden out to their Government the moſt flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the Generals, has, I truſt, under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

*Ulm, May* 8.

MY LORD,

On the 5th inſt. the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day the junction was effected with Lieut. Gen. Kienmayer.

The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday, and marched about a league further, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with Gen. Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the neceſſity that may exiſt for haſtening their march.

The

The first division, consisting of six thousand men, had joined the main army in time to render very essential services, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiss regiment of Roveréa in his Majesty's service, under the command of Col. de Watteville, has formed a part of the Archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly distinguished by its bravery and good conduct: I am sorry to add, that it has suffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent Officers have been either killed or severely wounded.

It is impossible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrians loss in killed and wounded.

Though the General Officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoner, and one only (Major General Karaizai) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side; but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The Archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his Royal Highness formed his junction with the Commander in Chief near Engen.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 20.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Endymion, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 17th inst.*

You will be pleased further to inform their Lordships, that the Endymion has taken from the enemy,

The St Joseph Spanish lugger privateer, of four long brass 6 pounders, swivels, small arms, and 38 men.

El Intripido Spanish lugger privateer, of two 6-pounders, swivels, small arms, and 21 men.

Le Paix French ship letter of marque, of ten 6-pounders and 44 men, from Nantes, with a cargo, bound to the Isle of France; La Paix was built for a ship of war, and pierced for 20 nine-pounders; is quite new, and sails fast.

After an arduous chace, Le Scipio ship privateer, of 18 brass 9-pounders and 149 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, three days out from St. Andero; had taken nothing. This ship is quite new, very complete, and sails extremely fast.

When in company with the Champion and Mediterranean convoy, we fell in with a Portuguese Brazil ship, deeply laden, totally dismasted, and abandoned. This ship, after considerable exertion, was put into a navigable state, and towed by the Champion into Gibraltar.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 23.

*Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, in Torbay, the 19th inst.*

SIR—I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from the Hon. Capt. Legge, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, giving an account of his having captured the Dragon, a French brig corvette.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*Cambrian, at Sea, May 5.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command captured this morning, in company with the Fisgard, Le Dragon, a French brig corvette, of ten guns, pierced for fourteen, and 72 men, commanded by Monsieur Lachurie, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; she is two days from Rochefort, bound to Guadaloupe with dispatches.

I remain, &c.

ARTHUR K. LEGGE.

*The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.*

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 29.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissary to the Imperial Royal and Allied Armies, and from Lieut. Col. Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head quarters, Memmingen, May 10.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the army marched in

the courſe of the night of the 6th to Langen Enſlingen; the enemy ſent only a detachment to obſerve the movement of the Auſtrians on the left of the Danube, and marched with the main body of his army in a direction which gave Gen. Kray an apprehenſion for his communication with Lieut. Gen. Prince Reuſs in the Voralberg; to preſerve which he haſtened by a forced march, re-croſſing the Danube at Riedlingen to Biberach, which place he reached in the afternoon of the 8th. The army took a poſition behind the Riſs. The enemy however ſtill had the advance, and already occupied Waldſee. On the 9th, the Auſtrian advanced poſts in front of the Riſs were vigorouſly attacked and driven in. General Kray, wiſhing to avoid engaging in a general affair, fell back at night to Ochſenhauſen. Every report of the enemy ſtated that he was ſtill marching by his right. This morning the army croſſed the Iller in two columns at Illerdiſſen; and near this place the troops had ſcarcely reached their ground when the enemy began a freſh attack on the left; at the ſame time a report was received, that a ſtrong column was on its march to Kempton. Every thing announced on the part of the enemy the intention of an attack. Gen. Kray therefore had determined to proceed to Ulm, where he will be joined by the corps of Gen. Staaal, conſiſting of 10 battalions and a large proportion of cavalry, beſides the ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians. The affair of this day, in which the Bavarians diſtinguiſhed themſelves much to the ſatisfaction of Gen. Kray, terminated in one of advanced poſts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

*Donauwerth, May* 13.

MY LORD,

I have much ſatisfaction in tranſmitting to your Lordſhip the incloſed Extract from the General Orders iſſued by the Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army on the 11th inſtant, bearing the moſt honourable teſtimony to the conduct of the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian troops in the ſervice of his Majeſty, commanded by Colonel Baron de Wreede, acting as Brigadier General.

Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of the exertions that have been made on this occaſion by their Serene Highneſs the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Wurtemberg, to put the Subſidiary Troops in a ſituation to take the field, to haſten their march towards the Auſtrian army, and in every reſpect to fulfil and make good the engagements they had ſeverally contracted with his Majeſty.

I am, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

*Extract from the General Orders of the Imperial and Royal Army in Germany.*

The Bavarian Troops diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much by their bravery and their ſteadineſs in the action of yeſterday, that I feel myſelf bound to give this public aſſurance to their Commander, Colonel Baron de Wreede, as well as to the Officers and the whole corps, not only that I am entirely ſatisfied with their conduct, but that I owe them my very beſt thanks, which I beg them to accept.

*Donauwerth, May* 13.

MY LORD,

I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip, that Gen. Kray having been attacked on the 11th inſt. on his march from Memmingen to Ulm, had repulſed the enemy, and driven him beyond Memmingen, where, in conſequence of this ſucceſs, he left a conſiderable corps under Gen. Merfelde, who is charged to keep open the communication with Prince Reuſs in the Voralberg.

The main army retired to Ulm, where it has effected its junction with the ſecond diviſion of the Bavarian Subſidiary Army, and with Gen. Starray.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Maj-ty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, 10th of April.*

I am happy to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips' information, that ſince I cloſed my letter of the 28th of March, five of the enemy's ſmall privateers have been taken, the Penſée, of four guns and 65 men, and the Sapajon, of ſix guns and 48 men, by the Sans Pareil; the Renard, of three guns and 15 men; and Conſolateur, of one gun and 36 men, by the Surinam; and the Perſeverance, of 16 guns and 87 men, by the Unité; the laſt of which threw her guns overboard during the chace.

ADMI-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 31.

*Extracts of Letters from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Minotaur, off Genoa, 3d and 9th of May.*

On the 29th ult. Gen. D'Ott communicated to me his intention of making a general attack on all sides of Genoa, and requested co-operation, and that we might settle the plan.

At three A. M. on the 30th, the attack began on the part of General D'Ott, by signal from St. Pierre d'Arena, on Quarto, St. Martino, and St. Christino, by Gen. Gottesheim, who pressed the enemy up to the walls near the shore, under cover of the fire of the Phœnix, Mondovi, Entreprenante, Victoire tender, launches, and boats of the squadron. The affair continued until night, when the Austrians retired, being unable to dislodge the enemy from the little fort of St. Martino, situated on a hill two miles from the sea.—Gen. D'Ott was most successful in seizing Due Fratelli by Escalade, and blocking up Diamonti. On the side of St. Martino, the French durst not follow the Austrians, in consequence of the well-directed fire of the squadron. It rained the whole day. Shells from the town fell amongst the ships. The French, however, on the same evening, attacked and repossessed themselves of all their former posts. It is reported they lost many men, as far as 1500.

On the 2d, the enemy made a desperate sortie on Lieut. Gen. D'Ott's centre at Sestri. They kept advancing in column to the muzzles of the cannon repeatedly for an hour, and did not retire till they lost 1200 men, of whom 20 Officers and 280 privates are prisoners.

On the 4th, I received a letter from the General, informing me that the French had retired to St. Espirito, and had sustained a considerable loss on the 2d at Louano. He says that he was indebted to the fire of the Phaeton, &c. and to the good management of Captain Morris.

On the 7th, two mortar-boats and two gun-boats arrived from Naples. The same day I heard from General Melas that the French had burnt their magazines at Alassio, and had retired to Port Maurice; and that Capt. Morris had seized 20 corn-vessels and a *dépot* of arms, and galled the enemy's rear through several miles of their retreat. Two of Massena's Staff were taken in a small boat near Albangua, in attempting to escape from Genoa.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith to Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Minotaur, off Genoa, May 10.*

SIR,

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of a letter received by me at a late hour last night, from his Excellency General Melas, which will convey to their Lordships the most satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Austrian arms, and of the retreat of the enemy's army from the Genoese territory.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

KEITH.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Head-quarters, Oneglia, May 8.*

MY LORD,

We have been very successful yesterday. The right wing of the army commanded by Gen. Elsnitz, who was on Monte Carro, attacked the enemy at Mochio delle Pietre, and succeeded so well, that at nine o'clock in the morning victory had declared in his favour. —The General of Division, Gravier, with a great number of Officers and 1500 Non commissioned Officers and privates, were made prisoners. The right of the enemy, informed of the defeat of its left, did not delay retreating from Capo di Berta. We have pursued him beyond Port Maurice. Fifteen pieces of cannon, of different sizes, have been taken from him along the coasts.

Our loss has not been considerable; but I regret the loss of Major-General Brentano, mortally wounded, and Major Colate killed. The corps of General Elsnitz is now at St. Bartholomeo: and General Goutroupp marches with his flying corps to Colla Ardente, and his van guard is already at Broglio, behind the Col de Tende. I wait for the reports of the patroles, who are in pursuit of the enemy, to make my final disposition. In the mean while I request your Excellency to accept the respect with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

MELAS.

*Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.*

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 31.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this morning received from Thomas Jackson, Esq. his Ma-

jesty's

jesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Turin, May 10.*

MY LORD,

I have the greatest satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that the intelligence which has arrived here of the further operations of the Austrians in the Riviere is highly favourable and important.

Two days ago advice was received of a successful attack of the Col de Tende on the 6th, which important post was carried by the bayonet, and the enemy was driven beyond Saorgio and Broglio, with the loss of four pieces of cannon. This affair made only a part of the plan of general attack, and was connected with the operations of the rest of the army in all the intermediate positions down to the sea shore. The result of these attacks is, that the enemy, being forced and driven from the positions of St. Esprit, and in every quarter, was retreating towards Nice.

In the official relation of these affairs, which has been published here, it is said that the British vessels which pursued the enemy on the coast, contributed greatly to accelerate their flight.

Yesterday morning official intelligence arrived here from the Head-quarters at Oneglia, the 7th, of the enemy having been again attacked that morning, and completely defeated, with the loss of 1500 prisoners, 40 Officers, and the General of Division Gravier, and 15 pieces of cannon. The Austrian General Brentano is said to be mortally wounded. In consequence of this affair, the whole Principality of Oneglia was evacuated, and the French are represented as retreating in the greatest disorder towards St. Remo. In these official relations much praise is bestowed on the Piedmontese Officers and Troops, who have much distinguished themselves.

The French have another position at Vintimille, on the Roia, but which it is not supposed they can maintain, and it is now believed that they will be driven beyond the Var in a few days.

We have nothing new from Genoa or Savona: these places still hold out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. JACKSON.

*Turin, May 12.*

MY LORD,

It is with infinite satisfaction that I can inform your Lordship of the entire evacuation of the Riviere of Genoa and the county of Nice, by the French troops under Suchet, the remains of which have passed the Var; and Nice, with its two castles, was yesterday occupied by the Imperial troops under the orders of General Knesevich.

Gen. Kaim, the Commander in Chief here, has this moment sent intelligence to the Government of this joyful event.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T JACKSON.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 3.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Minotaur, off Genoa, the 7th May.*

SIR,

You will be pleased to lay before their Lordships, the inclosed copy of a Letter from Captain Dixon, of his Majesty's ship Lion, to Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. containing a narrative of the circumstances attending the capture of the Guillaume Tell, and a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships on that occasion.

The honourable testimony borne by Capt. Dixon to the meritorious conduct of the Officers engaged with him in the pursuit and capture of this ship, cannot fail to attract their Lordships' attention, and ensure the honour of their countenance and support.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

KEITH.

*Lion, at Sea, off Cape Passero, 31st March.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, Cape Passero bearing N. ½ E. distant seven leagues, the French ship of war Le Guillaume Tell, of 86 guns and 1000 men, bearing the flag of Contre Amiral Decres, surrendered, after a most gallant and obstinate defence of three hours and a half, to his Majesty's ships Foudroyant, Lion, and Penelope.

To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you, that the signal rockets and cannonading from our batteries at Malta, the midnight preceding, with the favourable

vourable ſtrong ſoutherly gale, together with the darkneſs which ſucceeded the ſetting of the moon, convinced me the enemy's ſhips of war were attempting to effect an eſcape, and which was immediately aſcertained by that judicious and truly valuable Officer, Capt. Blackwood, of the Penelope, who had been ſtationed a few hours before between the Lion and Valette, for the purpoſe of obſerving cloſely the motions of the enemy; nearly at midnight an enemy's ſhip was deſcried by him, when the Minorca was ſent to inform me of it, giving chace himſelf, appriſing me by ſignal, that the ſtrange ſhips ſeen were hauled to the wind on the ſtarboard tack. I loſt not one moment in making the ſignal for the ſquadron to cut or ſlip, and directed Captain Miller, of the Minorca, to run down to the Foudroyant and Alexander with the intelligence, and to repeat the ſignal.

Under a preſs of canvas I gave chace until five A. M. ſolely guided by the cannonading of the Penelope; and, as a direction to the ſquadron, a rocket and blue light were ſhewn every half hour from the Lion. As the day broke, I found myſelf in gun-ſhot of the chace, and the Penelope within muſket-ſhot, raking her, the effects of whoſe well-directed fire during the night, had ſhot away her main and mizen top-maſts, and main-yard; the enemy appeared in great confuſion, being reduced to his head-ſails, going with the wind on the quarter.

The Lion was run cloſe alongſide; the yard-arms of both ſhips being juſt clear, when a deſtructive broadſide of three round ſhot in each gun was poured in, luffing up acroſs the bow, when the enemy's jib boom paſſed between the main and mizen ſhrouds; after a ſhort interval, I had the pleaſure to ſee the boom carried away, and the ſhips diſentangled, maintaining a poſition acroſs the bow, firing to great advantage.

I was not the leaſt ſolicitous either to board or be boarded, as the enemy appeared of immenſe bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of muſquetry, which, with the bow chaſes, ſhe could for a long time only uſe, I found it abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to keep from the broadſide of this ſhip; after being engaged about 50 minutes, the Foudroyant was ſeen under a preſs of canvas, and ſoon paſſed, hailing the enemy to ſtrike, which being declined, a very heavy fire from both ſhips, broadſide to broadſide, was moſt gallantly maintained, the Lion and Penelope frequently in ſituations to do great execution: in ſhort, Sir, after the hotteſt action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ſhip, oppoſed to thoſe of his Majeſty, and being totally diſmaſted, the French Admiral's flag and colours were ſtruck.

I have not language to expreſs the high ſenſe of obligation I feel myſelf under to Captain Blackwood, for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line of battle ſhips to the enemy, for the gallantry and ſpirit ſo highly conſpicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigates; to your diſcriminating judgment it is unneceſſary to remark, of what real value and importance ſuch an Officer muſt ever be conſidered to his Majeſty's ſervice: the termination of the battle muſt be attributed to the ſpirited fire of the Foudroyant, whoſe Captain, Sir Edward Berry, has juſtly added another laurel to the many he has gained during the war.

Captain Blackwood ſpeaks in very high terms of the active and gallant conduct of Captain Long of the Vincejo, during the night; and I beg to mention the ſervices of Captains Broughton and Miller.

The crippled condition of the Lion and Foudroyant made it neceſſary for me to direct Capt. Blackwood to take poſſeſſion of the enemy, take him in tow, and proceed to Syracuſe.

I received the greateſt poſſible aſſiſtance from Lieut. Joſeph Patey, Senior Officer of the Lion, and from Mr. Spence, the Maſter, who, together with the other Officers and ſhip's company, ſhewed the moſt determined gallantry.

Captains Sir Edward Berry and Blackwood have reported to me the ſame gallant and animated behaviour in the Officers and Crews of their reſpective ſhips.

I am ſorry to ſay that the three ſhips have ſuffered much in killed and wounded, and that the loſs of the enemy is prodigious, being upwards of 200.

I refer you to the incloſed Reports for further particulars as to the ſtate of his Majeſty's ſhips, and have the honour to remain Sir, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

P. S. The Guillaume Tell is of the largeſt dimenſions, and carries thirty-ſix pounders

pounders on the lower gun deck, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, twelve pounders on the quarter deck, and thirty-two pound carronades on the poop.

*A Return of the Number killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships as undermentioned, in Action with the Guillaume Tell, a French Ship of Eighty-four Guns, on the 30th of March.*

Foudroyant.—8 killed, 61 wounded.
Lion.—7 killed, 38 wounded.
Penelope.—2 killed—1 wounded.

*Officers killed or wounded.*

Foudroyant.—Captain Sir Edward Berry, Knight, slightly wounded, but did not quit the deck; Lieutenant J. A. Blow, wounded; Philip Bridge, Boatswain, ditto; Edward West, Midshipman, ditto; Granville Proby, Midshipman, ditto; Thomas Cole, Midshipman, ditto.

Lion.—Mr. Hugh Roberts, Midshipman, killed; Mr. Alexander Hood, Midshipman, wounded.

Penelope.—Mr. Damerel, Master, killed; Mr. Silthorpe, Midshipman, wounded.

(Signed) MANLEY DIXON.

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ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 7.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Lancaster, in Table Bay, the 3d of February, 1800.*

SIR—I send you herewith a letter I have received from Capt. Osborn, of his Majesty's ship the Tremendous, giving an account of the running on shore on the Isle of France, and destroying the Preneuse French National Frigate, and of some captures made during the cruize.

I am, Sir, &c.
ROGER CURTIS.

*Tremendous, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 3.*

SIR—I beg leave to inform you, that being off the Isle of France, in company with his Majesty's ship Adamant, on the 11th of December last, we chased a French frigate, which ran on shore on the West side of the river Tombeau, about three miles from Port Louis in that Island. After firing several broadsides at her, she cut away her masts; at seven P. M. the boats were sent to destroy her, under the command of Lieutenant Gray of the Adamant, assisted by Lieutenant Walker of that ship, Lieutenant Symes of the Tremendous, and Lieutenant Owen of the Marines, of the Adamant, who very handsomely requested to go upon that service. At half past nine the boats returned, bringing with them the Officers and some few of the men whom they found on board the frigate, which proved to be La Preneuse, of 44 guns and 300 men, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to which they had set fire in several places, and which shortly after blew up. The prompt and spirited manner in which this service was performed, under a very heavy fire from the batteries, reflects great honour on Lieut. Gray and the Officers and men under his command.

During our cruize the Adamant captured the Benjamin, a French sloop laden with coffee, from the Island of Bourbon, bound to the Isle of France, and the Bienfait, a French brig, laden with rice, for the same place; and the Tremendous captured the Neustra Senora del Carmen, a Spanish brig, laden with coffee, indigo, and bale goods, from the Isle of France to Rio de la Plata, all of which I am happy to inform you are arrived.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
J. OSBORN.

*Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White, &c.*

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Price, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Badger, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at St. Marcou the 31st of May.*

SIR—I beg leave to enclose you, for the information of their Lordships, a letter I received this day from Lieut Henry Richardson (1st), commanding his Majesty's hired cutter Rose (2d), giving me an account of his having captured Le Risque à Tout Republican privateer, carrying two four pounders with muiquetry, and 16 men, belonging to Cherbourg, Jacques Neel Captain; and I have sent the prisoners by the Champion cutter to Portsmouth.

I am, Sir, &c.
C. P. PRICE.

*His Majesty's Hired Cutter Rose, (2d), at Sea, May 31.*

SIR, In pursuance of your order of yesterday's date, I proceeded with his Majesty's Hired Cutter Rose (2d), under my

my command, the Dolphin Hired Cutter, Lieut. Jarrett, Commander, in company, for the purpose of examining the creeks and harbours of the enemy between Cape Barfleur and Cape La Hogue.

At half paſt four this morning obſerved a ſmall cutter to windward; the Dolphin making the ſignal of an enemy, ſhe immediately give chace, and in an hour captured her, Cape Barfleur S. E. diſtant about three or four leagues; found her to be Le Riſque à Tout French privateer, mounting two four-pounders, with muſquetry, 16 men, Jaques Neel, Captain, out ten hours from Cherbourg without making any capture.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. RICHARDSON (1ſt).

*Charles Pyndar Price, Eſq. Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop Badger, St. Marcou.*

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 7.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieut. Col. Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Head quarters, Ulm, May 22, 1800.*

MY LORD,

Since the army croſſed the Danube at this place on the 12th inſt. the enemy has not ventured to undertake any move of conſequence: in the night of the 18th he paſſed the Danube, in conſiderable force at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitred the poſition of the Auſtrians, on the heights above the town, which he found ſo formidable, that he recroſſed the Danube in the courſe of the night, and reſumed his poſition between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing.

The reſult of the different affairs of advanced poſts ſince the arrival of the army in its preſent poſition, has uniformly been to the advantage of the Auſtrians.

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DOWNING STREET, JUNE 8.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Right Hon. Lord Minto, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

VIENNA, MAY 28.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the Citadel of Savona ſurrendered on the 15th inſtant. The garriſon are priſoners of war. I have the honour to inclose the Extraordinary Court Gazette publiſhed on that occaſion.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPPLEMENT OF THE VIENNA GAZETTE, MAY 27.

By Capt. Salomon, of the regiment of Lattermann, who arrived here laſt night as Courier, Count Melas, General of Cavalry, has ſent intelligence from Nizza, dated the 17th inſt. that according to the report of Major-General Francis Count St. Julien, the enemy's General Buget, who defended the citadel of Savona, finding himſelf under the neceſſity of capitulating, on the 15th a Capitulation had immediately been concluded upon the following conditions:

The Garriſon of the enemy was to march out on the 16th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with the uſual honours, and as will be ſeen by the following Articles of Capitulation, to be marched as priſoners of war into the States of Upper Auſtria.

The General could not as yet ſpecify the ſtrength of the garriſon, nor the amount of the cannon and ammunition, and magazines of different ſorts in the citadel, as Major General Count St. Julien had delayed ſending an account of them until the enemy ſhall have evacuated the place.

Capt. Salomon has on this occaſion gained much reputation.

Gen. Melas mentions at the ſame time that the enemy's Generaliſſimo had made ſeveral attacks on the 13th in conſiderable force, on Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count Hohenzollern, at Durazzo, but had been repulſed by our troops.

The enemy's General of Diviſion, Soult, & Chief of Brigade, and many of the enemy, have been made priſoners of war in theſe attacks; and the General promiſes to forward, by the firſt opportunity, the particulars ſent him by the Field Marſhal Lieutenant.

## CAPITULATION

*Between the Imperial Royal General Count Saint Julien, Commander of the Troops blockading Savona, and the French General of Brigade Buget, Commander of the ſaid Citadel.*

ART. 1. The French Garriſon ſhall march out of the Citadel of Savona with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, drums beating and colours flying, and ſhall march the ſhorteſt way to France, without being made priſoners of

of war; and they ſhall be eſcorted by the Imperial Royal Troops to the firſt poſts of the French, and during their march they ſhall be ſupplied with the neceſſary ſubſiſtence.

ANS. The French Garriſon is to march to morrow afternoon, the 16th of May, at three o'clock, out of the Citadel, with the uſual honours of war, arms, baggage, drums beating and colours flying, but they ſhall lay down their arms upon the glacis, and become priſoners of war; they will be conveyed to the interior of Italy till the General in Chief of the Imperial army in Italy takes other meaſures on this point.

ADDITION TO THE FIRST ARTICLE.

The Officers of the Garriſon are to keep their ſwords or ſabres as well as their horſes and baggage, and the privates their knapſacks; all thoſe who are not amongſt the number of combatants ſhall have permiſſion, the French to return to France, and the Italians to their own country. The Surgeons are excepted; and whoever elſe belong to the ſervice of the ſick, who are to remain to take care of the ſick and wounded who may be unable to follow the Garriſon.

ART. 2. The Officers of the Garriſon ſhall be provided with the neceſſary means to convey their baggage and property with them.

ANS. Agreed.

ART. 3. The ſick and wounded ſhall be tranſported by ſea, and thoſe who cannot be removed ſhall remain in the hoſpitals of Savona, and ſhall be entitled to return to France after their recovery.

ANS. The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated with every attention that humanity requires; but after their recovery they ſhall remain priſoners of war.

ART. 4. The troops of Liguria (Genoa) ſhall be at liberty to follow the Garriſon to France, or to return to their own country without being moleſted in any way on that account.

ANS. Every one who belongs to the combatants of the Garriſon is included in the Anſwer given to the Firſt Article.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The Auſtrian Officers, who might be priſoners of war in the Citadel, are to be conſidered as exchanged as ſoon as the Imperial troops ſhall have taken poſſeſſion of the place. Immediately after the Capitulation is ſigned, the Hoſtages ſhall be exchanged, and the care of the Caſtle ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the Imperial troops

All plans and writings which have any relation to the place and its fortifications, as well as all cannon and ammunition, are to be delivered faithfully to thoſe who are ſent on the part of the Imperialiſts for that purpoſe.

FRANY Count ST. JULIEN,
Imperial Royal Major General.
BUGET, French General.

*Savona, May 15*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The Garriſon ſhall not be ſent to Germany, but be allowed to ſtay in Italy, and ſhall be amongſt the firſt offered to be exchanged.

ANS. The Garriſon of Savona ſhall only remain in Italy until a further deciſion of the Commander in Chief on this head is received, concerning their early exchange I ſhall intereſt myſelf perſonally.

(Signed) Count ST JULIEN.

*On the Walls of Savona, May 15*

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Minotaur, off Genoa, the 16th of May.*

SIR—You will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips with the reduction of the important fortreſs of Savona this day by famine, in conſequence of the vigilance and activity of his Majeſty's Officers, and thoſe of the King of Naples, whoſe boats have rowed guard during 14 nights with a perſeverance highly creditable to them all, particularly Capt. Downman of the Santa Dorotea, Capt. Settimo of the Neapolitan brig Stromboli, and Lieutenant Jackſon, acting Captain of his Majeſty's ſloop Camelion, to whoſe care the blockade of Savona has been more eſpecially committed. I have ſeen the terms propoſed, accepted them, and authorized Capt Downman to ſign the Capitulation (in conjunction with Major General Count St. Julien), in my abſence.

I underſtand the Garriſon conſiſted of about 800 men. A copy of the Articles of Capitulation, and Return of Military Stores, &c. ſhall be tranſmitted by the next opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

FROM

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Letters from Vienna appear to confirm the account of the renewal of hoſtilities in Egypt, reſpecting which the following particulars are given under the date of May 12.

"On the 12th inſtant an expreſs arrived from Conſtantinople, brought to the Turkiſh Ambaſſador here, with the unexpected intelligence of the war having recommenced in Egypt.—The departure of the French having met with many difficulties, the Captain Pacha not arriving at Alexandria with his fleet from Conſtantinople, and many of the French having been maſſacred in Egypt, General Kleber unexpectedly attacked, and totally defeated, the army of the Grand Vizier, on the 17th and 18th of March, at the moment when he was preparing for his ſolemn entry into Cairo with 20,000 men. The bloodſhed was terrible, particularly among the Turkiſh infantry, very few of whom eſcaped, the cavalry were leſs unfortunate, having effected their eſcape by fleeing to the camp of Osman Pacha, the Kiaga or Lieutenant of the Grand Vizier, who ſoon afterwards marched to Cairo, with a ſtrong body of troops, where he maſſacred ſeveral thouſand French, among whom were their learned men and members of the National Inſtitute. Theſe accounts were communicated by the Turkiſh Ambaſſador to the Foreign Miniſters. It is added, that Murad Bey had attacked and put to the ſword a diviſion of the French army, which had marched from Cairo for Alexandria, to embark for France, previouſly to the attack made by General Kleber on the army of the Grand Vizier, and to which he had been particularly inſtigated by that circumſtance."

The following particulars, reſpecting the late convention between General Kleber and the Grand Vizier, are not generally known, but, we believe, they may be depended upon.—The army of the Grand Vizier, when it left St. John d'Acre, conſiſted of nearly 80,000 men, collected from all the provinces of the Turkiſh empire, ill armed, badly ſupplied with ammunition or proviſions, and, in regard to diſcipline, a downright rabble. When they arrived before the fort of El Arich in the deſert, their proviſions were almoſt exhauſted, and a mutiny was hourly apprehended, in which it was feared that the Vizier, and the Engliſh troops (a few marines), would fall victims to the fury of this motley army. The Officer commanding the Britiſh troops made known to the Vizier what he had heard on the ſubject, but his communication was very coldly received: in conſequence of which, he threatened to withdraw his ſoldiers, if El Arich were not aſſaulted the next day. The Grand Vizier at laſt became ſenſible of his danger, and conſented to the attack, the ſucceſs of which appeaſed the clamours of the army, and gave them hopes of a ſpeedy termination of their ſufferings. The capitulation of Kleber ſoon afterwards followed, which fortunately prevented a ſtruggle with the French. From the deſcription of the Vizier's troops, we apprehended their immenſe numbers would make them fall an eaſier prey to their ſkilful antagoniſts. Syria has been ſo ravaged and deſolated, as to be unable to ſupply ſuch a multitude with proviſion; and if it is true that they have been defeated on the Egyptian ſide of the deſert (which muſt have been the caſe if they have been defeated at all) it is greatly to be feared their entire deſtruction is inevitable. It has been ſaid too (but this reſts ſolely on the credit of French accounts), that the Arabs, with the wreck of the Mameluke forces, had begun to ſhew ſymptoms of diſlike to the troops of the Grand Seignior. It is poſſible that the fraudulent cunning of the French may have turned this diſaffection to their own advantage, and thereby poſtponed, for a ſeaſon, the puniſhment ſo richly due to their crimes.

JUNE 5. Genoa ſurrendered to the Auſtrians and Engliſh. The French garriſon purchaſed their retreat to France by giving up all the priſoners which Maſſena had taken in the courſe of the campaign.

Maſſena was kept in ignorance of the ſituation of Bonaparte, who, it appears, when the laſt accounts came away, occupied the greater part of the Milaneſe, and his advanced guards had even croſſed the Po. No ſtrong citadel had however been taken; the ſituation of the enemy is, therefore, become doubly critical, on account of the ſurrender of Genoa.

## SURRENDER OF GENOA.

MASSENA, GENERAL IN CHIEF, TO THE CONSULS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*From the Head Quarters at Genoa, June 7.*

"CITIZENS CONSULS,

"I have the honour to addreſs to you the convention agreed on for the evacuation

tion of Genoa by the right wing of the French army.

"From the 5th of April, we have not received either from France or Corſica any ſuccours.

"From the 21ſt of May the inhabitants of Genoa have had no bread. The army received only ſix ounces, compoſed of a mixture half bran and half maiſe. For the laſt ten days the maiſe was replaced by cocoa, and the allowance diminiſhed to three ounces. The greater part of the horſes have been conſumed.

"The conventions which I have addreſſed to you were ſigned at eight o'clock in the evening.

"On the 25th the troops of the right wing began their march, with their arms, baggage, and ammunition, to rejoin the centre of the army, which on the 26th was at Alaſſio. To morrow I ſhall go there myſelf.

"Health and reſpect,

"MASSENA.

"The account will be brought you, as well as the eight ſtandards taken from the enemy, by my Aide-du-Camp."

Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, which were ſigned, on the 5th of June, by General Ott, Lord Keith, and General Maſſena.]

*Extract of a Letter from Vercelli, June 4.*

"The following, in a few words, is the ſtate of military affairs. Bard ſurrendered four days ago. The line of the Doria Baltea, from the left of the Po, as far as Placentia, is occupied by the French army, &c. The diviſion, which entered Mount St. Gothard, has had an engagement at Vareſcio, in which the Auſtrians were beaten. The whole army is now united, and amounts to 60,000 men. It marches to attack the enemy, who occupy a very long line from the right of the Po. There will be no means of retreat for Gen. Melas, if he permits the French to croſs the Po."

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 4.

THE celebration of this day, on which his Majeſty entered into his 63d year, commenced with the grandeſt ſight ever exhibited in Hyde Park. At ſix o'clock all the Volunteer Corps in London and its immediate vicinity, to the number of 12,000, were under arms, and aſſembled in the field before eight. Notwithſtanding the immenſe crowd of ſpectators, and their impatient curioſity, the ground was moſt excellently kept by the City Light Horſe, the London, Weſtminſter, and Surry Cavalry, who ſhewed the greateſt ſolicitude for the convenience and accommodation of the people, at the ſame time that they faithfully diſcharged their duty. His Majeſty, ever punctual to his appointment, arrived at nine, attended by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester; Prince William of Gloucester; Earls Harrington and Chatham; Lord Cathcart, and all the General Officers, &c. and then the review commenced. Although it poured a torrent of rain the whole time, the ſovereign, without even a great coat, equally expoſed as the meaneſt of his ſubjects. The only obſervable difference from his uſual conduct on ſimilar occaſions was, that as he paſſed the line, he did not keep his hat off quite ſo long as in fine weather. The formation of the line, and the various orders of the day, were executed with preciſion, and the firing, under every diſadvantage, was excellent. The evolutions ended about two. His Majeſty and the Princes returned to Buckingham Houſe; then all the corps filed off, after having endured a moſt ſoaking rain for upwards of eight hours.

13. The Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Hertfordſhire were reviewed by his Majeſty at Hatfield, the ſeat of the Marquis of Saliſbury. His Majeſty was attended by his whole family, Miniſters, &c. and moſt ſumptuouſly entertained by the Marquis. The Volunteers conſiſted of upwards of 1500, all whom the Marquis hoſpitably dined. The following is the return of the proviſions provided—80 hogs, and as many rounds of beef—100 joints of veal—100 legs of lamb—100 tongues—100 meat pies—25 edge-bones of beef—25 rumps of beef roaſted—100 joints of mutton—25 briſkets—71 diſhes of other roaſt beef—100 gooſeberry-pies, beſides very ſumptuous covers at the tables of the King, the Cabinet Miniſters, &c.—For the country people, there were killed at the Saliſbury arms, three bullocks, ſixteen ſheep, and twenty-five lambs. The expence is eſtimated at 3000l.

MR. COOPER.—From the Philadelphia Gazettes of April laſt it appears, that

that Mr. Cooper, the Counſellor, formerly of Manchester, has been arraigned and tried for ſedition. The Indictment conſiſted of the following paſſages, publiſhed in hand-bills, ſigned by Mr. Cooper:—1ſt, That the Preſident did not poſſeſs ſufficient capacity to fulfil the duties of his office. 2d, That he had created a *permanent navy*. 3d, That a *ſtanding army* had been created under his immediate auſpices; and, 4th, That he had interfered in the judiciary of the United States, and cauſed Jonathan Robbins to be delivered over for execution to an unrelenting military tribunal.

Mr. Cooper read numerous paſſages in his defence, and continued reading until exhauſted, and unable to proceed. The Jury in a few minutes returned their verdict—*Guilty*. The Court then allowed Mr. C three days to prepare any thing he could offer in extenuation. On the appointed day he was ſentenced to pay a fine of 400 dollars, to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment, and to enter into bonds for his good behaviour for one year, himſelf in the ſum of 1000 dollars, and two ſureties in 500 dollars each.

THE WILLIAM TELL, FRENCH MAN OF WAR.—The following minute particulars, reſpecting the capture of this ſhip, are given in a letter, dated Syracuſe, Foudroyant, April 2, 1800.

"March 30, 1800, Sir Edward Berry, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Foudroyant, of 80 guns, after having landed Lord Nelſon ill in Sicily, came up with the Guillaume Tell, French ſhip, of 84 guns; and laying the Foudroyant alongſide ſo cloſe that her ſpare anchor was but juſt clear of Guillaume Tell's mizen chains, hailed her Commander, Admiral Dacres, and ordered him to ſtrike; the French Admiral anſwered by brandiſhing a ſword over his head, and then diſcharged a muſquet at Sir Edward Berry; this was followed by a broadſide, which nearly unrigged the Foudroyant, whoſe guns, however, being prepared with three round ſhots in each, ſhe poured a moſt tremendous and effectual diſcharge, craſhing through and through the enemy, (deſcribed as a perfect chord of harmony in the ears of our tars, who were in their turn a little expoſed,) but ſhe fired another freſh broadſide, when down came Guillaume Tell's main and mizen maſts, at the ſame time the Foudroyant's foretop-maſt, gib boom, ſprit-ſail, maintop-ſail-yard, ſtay-ſails, fore ſail, and main-ſail, all in tatters. It was difficult in this ſituation to get the ſhip to fall off, ſo as to maintain her poſition, the combatants therefore ſeparated for a few minutes, when Sir Edward Berry called his men from the main-deck, and cutting away parts of the wreck, got the ſhip once more under command, that is, obedient to her helm and manageable, and again cloſe alongſide her determined opponent, who nailed his colours to the ſtump of the maſt, and diſplayed his flag on a pole over them. Sir Edward then commenced again a moſt heavy and well-directed fire, his men having now got into a ſyſtem of firing every gun two or three times in a minute, regularly going through the exerciſe; muſquetry was occaſionally uſed when the ſhip was very near on board the Guillaume Tell, but latterly the mizen-maſt being almoſt in two, Sir Edward called the marines from the poop and put them to the great guns, by which many lives were certainly ſaved. At a few minutes paſt eight, the Guillaume Tell's fore maſt was ſhot away, and becoming a mere log, ſhe ſtruck her colours.

"The Foudroyant, in this engagement, expended 162 barrels of powder, 1200 thirty-two pound ſhot, 1240 twenty pound ditto, 800 eighteen pound ditto, and 200 twelve pound ditto. Although much damaged, ſhe was within a very ſhort period in readineſs for ſea."

## MARRIAGES.

THOMAS STARPS, jun. eſq. of Farnham, Hants, to Miſs Eliz. Parker, youngeſt daughter of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anſon, of the light dragoons, to Miſs Hamilton, of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neville, to Miſs J. Priddle.

James Langham, Eſq. to Miſs Burdett, eldeſt daughter of Sir Francis Burdett.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards, to Lady Charlotte Primroſe, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Roſeberry.

Charles Payne Crawfurd, Eſq. of St. Hill, Suſſex, to Miſs Proby.

Arthur Forbes, Eſq. of Culloden, to Miſs Cumming, daughter of Sir John Cumming.

Captain Harcourt, of the 20th regiment, to Miſs Harcourt.

Cecil

Cecil Foreſter, Eſq. of Roſs Hall, in Shropſhire, M P to Lady Katherine Mary Manners, youngeſt ſiſter to the Duke of Rutland.

Richard James Lawrence O'Conner, eſq. captain of the royal navy, to Miſs Mary Ann Vincent.

# MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 1.

Lately. James Cook, of Seaford, Suſſex. He had ſerved his country forty years under Lord Howe and other naval heroes.

2 William Ayton, eſq of Macclesfield, ſon of the late Mr. Ayton, banker.

20. At Kerſe Houſe, John Edmondſtone, eſq of Cambuſwallace.

21. At Mowthorp, near Malton, Yorkſhire, aged 25 years, Markenfield Kirby, eſq. late captain of the 85th regiment.

24. Dr. Pearſon, at Windſor, in his 65th year

At Powder Hall, near Edinburgh, Sir John Hunter Blair, of Dunſkey and Robertland, bart.

25. Mrs. Susan Towry, the wife of G. P Towry, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the victualling office.

Henry Cort, eſq of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

Mr. W Field, of Yeal, florift, ſuddenly, while walking in his garden. His death ſo affected his wife, that ſhe died in nineteen days after

26. Benjamin Kerton, eſq. aged 83 years He formerly kept a tavern in Whitechapel: then became a wine merchant in the Minories, and went very largely into the trade of exporting porter By his induſtry and frugality he had accumulated a fortune of [illegible] of as the following particulars will ſhew —He has left no immediate deſcendant, but one grandſon, who was but little in his favour.

AMOUNT OF ASSETS

| | £. |
|---|---|
| In Bank ſtock | 20,000 |
| India ſtock | 10,000 |
| Three per cent. conſols | 60,500 |
| Five per cents. | 70,000 |
| Four per cents. | 37,150 |
| New Five per cents. | 45,000 |
| Reduced | 58,921 |

Beſides an eſtates of about 600l. per annum.

BEQUESTS.

| | £. |
|---|---|
| To John Cores | 30 000 |
| Mr Ird, executor | 2,000 |
| Mr Baldwin, ditto | 2,000 |
| Mr Watts, ditto | 2,000 |
| Mr Holford, ditto | 2,000 |
| Mr Usher | 2,000 |
| The Chamberlain at London | 1 000 |
| Alderman Harley | 1,000 |
| Mr. Wall | 500 |
| Mr. Waley | 1,000 |
| Mr. Vaughan | 2,000 |
| Smith (the grandſon) per annum | 800 |
| The Vintners Company | 4,000 |
| The Blind Charity of Chriſt's | 20,000 |
| Chriſt's Hoſpital | 5 000 |
| Bartholomew's | 5 000 |
| Bethlem and Bridewell | 5,000 |
| Lying-in Hoſpital | 2,000 |
| Philanthropic | 1,500 |
| Aſylum | 1,500 |
| Founding | 1,500 |

With remainder to Mr. Dav. Pike Watts, reſiduary legatee.

Mrs. Coke, wife of Thomas William Coke, eſq of Holkham, M. P. for Norfolk, and ſiſter to Lord Shireborne.

Henry Bodicoate, eſq. of Bridewell Precinct.

Lately, in the iſland of Jerſey, J. R T. Hulke, eſq of Granſden, Huntingdonſhire.

Lately, at Exeter, Samuel Codrington, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law

28. At Bath, Mr. Adam Gordon, of Lime-ſtreet, London.

Mr. Robinſon, aged 69, one of the poor knights of Windſor

Charles Welch, eſq of Worceſterſhire.

John Hooper, eſq of Walcot.

29 Robert Nicholſon, eſq. at Loam pit-hill, Kent.

Mr. Myles Atkinſon, woollen draper, in St. Paul's-church-yard, in his 57th year

At Everly, the Rev. Edward Pollitt, rector of Milſtone and Bricklehampton, Wilts, aged 65.

30. At Egham, Surrey, Cranby Thomas Kerby, eſq ſerjeant at law, in his 61ſt year. He was one of the police magiſtrates.

William Anderſey, eſq of Stoke Park, near Guildford

Lately, at Stanton Bernard, Wilts, the Rev Francis Rogers, rector of Heddington, near Devizes.

Lately, at Hornclyffe William Alder, eſq. juſtice of peace of the county of Durham

Lately, Richard Mackilwraith, eſq. of Aſhley, in Yorkſhire,

JUNE 2 Mrs. Elizabeth Sarſbury, widow of John Sarſbury, of Mereland, in the county of Hants.

3 Sir Geoffrey Webſter, of Battle Abbey, in

in the county of Suffex, bart. In a fit of phrenzy, he put an end to his life by a piſtol

Mr William Routh, printer and proprietor of Farley's Briſtol.

At Lochletter in Urquhart, near Inverneſs, Patrick Grant, eſq. aged 77.

4 In Bedford ſquare, Sir Francis Buller, bart. one of the judges of the common pleas, in his 55th year

At Caſverley, in Devonſhire, David Nagle, eſq of Ballygriffin, in the county of Cork, Ireland

At Huntingdon, Mrs Anne Ferrar.

Lately, Thomas Ker, eſq Quebec-ſquare.

6 At Bath, James Royd, eſq. of Mabus, Carmarthenſhire

At Peterborough, the Rev William Drury Stocles, late fellow and tutor of Pembroke Hall, where he proceeded B A 1778, and M. A 1781 He was rector of Polebrooke, in Northamptonſhire, and minor canon of Peterborough cathedral.

7 The Right Hon. Henry Willoughby, Lord Middleton of Middleton, and a Baronet. He was born December 19, 1726; ſucceeded his couſin Thomas, the late lord, January 19, 1781. He married, December 25, 1756 Dorothy, daughter and coheir of George Cartwright, of Offington, in Nottinghamſhire, by whom he had ſeveral children

Mr. Jacobs, jun attorney at law at Briſtol, aged 26 years

8 At Chriſt Church, Hampſhire, the Right Hon Lady Bayot

At Edmonton, Freelove Johnſon, eſq.

Miſs Cromwell, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Cranwell, of Abbot Ripton, in the county of Huntingdon.

9 In ſouth Audley-ſtreet, Grpſvenor-ſquare, Captain Thomas Parr, of the royal navy.

Lately Iſaac Pratt, eſq. formerly of Henwick, near Worceſter.

10 William Fallon, eſq Hatton Garden.

11 Mr Samuel Ireland.

At Cheltenham, George Ramſay, eſq late of Bath.

At Landidown Creſcent Bath, in his 86th year Thomas Coward, eſq late of Spargrove, Somerſetſhire

12 In Old Burlington ſtreet, in his 75th year, the Right Hon Lord Bradford His Lordſhip, then Sir Henry Bridgeman, bart. was created a peer Aug 3 1794.

At Newberry H F Brooke of Briſtol.

13 At Thetford, Stephen Helder, ſenior, in the 98th year of his age.

14. John Cranke, eſq. of Peterſham, near Richmond, Surrey, in his 79th year.

Lately, the Rev William Bagſhaw Stevens, vicar of Kingeſbury Warwickſhire, and fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford He was Demy of Magdalen College, where he took the degree of M A June 2, 1779. He was the author of "Poems conſiſting of Indian Odes and Miſcellaneous Pieces," 4to. 1775, and "Poems," 4to 1782.

Lately, the Rev. Henry Gould, D.D. one of the miniſters of Wimbourne Minſter, and rector of Shroton and Cann, in the county of Dorſet, aged 75.

15. At Putney hill, Surrey, Godſchall Johnſon, eſq.

At Moor place, Lambeth-road, Mr. C. G. Rancken, of Baſing lane, merchant

Lately, the Rev. Richard Aſhton, D D. warder of the Collegiate Church in Manchester, and rector of Middleton, Lancaſhire.

16. Peter Brown, eſq Upper Tooting, Surrey.

Lately, in his 66th year, Mr Thos Goodhill, of York. Although born both deaf and dumb, he could write and read writing, was an adept at card playing, and in his youth was a good ſhot.

17. At Sunbury, Thomas Furnell, eſq.

18 Mr. Thomas Whittel, clerk to the ſitting aldermen, Guildhall, deputy regiſter of the lord mayor's court, and clerk to the muſicians and bowyer company

19. At Old Brompton, Middleſex, Mr. Hanbury Potter, formerly one of his Majeſty's meſſengers in ordinary, and late one of the poor knights of Windſor.

John Colhour, eſq.

Mr. Thomas Cabe Davis, late of Fiſh ſtreet-hill, batter

21 William Roſanquet, eſq of Upper Harley-ſtreet, in his 43d year. His death was owing to a fall from the window of a room on the evening of the 18th, where a balcony had been and which he had forgotten was taken away for the purpoſe of repairs The conſequence was a diſlocation of the ſpinal vertebræ of the back.

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DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 17. At Gottingen, Chriſtopher Girtanner, author of ſeveral phyſical, chemical, and political works.

OCT. 1799. At Cannanore, in India, Major-General James Hartley, commanding officer of the king's and company's troops on the coaſt of Malabar.

MAY 18. Field Marſhal Suworow, at Peterſburgh (See Vol. XXXVI. of the European Magazine.)

BUNNEY & GOLD,
Shoe lane, Fleet-ſtreet, London.

# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1800

| Days | Bank Stock | 4 per Ct. Reduc. | 3 per Ct. Consols | 4 per Ct. Scrip | 4 per Ct. Consols | New 3 per Ct. | Long Ann. | Short Ann. | S. Sea Stock | Old Ann. | New Ann. | 3 per Ct. 1751. | India Stock. | India Scrip. | India Bonds. | New Navy | Exche Bills. | English Lott. Tick. | Irish Ditto. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 161 1/2 | 63 | | | 80 7/8 | 98 1/4 | 18 5/8 | 5 11-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 161 1/2 | 63 1/8 | | | 81 | 98 1/2 | 18 5/8 | 5 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | 63 1/8 | | | 81 1/8 | | 18 11-16 | 5 11-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | 63 1/8 | | | 81 1/8 | | 18 11-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 63 1/8 | | | 81 1/8 | | 18 11-16 | 5 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 161 1/2 | 63 | | | 81 1/4 | | 18 5/8 | 5 11-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 161 | 63 | | | 81 1/4 | | 18 5/8 | 5 11-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | 62 7/8 | | | 81 1/4 | | 18 5/8 | 5 11-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | 62 7/8 | | | 81 1/4 | | 18 9-16 | 5 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | 62 7/8 | | | 81 1/4 | | 18 5/8 | 5 11-16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 160 1/2 | 62 7/8 | | | 81 1/8 | | 18 11-16 | 5 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 161 1/2 | 62 7/8 | | | 81 | | 18 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 161 1/2 | 62 3/4 | | | 81 | | 18 9-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | 62 3/4 | | | 81 | | 18 9 16 | 5 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | 62 3/4 | | | 81 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 160 1/4 | 62 5/8 | | | 81 | | 18 9 16 | 5 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 161 1/2 | 63 | | | 81 | | 18 5/8 | 5 5/8 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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A LIST

# A

# LIST

## OF

# BANKRUPTS.

## FROM

## December 24, 1799, to June 24, 1800.

### A.

APPLEYARD, Tobias, Leeds, Yorkshire, common brewer, Dec. 28.
Allen, Reubin, High Wycomb, Bucks, carrier, Jan. 25.
Anderson, Charles, Grosvenor-mews, Grosvenor-square, hackneyman, Feb. 4.
Adcock, Benjamin, Syston, Leicestershire, victualler, Feb. 25
Ashburner, John, late of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, March 8.
Apted, John, Croydon, Surry, shopkeeper, March 22.
Allen, Thomas, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 12.
Allen, Arthur Chichester, Ironmonger-lane, London, merchant, May 6.
Anstee, William, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, straw-hat manufacturer, June 14.
Anderson, Alexander, and Robertson, David, Colemin-street, London, merchants, June 14.
Ash, Edward, Martock, Somersetshire, shopkeeper, June 24.

### B.

Bridges, Theophilus, Colchester, Essex, innkeeper, Jan. 14.
Burgis, Thomas, Great Tey, Essex, gardiner, Jan. 25.
Burford, John, Holborn-bridge, linen-draper, Jan. 25.
Brewer, William, Bristol, tea-dealer, Feb. 1.
Barry, John, Orchard-street, Portman-square, haberdasher, Feb. 4.
Bonney, William, Liverpool, soap boiler and tallow chandler, Feb. 13.
Booty, William, Hepworth, Suffolk, jobber and seed merchant, Feb. 8.
Bamber, William, Chorley, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, Feb. 8.
Buchannan, John, Sherborne-lane, merchant, Feb. 18.

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Barratt, John, of King ſtreet, Moorfields, cabinet-maker, Feb. 18.
Barnett, James, Falmouth, mariner, Feb. 18.
Blyth, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, Feb. 18.
Bridge, John, Lench-Fould, Rofendale, Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 22.
Bury, John, and Burgis, Samuel, of Manchester, factors, Feb. 25.
Bone, Nathaniel, Strand, baker, March 1.
Burton, Robert, Ivy-lane, Newgate-ſtreet, bookbinder, March 1.
Brodie, Hugh, Falcon-ſquare, hardwareman, March 4.
Bale, John, and Packharois, Richard, Manchester, cotton-ſpinners, March 8.
Brown, James, Manchester, meſſenger, March 15.
Bate, James, Stourbridge, Worceſterſhire, draper, March 15.
Barnett, John, and Naden, John, Stockport, Cheſter, cotton-ſpinners, March 15.
Boyd, Walter, Benfield, Paul, and Drummond, James, London, merchants, March 25.
Bullivant, Abraham, Solihull, Warwickſhire, victualler, April 5.
Bate, James, Manchester, corn-dealer, April 8.
Brown, William, Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, miller, April 26.
Blake, Matthew Hammond, London, baker, April 26.
Bradley, Joſeph, Shaw-Bank, near Affpenney, Derbyſhire, cotton-manufacturer, April 29.
Bartlett, William, Portpool-lane, Middleſex, tallow-chandler, April 29.
Bourne, Samuel, Spalding, Lincolnſhire, draper, May 3.
Bache, Paul, and Bache, Andrew, of Bafinghall-ſtreet, merchants, May 3.
Beanlands, William, and Beanlands, Benjamin, Bradford, Yorkſhire, woolſtaplers, May 3.
Burleigh, Joſeph, of Wakefield, Yorkſhire, grocer, May 10.
Benjamin, Abraham, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn, merchant, May 17.
Booth, Charles, Aſton, Warwickſhire, dyer, May 17.
Burge William, Southampton, Hants, butcher, May 17.
Burch, William, Clapton, Middleſex, cheeſemonger, May 20.
Bird, John, Wells, Somerſetſhire, victualler, May 20.
Bennett, Thomas, Butcherhall-lane, London, painter and glazier, May 27.
Berthoud, Henry, Adam's Court, Old Broad-ſtreet, London, merchant, May 31.
Brice, James, Frowbridge, Wiltſhire, clothier, June 10.
Bell, William, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, flour-factor, June 14.
Ball, James Belcher, the younger, Kenſington, bottle-maker, June 24.
Boden, Thomas, Manchester, bookſeller, June 28.


C


Collier, William, Reading, Berks, carpenter, Jan 4.
Croft, Lawrence, St James's Street, paſtry-cook, Jan. 21.
Clementſon, William, Noble-ſtreet, warehouſeman, Jan. 25.
Cooper, Joſeph, Wild court, St. Giles's in the Fields, painter, Jan. 28.
Clowes, John, Blackrod, Lancaſhire, miller, manufacturer, Jan. 28.
Cullen, Michael, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 1.
Clampit, Joſeph, Liverpool, ſhopman, Feb. 4.
Cook, Joſeph, Ringwood, Hants, clothier, Feb. 4.
Clark, John, Pancras-lane, London, tailor, Feb. 8.
Cutler, Michael, Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, woollen-draper, Feb. 15.
Cole, John, Northawton, Bedfordſhire, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 15.
Chadwick, John, Capſtinfold, within Cattleton, Rochdale, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 22.
Clark, Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 22.
Crighton, William, late of Great St. Helens, merchant, Feb. 25.
Coy, William, New Sarum, Wilts, dealer, Feb. 25
Crabb, Richard, Moolton, North Chelfey, Somerſetſhire, dealer, Feb. 29.
Clegg, John, and Cain, John, Lancaſhire, grocers, March 8.
Crosby, John, Bath, coach-maſter, March 8.
Chiltern, John, Reading, Berks, vintner, March 8.
Clegg, Joſeph, Lyman, Cheſter, cotton-manufacturer, March 11.
Chamberlayne, Thomas, Gwynne's Buildings, City road, coach-maker, March 15.
Carr, William Peacock, Kingſton upon-Thames, Surry, ſhopkeeper, March 29
Carre, Robert Buſfil, St George's in the Eaſt, merchant, March 29.
Cole, Edward, Exeter, tailor, April 5.


Cooper,

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Cooper, James, Epſom Surry, brewer, April 8.
Child, Eleanor, South-ſtreet, St. Luke's, Middleſex, dealer, April 12.
Corri, Dominico, Haymarket, muſical-inſtrument-maker, April 19.
Clearſon, Samuel, Strand, carver and gilder, April 29.
Cooper, John, Chorley, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer, April 26.
Collins, William, Briſtol, brandy-merchant, May 10.
Clarke, Joſeph Charles, South Mims, Middleſex, innholder, May 17.
Carden, William, Briſtol, merchant, May 22.
Croſsley, Charles, Warrington, innkeeper, June

D.

Denton, Thomas, Haycroft, Hyde-park, Yorkſhire, dealer, Dec. 31.
Douglas, James, New ſtreet, Bread-ſtreet, ſcrivener, Jan. 18.
Drury, Thomas, and Gilbert, Richard, of Bread-ſtreet, London, ribbon-weavers, Jan. 28.
De St. Croix, Nicolas, Homerton, Middleſex, ſchoolmaſter, Jan. 28.
Davis, Thomas, Briſtol, cheeſemonger, Jan. 28.
Da Ponte, Lorenzo, of Pall-Mall, priest, Feb. 22.
Doughty, Thomas, Market-Raiſin, Lincolnſhire, innholder, March 4.
Dicker, Peter, Briſtol, ſoap-boiler, March 8.
Daviet, William, Hereford, grocer, April 5.
Drakeford, John, Birmingham, patten-tye cutter, April 8.
Darwin, William, Haymarket, hackneyman, May 10.
Dalby, John, Sam's Mill, Bradford, Yorkſhire, corn-dealer, May 10.
Danſie, Sarah, Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent-garden, tavern-keeper, May 10.
Darby, Benjamin, Bradford, Yorkſhire, corn-factor, May 17.
Davis, Oliver, Vine-ſtreet, St. Martin in the Fields, brewer, May 31.
Dye, William, Great Yarmouth, ſhip-builder, May 31.
Devis, Arthur William, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, portrait-painter, June 3.
Dye, William, Great Yarmouth, ſhip-builder, June 3.

E.

Edwards, John Pully, and Purl, William, Red-Lion-ſtreet, near St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, corn-factors, Jan. 18.
Edwards, Thomas, Foxe-ſtreet, Limehouſe, victualler, Jan. 25.
Egleton, Stephen, Leonard-ſtreet, Shoreditch, paper-hanger and ſtationer, Feb. 1.
Ellis, Henry, Vedweg, in Penmachno, and Hughes, Henry, Pwylon, Llanrochwyn, Caernarvonſhire, hauſe-dealers, Feb. 22.
Ellis, Edward, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper, April 29.
Edwards, John, Caſtle-court, Lawrence-lane, merchant, May
Ellis, Benjamin, Cheſter, hardwareman, May 17.
Edwards, John, Kenſington, tailor, May 31.
Evans, Jonathan, Exeter, dealer, June 7.
Elderſhaw, John, late of Derby, dealer, June 21.
Leland, William, Heſlington-Field, Yorkſhire, miller, June 24

Fowle, Sylveſter, otherwiſe Silvan, Weſt-Raindam, Norfolk, miller and baker, Dec. 28.
Finlay, Amelia, Caſtle ſtreet, Oxford-road, linen-draper, Jan. 25.
Ffitch, John, Elbow-lane, Dowgate-hill, wine and brandy merchant, Jan. 25.
Fallen, Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 28.
Foy, George, late of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Stepney, money-ſcrivener, March 1.
Foſter, Iſaac, Bartlett's-Buildings Paſſage, merchant, March 8
Farrer, Robert, Holbech, Leeds, Yorkſhire, linen-draper, March 15.
Fowler, John, Foſter-lane, warehouſeman, April 29.
Fay, Elizabeth, Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, merchant, April 29.


Fagg,

Fagg, Benjamin, High Holborn, Middlesex, saddler, May 10.
Frost, John, Hedon, Yorkshire, tanner, May 13.
Freethy, John, Strand, jeweller, May 31.
Frome, John Packer, St. Stephen, Walbrook, London, merchant, June 17.
Federici, Vincent, Sloane-street, Chelsea, book and music seller, June 17.
Field, George, late of the Minories, linen-draper, June 21.
Foster, Edward, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer, June 24.
French, David, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, mercer and draper, June 24.

Graham, William Preston, Bread street, Cheapside, merchant, Jan. 11.
Glover, William and Williams, Richard, Barmouth, Caernarvonshire, dealers, Jan. 14.
Groom, John, Chiswell-street, stable-keeper, Jan. 21.
Goldsmith, Lewis, Thavies-inn, Holborn, merchant, Jan. 21.
Griffiths, Vaughan, Paternoster-row, printer, Jan. 25.
Giles, John, Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, woolstapler, Feb. 7.
Green, John, the elder, late of Chorley, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer, Feb 22
Green, John, Hunslet, Leeds, Yorkshire, maltster and common brewer, March 4.
Gevers, William, Mount-row, Pentonville, fishmonger, March 4.
Gell, William Salisbury, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, shopkeeper, March 8.
Gill, Richard, Holy Trinity, Exeter, timber-merchant, March 22.
Gallarini, John, Panton street, Haymarket, fervesser, March 25.
Green, Richard, Olney, Buckinghamshire, lace-merchant, April 1.
Greaves, John, Pudsey, Yorkshire, and Dutton, Joseph, Farsley, Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants, April 19.
Gearing, William, Water-lane, Fleet-street, innholder, April 26.
Greaves, Joseph, the elder, Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, insurance-broker, May 3.
Godwin, John, Nailsea, Somersetshire, dealer, May 7.
Greenly, William, St. Martin, Hereford, hop-merchant, June 10.
Guy, William, Little Bell-alley, Coleman-street, London, victualler, June 17.
Green, John, late of New Malton, Yorkshire, confectioner, June 21.

H.

Hill, Peter, Piccadilly, upholsterer, Dec. 28. Superseded April 19.
Howell, Richard, Pancras-lane, Queen street, Cheapside, Jan. 25.
Hilder, George, Bocking, Essex, shopkeeper, Jan 25.
Haddon, Samuel, Oxford-street, haberdasher, Feb. 4.
Hemingway, James, Royton, Lancashire, innkeeper, Feb. 8.
Hart, Richard, of Coppull, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 18.
Harding, Samuel, late of Ludlow, Shropshire, linen-draper, Feb. 25.
Hanmer, Thomas, the younger, late of Bristol, grocer, March 2.
Hunt, John, Bath, shoemaker, March 12.
Hobson, Joseph, Thurstonland, Yorkshire, tanner, March 20.
Howard, John, Turton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, March 29.
Horrocks, Christopher, and Horrocks, William, Preston, Lancashire, whitsters, March 29.
Hollingworth, John, Leeds, Yorkshire, linen-draper, April 15.
Horne, Crichton, Portland street, Ratcliff-highway, glass-maker, April 22.
Harrison, Thomas, Kidder, Arthur, and Kidder, John, Croydon, Surry, callico-printers, April 26.
Heap, William, and Burden, Thomas, Manchester, dealers in cotton twist and weft, May 10.
Howard, John, Burnham, Norfolk, innkeeper, May 13.
Higson, James, and Taylor, Thomas, Liverpool, linen-drapers, May 13.
Holloway, Daniel, Aylesbury, Bucks, innholder, May 24.
Hobson, John, Moorgate, leatherthong, Almonsbury, Yorkshire, dealer, May 31.
Hookway, Walter, St. John-street, Middlesex, baker, May 31
Hawkins, James, the elder, and Hawkins, James, the younger, Rotherhithe-wall, Surry, boat-builders, June 3.
Hayes, John Middleton, Ludlow, Shropshire, woollen draper, June 14.
Hansard, Providence, Bristol, baker and feedsman, June 14.

Higgins,

Higgins, Samuel, Strand, pocket-book-maker, June 21.
Holland, John, Nottingham, butcher, June 24.
Hudſon, Joſhua, Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, clothier, June 24.

Johnſon, John, Oxford, grocer, Jan. 28.
Jones, John, Lognor-Forge, Salop, iron-maker, Feb. 1.
Joſeph, Lyon, Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, jeweller, Feb. 1.
Jackſon, Daniel, Charles-ſtreet, Southwark, needle-maker, Feb 11.
Jenkins, James, Watling-ſtreet, and Redaway, William, Manchester, warehouſemen, March 4. Superſeded June 21.
Jackſon, John Willis, Liverpool, druggiſt, March 22.
Johnſon, Nathaniel, Henfield, Suſſex, ſhopkeeper, March 25.
Jettley, Joſhua, and Hucks, John, Leeds, ſpirit-merchants, March 25.
Johnſon, Mary, and Johnſon, William, Angmering, Suſſex, ſhopkeepers, March 29.
Irwin, James, Red-Croſs-ſtreet, Southwark, brewer, April 19.
James, Suſannah, Bloomſbury-place, Middleſex, boarding-ſchool-miſtreſs, April 26.
Jeffery, William, Armley, Yorkſhire, ſhopkeeper, April 26.
Jones, Thomas, Charlton, Teddington, Middleſex, timber-merchant, April 29.
James, John, Old Burlington-ſtreet, St. James's, Weſtminſter, tailor, May 3.
James, William, Briſtol, money-ſcrivener, May 13.
Jeſſe, Robert, Briſtol, ſcrivener, May 20.
Jones, Daniel, Pontypool, Monmouthſhire, draper, May 27.
Jacobs, Iſaac, Liverpool, hardwareman, May 27.

K.

Kirkman, John, Kirkdale, Lancaſhire, merchant, Jan. 21.
Kenyon, James, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 25.
Knowles, Peter, Manchester, alehouſe-keeper, Feb. 8.
Kavana, Michael, Liverpool, ſhoemaker, Feb. 18.
Kilborn, Francis, Deſborough, Northamptonſhire, dealer, March 8.
Kenyon, James, and Baines, Joſeph, Liverpool, ſoap-boilers, March 29.
Kerſhaw, James, and Kerſhaw, Joſeph, Manchester, cotton-merchants, April 12.
Kirke, George, and Ford, John, Grocers-hall Court, merchants, April 26.
Kemp, Samuel, St. Catharine's Street, Tower-hill, Middleſex, cheeſemonger, May 24.
King, Edward, London, merchant, May 31.

L.

Long, John, Portſea, Hants, mariner, Jan. 21.
Le Lievre, Armand, Finch-lane, merchant, Jan. 25.
Long, Gainsford, Maldan, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 1.
Lowe, Hamlet, Liverpool, hardwareman, Feb. 15.
Linnacar, Ann Harriſon, Liverpool, merchant, March 4.
Lewis, Lewis, Cleaveland-ſtreet, St. Pancras, ſtable-keeper, March 18.
Lloyd, James, Llanowen, South Wales, dealer, March 25.
Leach, John, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaſhire, cotton-ſpinner, March 25.
Lumſden, George, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, joiner and houſe carpenter, March 29.
Lumb, Solomon, Riſhworth, Halifax, Yorkſhire, cotton-manufacturer, March 20.
Liſter, Matthew Dymock, Southwell, Nottinghamſhire, ſchoolmaſter, April 1.
Lochey, Thomas, York, grocer, April 8.
Lacy, Benjamin, and Fay, Elizabeth, Fenchurch-ſtreet, merchants, May 10.
Lowe, John, Finſbury place, merchant, May 27
Lattimore, Robert, Liverpool, linen-draper, May 31.
Lea, Henry, College-hill, London, merchant, May 31.
Liveſey, Thomas, Hippins, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, grocer, June 17.
Latham, William, Hough, Cheſter, cheeſe-factor, June 21.

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## M.


M'Ilwham, John, Fore-ſtreet, Moorfields, builder, Jan. 21.
Merrick, John, and Hoſkins, Samuel, Mark-lane, merchants, Jan. 25.
Milton, Samuel, and Holland, William, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 28.
Mills, Thomas, Moorecroft-wood, within Saddleworth, Yorkſhire, cloth-manufacturer, Feb 4.
Mallin, Henry, Baldock, Hertfordſhire, baker, Feb. 15.
Morley Robert, Claxton, Yorkſhire, tanner, Feb 15.
Mallard, John James, Lime-ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 18.
Maitland, Robert, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet within, merchant, Feb. 18.
Martin, William, Briſtol, porter and cider merchant, Feb. 18.
Murray, William, Manchester, cotton-printer, Feb. 22.
Mills, John, late of Swanſea, Glamorganſhire, ſhipwright, Feb 22.
Martin, Robert, and Lake, Mark, Watling-ſtreet, warehouſemen, Feb. 22.
Martin, Robert, Briſtol, mariner, Feb 25.
Martin, Richard, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, haberdaſher, March 1.
Markland, Thomas, Bolton-le Moors, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer, March 1.
Molyneaux, William, Halifax, Yorkſhire, ſhopkeeper, March 8
Matthewman, George, Tadcaſter, Yorkſhire, innkeeper, March 18
Moon, Robert, the elder, and Moon, Robert, the younger, Gromfield, near Colne, Lancaſhire, manufacturers, March 18.
Murphy, John, Liverpool, merchant, March 25.
Man, Alexander, Mark-lane, oilman, April 1.
Maldon, James, Redruth, Cornwall, baker, April 15.
Matthews, William, Long-lane, Bermondſey, parchment and vellum-maker, April 26.
Marriott, Samuel, Paul's-Head Tavern, Cateaton-ſtreet, vintner, May 3.
Morton, Thomas, Woodhouſe, Raſtrick, Halifax, Yorkſhire, dealer, May 6.
Myers, Joſeph, Bear-lane, Tower-ſtreet, London, flour-factor, May 6.
Metcalfe, George, Kingſton-upon-Hull, dealer, May 13.
Moſſ, Francis Smith, Featherſtone-buildings, Middleſex, merchant, May 13.
Moſes, Lewis, Abergavenny, Monmouthſhire, ironmonger, May 13.
Meredew, John, Clapham, Surry, grocer, May 13.
M'Mikine, John, Halifax, Yorkſhire, dealer, May 20.
Martyn, James, Houghton-court, Clare-market, whalebone-cutter, May 20.
Motley, John, Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, woollapler, May 24.
Maſterman, Thomas How, Bucklersbury, London, warehouſeman, May 31.
Moſes, Lewis, Abergavenny, Monmouthſhire, ironmonger, June 7.
Mallet, Richard, North Tawton, Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper, June 10.
Mead, Henry, South Bruham, Somerſetſhire, dealer in cheeſe, June 14.
Micklam, William, Emſworth, Hants, grocer, June 21.
Mew, Thomas, Kidderminſter, Worceſterſhire, baker, June 28.


## N.


Newſtead, Thomas, York, confectioner, Feb. 1.
Nicholſon, Markham, Howden, Yorkſhire, grocer, Feb. 4.
Norton, James, Oxford-ſtreet, haberdaſher, Feb 22.
Newall, Thomas, Duckenfield, Cheſter, cotton-manufacturer, March 15.
Newton, William, Tideſwell, Derbyſhire, vintner, April 19.
Neale, William, Frome, Somerſetſhire, innholder, June 17.


## O.


Owens, William, Manchester, porter-merchant, Feb 11.
Owen, William, Haymarket, ſhoemaker, Feb 11.
Ollerenſhaw, William, Stafford, ſhoemaker, April 1
Owſley, Joſeph, Nottingham, dealer, April 15.
Oldroyd, Joſhua, Leeds, Yorkſhire, cloth merchant, May 31.

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## P


Percira, Abraham Mendes and Caſtellain, Hermenegildo, Old Bethlem, London, merchants, Jan. 11.
Pourtales, Andrew Paſi, and Pourtales, Andrew George, Broad-ſtreet-buildings, merchants, Jan 21.
Potter, George, Charing-croſs, haberdaſher, Jan. 28.
Prickett, Robert, Lancaſter, merchant, Jan. 28.
Pendred, John, Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire, leather-cutter and ſhoe-maker, Feb 4.
Platt, John, the younger, and Platt, Henry Billinge, Wigan, Lancaſhire, linen-manufacturers, Feb. 4.
Patience, John Thomas, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, carpenter, Feb. 4.
Pye, John, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 8.
Pierce, John, Chippenham, Wilts, grocer, Feb. 18. Superſeded June 28.
Price, Thomas, Holywell, Flintſhire, innkeeper, Feb. 22.
Platt, Charles, Cambridge, hair-dreſſer, Feb. 25.
Porral, John, a priſoner in the Fleet-priſon, merchant, Feb. 25.
Payne, George, otherwiſe Joſeph, Horſley, Glouceſterſhire, clothier, March 8.
Parr, John Owen, London, inſurance-broker, March 15.
Prieſtley, George, Leeds, Yorkſhire, merchant, March 25.
Pearſon, William, Caiſtor, Lincolnſhire, liquor-merchant, March 28.
Padmore, John, Leiceſter, linen-draper, March 25.
Pitkeathley, Robert, Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent-garden, bookſeller, March 29.
Page, James, Birmingham, grocer, April 1.
Patch, Thomas, Dudley-court, St. Giles's in the Fields, victualler, April 5.
Phillips, Thomas, Cullum-ſtreet, wine-merchant, April 15.
Parry, Sarah, Malmſbury, Wilts, ſhopkeeper, April 15.
Phelps, James, Hazelbury, Plucknett, Somerſetſhire, ſail-cloth-maker, April 19.
Pierce, Richard, Warminſter, Wiltſhire, clothier, April 19.
Parkin, Philip, Farnham, Surry, brandy-merchant, May 3.
Powell, John, Bevis-Marks, St. Mary-Axe, London, glaſs-dealer, May 6.
Pickup, Thomas, otherwiſe Healey, Caſſleton, Rochdale, Lancaſhire, carrier, May 13.
Penny, John, Ludlow, Salop, ſaddler, May 13.
Parkin, Joſeph, Lad-lane, London, warehouſeman, May 17.
Paterſon, Alexander, Falmouth, ſurgeon, May 24.
Pantin, Lewis, Alderſgate-ſtreet, London, goldſmith, June 3.
Parker, George, Strand, victualler, June 3.


## R.


Ruff, Humphry, Worceſter, glover, Dec. 31.
Roberts, William, St. Clement's, Cornwall, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 4.
Raynes, Michael, Finſbury-ſquare, merchant, Feb. 11.
Roſs, Alexander, Minories, merchant, Feb. 15.
Richardſon, Robert, St.-John-ſtreet, Middleſex, japanner, Feb. 18.
Rider, John, Warrington, Lancaſhire, ſhoemaker, March 18
Richards, Philip, Carmarthen, linen-draper, March 22.
Rider, John, Broad-way, Weſtminſter, victualler, March 22.
Renniſon, Joſeph, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, cotton-merchant, March 29.
Roberts, William, Surry road, baker, April 25.
Roope, Roope Harris, Dartmouth, Devonſhire, merchant, May 10.
Ralfe, Thomas, and Gauntlett, John, Leadenhall-ſtreet, merchants, May 10.
Reynolds, John, Newington-Butts, Surrey, brewer, May 10.
Richardſon, John, Cheſterfield, Derbyſhire, liquor-merchant, May 17.
Roche, Richard, Rocheſter, Kent, draper, May 24.
Richardſon, Norburn, Heckington, Lincolnſhire, farmer and grazier, June 24.


## S.


Shivers, Thomas, Nicolas-lane, merchant, Jan 11
Smith, Jonathan, Fore ſtreet, London, gold-beater, Jan 14.


Sugden,

Sugden, John, and Gamble, William, Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 18.
Sweatman, William, Briſtol, linen-draper, Jan. 25.
Shallcroſs, William, Fleet-ſtreet, hatter, Feb. 1.
Smith, George, Lovell's Court, Paternoſter-row, wine-merchant, Feb 1.
Simpſon, William Tomiſman, and Townſend, George, Leiceſter, hoſiers, Feb. 8.
Slaughter, Alexander, St. George's, near Cow-croſs, Norwich-ſhawl and cotton manufacturer, Feb 11.
Stevens, George, Eton, Bucks, innkeeper, Feb. 22.
Staples, Robert Foy, late of St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, draper, March 1.
Spencer, Thomas, Kingſton-upon-Hull, common-brewer, March 8.
Steane, William, Anſley, Warwickſhire, maltſter, March 11.
Scholes, George, Edgeworth, Lancaſhire, callico-printer, March 25.
Storey, George, Sturton-Grange, Northumberland, farmer, March 29.
Sutherland, James, Ogle-court, Mary-la-Bonne, painter and glaſier, March 29.
Shepperſon, William, Oxford-ſtreet, grocer, April 5.
Shepherd, Thomas, Oborne, Dorſetſhire, miller and baker, April 29.
Shorthoſe, Thomas, Sculcoates, Yorkſhire, merchant, April 22.
Sauſe, John, Liverpool, merchant, April 22.
Simpſon, Chriſtopher, and Mills, John, Pigg's Lee, Bury, Lancaſhire, dyers, April 29.
Spring, James, John-ſtreet, Groſvenor-mews, Hanover-ſquare, victualler, May 6.
Sandover, Richard, Tamerton, Pallett, Devonſhire, dealer, May 17.
Swinnock, Thomas, Ramſgate, Iſle of Thanet, livery-ſtable-keeper, May 17.
Stevenſon, William, King's Row, St. Pancras, Middleſex, money-ſcrivener, May 31.
Sharland, George, South Molton, Devonſhire, money-ſcrivener, June 7.
Slater, William, Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, warehouſeman, June 10.
Sherwood, Jonathan, Birmingham, ſaddler, June 14.
Skurray, John George, Threadneedle-ſtreet, London, merchant, June 17.
Smalley, Robert, late of Graveſend, Kent, carpenter, June 21.
Stephenſon, John, Manchester, innkeeper, June 21.
Sikes, Silveſter, Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, banker, June 24.

## T.

Turner, Thomas, Greville-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, ironmonger, Jan 25.
Taylor, John, Maiden-lane, Wood-ſtreet, weaver and ſtraw-hat manufacturer, Feb 1.
Turner, George, Wilmingham, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 1.
Thompſon, Charles, Manchester, liquor-merchant, Feb. 8.
Tetley, Joſhua, Leeds, Yorkſhire, brandy-merchant, Feb. 8.
Thwent, James, Manchester, Galley, John, Bread-ſtreet, and Munday, Thomas, Manchester, merchants, March 8.
Turner, James, St. James's Street, Weſtminſter, ſilverſmith and toyman, March 8.
Tipping, William, Leeds, Yorkſhire, merchant, March 29.
Teare, Philip, Salters-Hall Court, London, merchant, April 12.
Tweddell, James, Liverpool, ſaddler, April 12.
Tatlock, Charles, Cateaton-ſtreet, merchant, April 26.
Trotter, Robert, Mitre-court, Fleet ſtreet, and Hodgſon, Robert, late of Three-Crown-court, Southwark, tailors, April 26.
Tate, William, the elder, and Tate, William, the younger, Findon, Suſſex, timber-merchants, April 26.
Thompſon, Samuel, Crumpſall, Manchester, butcher, April 29.
Tetley, William, Armley, Yorkſhire, maltſter, April 29.
Tongue, William, Birmingham, gilt-toy maker, May 20.
Tolver, Thomas, Cheſter, merchant, May 20.
Thompſon, Henry Dawſon, Crewkerne, Somerſetſhire, ſurgeon and apothecary, May 31.
Tankard, John, and Tankard, Richard, Birmingham, June 17.
Turner, Thomas, Gee-croſs, within Werneth, Cheſter, innkeeper, June 17.
Taylor, James, and Nightingale, James, Preſton, and Wood, Robert, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, muſlin-manufacturers, June 24.

## V.

Van Tuyl, Peter, Haydon-ſquare, Minories, Feb. 22.

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## W.


Woolley, John, Romford, Eſſex, ſaddler and cellar-maker, Jan. 7.
Wolford, Foy, Manchester, muſlin-manufacturer, Jan 11.
Wilkinſon, William, Walworth, Surry, victualler, Jan. 18.
White, Thomas, Paſton, Norfolk, miller, Jan. 25.
Wilton, William, Nine Elms, Surry, Spaniſh-leather-dreſſer, Feb. 1.
Weatherſtone, Jethro, St Catharine's Lane, Middleſex, baker, Feb. 1.
Whitaker, William, Preſton, Lancaſhire, fuſtian-manufacturer, Feb. 11.
Wood, Lawrence, Bolton, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 11.
Wood, William, Finſbury-ſquare, merchant, Feb. 11.
Watkins, Thomas, Penthyre-mill, Rochfield, Monmouthſhire, miller, Feb 15.
Wilſon, Robert, Colcheſter-ſtreet, Savage-gardens, London, merchant, March 1.
Winpenny, Joſeph, Henley, Aldmondbury, Yorkſhire, clothier, March 1.
Wright, George, and Wright, Job, Leeds, Yorkſhire, flax-ſpinners, March 8.
Wilkinſon, Joſeph, Kingſton-upon-Hull, block-maker, March 8.
Wilton, Robert, of South Stoke, Somerſetſhire, farmer, March 11.
Willis, James, and Hill, Henry, Bull-ſtairs, Chriſtchurch, Surry, ſoap-manufacturers, March 18.
Wheeler, Matthew, Fore-ſtreet, Lambeth, coal merchant, March 22.
Weſtcar, John, Chriſtchurch, Southampton, yeoman, dealer, March 22.
Williams, Thomas, Brantham, Suffolk, victualler and maltſter, March 29.
Weſterman, William, Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, plumber, March 29.
Wickerſon, Edward, the elder, Weſt Grinſtead, Suſſex, dealer, April 5.
Wright, Richard, Bankſide, Southwark, coal-merchant, April 19.
Whettel, William, and Whettel, John, Poole, innkeepers, April 19.
Walter, William, Fore-ſtreet, Lamehouſe, grocer, April 19.
Watters, Joſeph, Hammerſmith, Middleſex, victualler, April 26.
Wells, Joſeph, and Wells, Thomas, Holborn-bridge, jewellers, April 26.
Ware, Robert, and Francis, Philip, Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide, wholeſale glovers, May 10.
Wilkes, John, Minchinhampton, Glouceſterſhire, baker, May 13.
Winter, Thomas Wilſon, Kingſton-upon-Hull, innholder, May 24.
Whitchurch, Robert, Cambridge, common brewer, May 24.
Whiſſen, Thomas, Stroud, Kent, ſhopkeeper, May 31.
Whitaker, James, Doncaſter, Yorkſhire, wine-merchant, June 3.
Wood, Robert, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, muſlin-manufacturer, June 24.


## Y.


Yate, William, Little Guildford-ſtreet, Southwark, hat-manufacturer, Jan. 28.
Young, John, Sculcoates, Yorkſhire, ſurgeon and apothecary, Feb. 11.
Yate, John, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper, March 11.
Yarker, William, Lancaſter, merchant, May 24.

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# EUROPEAN MAGAZINE
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VOL. XLVII.

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